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The Right Honourable the

Earl of ARLINGTON's

LETTERS

TO

Sir W. Temple, Bar.

From July 1665.

Being the first of his Employments abroad, To September 1670. when he was recall'd.

Giving a perfect and exact Account of the TREATIES of Munster, Breda, Aix la Chapelle, and the Triple Alliance;

Together with

The particular Instructions to Sir William Temple, the Earl of Carlingford and Mr. Van Beuningen: With other Papers relating to those Treaties.

As also a particular Relation of the Death of Madam by a Person of Quality then actually upon the Spot.

All Printed from the Originals and never before Publish's.

By Tho. Bebington, of Grays-Inn, Gent.

LONDON,

Printed by W. N. and Sold by Tho. Bennet, at the Half-Moon in St. Paul's Church-yard. MDCCI.

28: Oct 1702

Tr.R. 923.242 A724R WAT WAR

To the Right Noble

CHARLES

Duke of GRAFTON,

Earl of Euston, Viscount Ipswich, Baron Sudbury, &c.

May it please your Grace.

IF by Humbly laying these Papers at Your Grace's Feet, I should prove so unfortunate as to fall under the Imputation of being Presumptuous, I hope Your Grace will the easier excuse me, since I could not otherwise have justified my self from the more unpardonable Omission of both Duty and Justice, had I neglected any opportunity to acquaint the World how infinitely I am obliged to Your Noble Family. And altho' I have presumed to shelter them under

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Your Grace's Patronage, without asking it before-hand. Yet as Your Grace has in some sence the sole Propriety in them, so to Convey them under any other Protection to the World, whatever appearances of Modesty it might carry with it, would have been an Act of the highest Injustice.

Therefore may it please Your Grace, to accept of the most grateful Offer both of Respect and Duty, which can be tender'd by one who wisheth Your Grace's Prosperity and Increase in all manner

of Noble Vertues, and who is,

May it please Your Grace,

Your Grace's

Most Faithful and Obedient

Humble Servant,

Tho. Bebington.

THE

PREFACE.

Refaces of late, by the Disingenuity of some Publishers, may without Reflection be justly compared to Quack-Bills: For the one Presents you with a long Scroul of Diseases, which the Doctor no more Understands than he can Cure; and the other infinuates a whole Volume of New Discoveries, which the Author never so much as once dream'd of. This Mercenary way of proceeding creates frequent Suggestions very Disadvantageous to their own Purposes, as well as Injurious to their Authors. But however they may be allowed to take, for some private Ends, so great a Latitude of freedom with the Living; yet they ought to be a little more cautious how they presume to disturb the Manes of the Dead. And whether we, by a charitable Interpretation do impute it to their Ignorance of what they Print, or by a more reasonable Censure, to a Selfish Design, it is equally an apparent Imposition upon the Reader. The aforesaid Considerations did in some measure induce me to make Publick the ensuing Papers: For what hath been already Printed of

The PREFACE.

this Nature under the Name of Sir William Temple's Letters, are so far from answering the Pompous Titles prefix d before them, That as the matter is contriv'd, they are rather a Ridicule upon that Great Man, than of any Use or Benefit to others. This I say was one, but the principal Inducement to Send the following Letters publickly into the World, is to clear up the Reputation of a Greater Person than Sir William (and to whom Sir William was altogether indebted for his Publick Employments abroad) from some Aspersions that his Letters and Memoirs do casually sling upon it, for they seem to insinuate as if Sir William was the sole Engine that gave Vigour and Life to all the Affairs wherein he was concern'd: But, not to derogate from that part he had in them, 'tis evident, as he acted in a lower Sphere, so it was by a Com-municative Motion from my Lord Arlington, who both instructed and directed Sir William in every step of his Proceedings. This I think is as little as in Justice can be said to the Memory of that Loyal, able Statesman and Minister, and no more than what I am perswaded all the World will grant, upon the perusal of the following Papers.

What they contain is (besides sime occasional Relations) a perfect History of the Treaty between King CHARLES the Second, and the Bishop of Munster, of the Rise and Progress of the

Treaty

The PREFACE.

Treaty concluded at Breda, of the Triple Alliance, of the Treaty at Aix la Chapelle, of the Swedish Subsidies, or Money to be paid by Spain to that Grown, on consideration of its entring into the Triple League, of the differences between the English and Dutch East-India Companies, of the Fourney and Death of Madam, by a Perfon of Quality then upon the Spot; for over and above my Lord's own Letters to Sir William Temple, I have, to carry on the Story more regularly, and to set every matter in its proper Light, inserted several Letters from other Persons to my Lord, besides the Authentick Instructions and Communications upon the Projects of the Peace, as also the Projects, as they were a sort of Embryo's, and lastly, the Treaties themselves, being consummated and brought to Perfection.

This brief account of the Contents, is no more than what I conceiv'd necessary, and, I'm certain the Reader will find that they in every particular correspond so justly with the Character, that he will have no cause to charge me with a fault I have so severely condemn'd in others; but all the Reasin in the World to acknowledge himself oblig'd with what has been long promised, (viz.) (The History of those Times, being the most obscure part of King Charles the Second's Reign) by Sir William Temple; and what is now perform'd from the Writings of a Greater Man; and will no doubt be no less acceptable to the World.

The PREFACE.

I will be bound to answer, That there is nothing promised in the Title Page, which is not abundantly made good in the Book, to the perfect satisfaction of every Gandid Reader. Moreover, That there is not the least Interpolation in the whole, but that every thing is Genuine and Faithfully copy'd from the Original, is what can be attested by the best Authority in the World, I mean, the Originals themselves; which are ready on occasion to be produc'd, some sew Personal and Familiar Passages only excepted, which were of no Publick concern, and therefore to avoid all sort of particular Reslections are industriously omitted.

ERRATA.

PAge 4. l. 19, and 20. dele, in the next, and add, following. p. 44. l. 1. for del Envoy, r. de l' Envoy. p. 47. l. 2. for a la, r. au. ib. l. 3. for d'el, r. de l'. p. 115. l. 6. for coming, r. is come. p. 156. l. 1. for 10. March, r. 28.— The Literal Mistakes the Reader is desired to Correct as he goes along.

The Right Honourable the

Earl of ARLINGTO N's

LETTERS

Sir W. Temple, Bar. &c.

The Treaty between King Charles the IId. of England, &c. and the Bishop of Munster.

BE it hereby known to all persons, that a mutual League, between the most Serene, and Potent Prince, Charles the Second of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, of one part; and the Reverend and most Excellent

Tractatus inter Garolum Secundum, Regem Anglia, &c. & Episcopum Monasteriensem.

Otum sit hisce tabulis quod inter
Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Principem, ac
Dominum, Dominum Carolum secundum Magna:
Britannia, Francia &
Hibernia Regem, Fidei
Desensorem ab una; ac
Reverendissimum & Celsissimum Dominum, DoB Lord,

Lord, Lord Christopher Bernardi Bishop of Munster, and Prince of the Sacred Roman Empire of the other part, is agreed upon in the following manner.

Whereas His most Reverend Highness, being daily grieved, and provoked by the repeated affronts and injuries of the United Provinces of Holland, hath fignified to His Majesty by Henry Alexander, Baron of wreden, Lieutenant Colonel, and His Commissary of War, that he intends to revenge the fame with his Sword, and with an Army of 20000. Foot and 10000. Horfe, to Invade their Country, and destroy it in an hostile manner, and therefore hath moved to enter into a League and Alliance with His Majesty, desiring a certain Sum of Money, as well to raise, as to support his minum Christopherum Bernardum Episcopum Monasteriensem, & Sacri Romani Imperii Principem ab altera, partibus, mutuum sædus initum sit sequenti modo.

Cum, nimirum, Celsitudo sua Reverendissima pluribus fæderatarum Belgii Provinciarum vexata contumelie, injuriisque lacessita, Majestati suæ, per generosum' Dominum Baronem. Henricum Alexandrum de Wreden, Vice-Colonellum, ac Consiliarium suum Bellicum, significaverit se paratum easdem ferro ulcisci, exercitua; Viginti Millium Peditum, & Decem Millium Equitum, impetum in ditiones Reipublicæ uniti Belgii facere, eásque hostili modo devastare, ideóg; fædus & amicitiam cum Majestate suà instituere, certamque pecuniam, cum ad conscribendum; & alendum militem, tum ad reliquos belli apparatus, Army,

Army, as also to defray the Expences of other warlike preparations; :His Majesty does hereby 'declare? That he enters into a Confederacy with his Highness; which he will most religiously obferve, and promifeth, upon the Word of a King, that he will not make a Peace with the United Provinces of Holland, before he signifies the same to his Highness, having al--ways a regard to the Confederacy, and to the benefit and fecurity of his Highness. On the other hand, his Highness does promise that he neither will accept of a Peace, nor Cessation of Arms, with the faid Republick, unknown to, or without His Majesties consent.

For the Charge of the aforefaid Army of 20000.Foot, and 10000. Horfe, with which his Highness engageth to take the Field in Two

desideraverit; Majostas sua se hisce fædus cum -celsitudine sua Reveren--dissima inire testatur, e--jusdenique leges sanctissime observaturamsprofitetur, promittitque verbo Regis se Pacem cum fæderatis. Belgii Provinciis non inituram, nisi data celsitudini sua Reverendissimæ consilii notitia, habitaque bujus fæderis, & Celsitudinis sua Reverendissima utilitatum & securitatis ratione. Spondet autem Celsitudo sua Reverendissima, inconsultà, aut abnuente suà Majestate, pacem se nullam, nec inducias cum prædicta Republica fa-Eturam.

In stipendium prædi-Eti exercitus, Viginti Millium Peditum, & Decem Millium Equitum, quem intra duos menses paratum omni-B 2 Months

Violet 1 = 5 1211

Months time, and for Artillery, and other Ammunition His Majesty promiseth to command 500000. Rix Dollars to be paid at London, and, at His Majesties charge, to be return'd by Bill of Exchange into Germany, at Hamburgh, Antwerp, Cologn, Lubec, or Francfort, with all convenient speed. Which Money shall be imploy'd for defraying the Charges of Three Months, viz. Of June in this Year, and July and August in the next. And the first payment shall be 200000. Rix Dollars in June, the 2d. 150000. in July next, and the third 150000. in August following, and that well and faithfully in good Money. And all the forefaid Sums shall be paid either to his Highness or to his Order.

busque rebus instructum fore promittit Reverendissima Celsitudo, in rem Tormentariam ceterosq; belli apparatus, quingenta Imperialium Thalerorum millia Londini numerari jubebit sua Majestas, cambio Majestatis suæ sumptibus, in Germania confignanda Hamburgi, Antwerpiæ, Coloniæ Agrippinæ, Lubecæ, vel Francofurti, quoad commodo fieri poterit. Que pecunia in sumptum trium mensium, Junii scilicet hujus anni, Julii & Augusti proxime infequentium, erogabitur; primáque pensio ducentorum Imperialium Thalerorum Millium fiet mense Junio, secunda centum quinquaginta Thalerorum Millium mense Julio proximo, tertia centum quinquaginta Thalerorum Millium in sequente mense Augusto; idque bona fide, & bona monetà. Omnes vero præmemoratæ summæ solventur vel Reverendissimæ But But as to the succeeding time that the War shall be carried on with their joint Consent, His Majesty shall pay 50000. Rix Dollars a Month in the manner specified above.

and to the second

But if his Highness the Elector of Branden-burgh, or his Highness the Duke of Newburgh do separately joyn their Forces with his Highness against the foresaid Republick, within the space of the said Two Months, then his Highness shall rest satisfied with one moiety of this Money, and the other moiety shall be refunded to His Majesty.

But if his Electoral Highness of Branden-

suæ Celsitudini, vel iis quibus accipiendi pecuniam potestas à Celsitudine sua Reverendissima erit.

Quod ad reliquum tempus attinet, in singulos menses, quamdiù bellum de communi sententia geretur, quinquaginta Imperialium Thalerorum milia eodem modo Majestas sua numerari curabit.

Quod si Serenissimus Elector Brandenburgicus, aut Celsitudo sua Neoburgica separatim hujus jæderis particeps esse voluerit, bellumque intra prædictum duorum mensium tempus, sociatis cum Reverendissima sua Celsitudine viribus, cum prædicta uniti Belgii Republica gerere; tum media parte hujus pecuniæ contenta erit sua Reverendissima Celsitudo, altera medietas Majestati suæ renumerabi-

Si vero sua Celsitudo Electoralis Brandenbur-B 3 burgh, bove one Third of the foresaid Sums, and the remaining part shall be accounted for to His Majesty, which, being proportion'd to their Quota of Soldiers, shall be paid to the faid Princes, coming into this Confederacy; according to the time that they shall prosecute this Water to restaudouse.

But if any King, or Prince, or Republick shall, because of this Confederacy, declare War against his Highness, or give him any other Diversion; His Majesty does promise His continual Protection (which they call Guarantie.) And His Majesty does in like manner offer to perform this Guarantie to his Highness, the E-

burgh, and his High gica & Celsitudo sua ness of Newburgh, do Neoburgica bellum hoc jointly enter into this simul aggrediantur, tum War, then his High Reverendissin a sua Celness thall not have the situdo non ultra tertiam partem i prædictarum summarum 3 desider abit; reliqueque pecuniæ Majestati sua ratio constabit. Que pro rata portione, & pecuniæ & militum, pradictis Principibus in hoc fædus conumerabitur; euntibus habita etiam temporis ratione, quo dictum bel lum projequenturo de las the Duke of Newburk

> Si verd Rex, Princepfve aliquis, aut Ref publica, ratione buins fæderis jam olimue bellum Celfitudini fue inferre, aut Negotium ullum faceffere voluerit, Majestas sua eidem adesse, perpetuamque tutelam (Guarantiam vocant) præstare spondet, quam pariter Guarantiam, & de non innuenda pace promissum, Celsitudini fitæ Electorali Branlector

da light their

lector of Brandenburgh, and his Highness of Newburgh, as also the promise of not making a Peace. And lastly, To pay the Subsidy of Money to them, as it is promised to his Highness, if they will enter into the Confederacy, and carry on the War against the Republick of Holland.

All which have been concluded upon, in His Majesty's Name, by Henry Baron of Arlington, one of His Majesty's Privy Council, and the First Secretary of State; and in the Name of his Highness, by Baron Henry Alexander de Wreden, Lieutenant Colonel, and his Commisfary of War: Who do mutually promise that the same shall be Ratified by His Majesty, and his Highness, together with the Chapter of Munster. In Testimony whereof they

denburgica, & Celfitudini Neoburgica offert
præstabítque sua Majestas. Nec non pecuniarum subsidium, quale
Celsitudini sua Reverendissima promittitur, si
fæderis hujus participes,
bellúmque adversus prædictam Uniti Belgii
Rempublicam suscipere
velint.

Hac sunxierunt nomine Majestatis sue Vir Illustris Henricus Baro de Arlington, Majestatis suæ à sanctioribus conciliis primarius Status Secretarius: Nomine verò Celsitudinis suæ Reverendissimæ generosus Dominus Baro Henricus Alexander de Wreden, Fice-Colonellus, & Consiliarius Reverendissimæ sue Celsitudinis Bellicus; eaque quam primum ratificata fore, & a Majestate sua, & à Celsitudidine sua Reverendissima Capituloq; Ecclesia Monasteriensis invicem pro-B 4 have

The Earl of Arlington's Letters

have Sign'd and Seal'd the fame.

mittunt, in quorum fidem hæc fubscripserunt, & Sigillis suis munierunt.

Arlington.

Arlington.

Henricus Alexander, Baro de Wreden. Henricus Alexander, Baro de Wreden.

Dat. Londini Decimo Tertio Die Junii, Anno Dom. 1665.

INSTRUCTI-

INSTRUCTIONS

TO

William Temple, Esq;

Going to his Highness the Bishop of Munster.

ITH these our Instructions there is delivered to you a Letter of Credence to the Bishop of Munster, together with the Treaty made between Us, and Him; the Execution and Performance whereof on his part is the Scope and Intention of Your Journey: Towards which you must apply your self with all Care, Industry and Secrecy, Transmitting hither, to one of our Principal Secretaries of State, an exact and particular Account of all Things that Occur to you, with relation to the effect abovementioned.

You shall concert your Departure from hence with the Baron of Wreden; and, together with him, or separate from him, as You shall agree, make all possible haste to the Bishop of Munster; and there deliver to him your Letter of Credence: And, offering the Exchange of the Ratisfication of our Treaty, enter upon these following Discourses, in which you are hereby Instructed.

Which

Which being finished with all convenient speed, You shall press the Bishop to impower one of his Servants to return with you to Bruges. Where, upon the Exhibition of his Power, and taking accordingly a Receipt from him for it, you shall Pay to him the Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, which Alderman Backwell is Transporting in Specie, or by Bills according to our Appointment. Which being performed, You shall return to refide with, or near the Person of the Bishop, according as you shall be by him directed, to be in a readiness towards all those Functions, which are incumbent on You, in the performance of this present Service, and especially in representing Weekly to us, and by all other convenient occafions, the Progress and Improvement thereof.

of You shall principally direct your Discourse to the Bishop in exposing to him, how the value, and esteem, we have of his Person, and Vertue, hath prevailed with us to meet his Proposition with those advances of Confidence and Money, on our part, towards the performance of the Treaty made betwixt us. Affuring him it shall be inviolably executed and performed, on our part, with all possible regard and advantage to him (even beyond the things flipulated) if it shall please God to continue to bless us with Success in this Great Undertaking against the Dutch. A great part of which, we affure our felves, will be improved by his Vigorous Application to that part which dépends on him.

And, with this Occasion, you shall represent to him the strength of our Naval Forces: The wonderful Alacrity, with which our People concur to the support of it; together with the Success it hath pleased God to have given us already. Discoursing to him all things of this Nature. which may warm; and animate him to a more eager profecution of the War on his part; with the Fruits and Advantages he shall acquire thereby. All which will be entirely left to him, or those other Princes with whom he shall Associate himfelf in this Engagement. Above all things inforcing his present taking the Field, with the Troops he shall gather together, and doing something confiderable with all possible Speed ? That so we, on our part, may receive some present Fruit by this diversion for the Improvement of that Impression, which, by the Success it hath pleased God to give us; is already, and may, in the future, be farther made upon the Dutch Government by our Naval Force: West Link

In the next place you shall enquire of him, and accordingly give us an account thereof, what Difposition there is in the Princes, his Neighbours, to joyn with him: Whether he will Negotiate that Conjunction himself, or expect it from Us: What He hopes, or fears, in the profecution of this Business, from France, Spain; and the Empire; adding to us your own Observations and Judgment thereupon, together with the Progress made by him, that we may accordingly take our Measures here. And, if the Bishop shall judge it convenient, You shall offer your felf to Visit, in our Name, the Elector of Mentz, the Elector of Brandenburgh, or the Duke of Newburgh, or any of them, as he shall direct you. To which purpose there shall be delivered to you, 2.4. herewith,

herewith, distinct Letters of Credence for each of them. To whom you shall frame your Difcourses according as the Bishop shall instruct you, indearing to them our particular esteem of their Persons, and the Benefits they may receive in a Conjunction with us, in this Undertaking. Making the Foundation thereof the Treaty We have made with the Bishop of Munster; which we shall farther distinctly, and apart ratifie to them, if they shall so require it; tho, we foresee, the time will scarce permit it, before the Undertaking be begun. All which, as is faid before, You must first submit to the Bishop's Judgment, always affuring him that, whatever the Success be of this Negotiation with these Princes, he may depend upon it that the Payment of the succeeding Months shall be as effectually comply'd with. as this first. And advising with him to what place, or places the Bills, or Monies may, in the future, be most conveniently Transmitted, giving early notice to us thereof.

. Upon the whole matter, You must always keep in your eye the Treaty, as the Foundation of this Correspondence betwixt us. And accordingly press the exact performance of it, not allowing your felf the Latitude of any Interpretation, or Recession from it, without first Consulting Us, but affuring him, in the general, of the likelihood of finding a great facility in us, in dispensing with any circumstances, which, in the Execution thereof, may be found very difficult, or impracticable, althowe do not foresee any can happen to be fo.

In Case the Elector of Mentz, the Elector of Brandenburgh, or the Duke of Newburgh, one, or more of them, shall joyn in the Association desir'd, then You shall, advertising us thereof, govern your self in making the Deduction of the Payments according to what is expressed in the Treaty. Suspending (even tho you should find your self ready for it) the second Payment till you are in your Judgment Convinc'd that some fair, and reasonable Progress is made by the Bishop in his Preparations upon the first; but so discreetly, and with such fair pretences, as he may not suspect, We distrust his performance.

Upon occasion you shall discourse with his Highness, the Bishop, the satisfaction We have had in the Person of the Baron of Wreden, and manner of his Negotiating with Us; offering and rendring to him all the good Offices which shall lie in

your way.

The whole Government of Your own Person, We leave intirely to your own Discretion, observing to you only this Caution, that, with all possible care, you Disguise and Cover from all the World your Employment, and so pass up and down, as lead by your own Curiosity to the making of this Journey, and accordingly make your addresses to the Bishop; in which, upon Conserence with the Baron of Wreden, you will be best directed.

This out of Cypher.

Hampton-Court, July 21.65.

SIR,

T AM at once to acknowledge Two of yours, I of the 11. from Brussels, and the 14. from Antwerp; both which I have communicated to his Majesty, and read them this Morning at our meeting appointed for them. In one word, The Account you give of all committed to your Care is entirely approved of, and I foresee, by this your beginning, your Friends will have little to answer for, in your behalf, at the end of your Negotiation, if you continue as you begin. With this Letter of yours, I fend one to Alderman Backwell in his Majesties Name, to do his utmost in making good the Second Payment within the time you defire. And for fear that should not be fufficient, my Lord Treasurer hath signed a Letter. written in my Lord Chancellors hand, and added another from Mr. Vice Chamberlain, all with one Voice conjuring him not to fail you at the Day defired. But when you shall fee him accept of these Orders, and go vigorously to work to put them in Execution, I make no doubt but you will have Credit enough with his Highness the Bishop not to find fault with the failure of a day or two. In fine, all is done, that possible could be, to fatisfie your defire of feeing the Second Payment made before any thing is attempted: And

And we hope you will accordingly stir up your activity on that side, that something may be presently attempted. His Majesty is not a little troubled to understand the Coldness of the Marquis of Brandenburg, and Duke of Newburgh; out of which it is very possible they will come to us when they see something probably begun. In the mean time you must forbear all applications to them, or any body else, but such as his Highness the Bishop approves; taking for granted France will use their utmost credit in disturbing this business. I am with all truth and affection,

SIR,

Your most Humble Servant,

Arlington.

Hampton Court, 28. July, 65.

SIR,

Since I wrote to you of this Day Seven-night, I have received nothing from you, that is, fince your Letter from Brussels; but do not wonder at it, because I conclude you Out of have been in motion ever fince. What I Cypher. have to say to you is, That Alderman Backwell is long ago arrived at Bruges, expecting your return thither. Three days ago the French Ambassels. Or say the say of the French Ambassels.

baffadors came to his Majesty, and told him their Master heard the Bishop of Munster was pre-paring to attack the Hollanders by Land; and that, if he did it, he would fend Twenty Thoufand Men into his Country to molest him. His Majesty entered into Discourse with them upon the Provocations the Bishop had received from the Hollander, but faid nothing that should make them believe He had any thing to do with the Bishop. They added to their Threats, That they should have leave to pass their Men through Flanders, which made his Majesty bethink himself; and write to the Marquis Caftel Rodrigo, defiring him not to give way to the passing the Troops; affuring him he would stand by him in his refusal, with the power of all his Kingdoms. Whereever this Letter finds you, acquaint the Bishop with this Story, and make it as valuable to him as possible you can; That he may see to what degree his Majesty owns his Quarrels, and what Support he may expect from Him, even beyond his Money. Our Fleet is now grown to above Eighty, in one Body under my Lord Sandwich, besides the scatter'd Ships we have abroad; so that we defire nothing more than to come to a Second Engagement. Which is all the News we have worth your knowledge,

I am, &c.

Sarum, August 6. 65.

SIR,

Y last to you was upon our removal from Hampton-Court. Since when we have been at Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight, and found the Queen here, at our return: The Duke likewise being gone Northward, to make the Court thinner, and to secure the quiet of those parts. Some days since I received Yours of the Fourth, your style. I hope by this time, you have received satisfaction as to the second Payment. Your Friends here, knowing your necessity, have stretched to their utmost for you; so that I long to hear to what degree you are satisfied. Our Fleet is gone so far Northward, that we have not heard a long time from it; but, if the Weather had been savourable, we had all the reason in the World to hope savourably of the success. I am, &c.

Sarum, August 24. 65.

SIR,

iamin.

Have received fome of Yours fince I wrote last to you; but having little to say to you upon them, more than the acknowledging them, I refer'd to Mr. Godolphin to fend therewith to you all our ordinary News.

The only extraordinary, which we have of late had, was our repulse at Bergen, of which you will

know

know all the circumstances, before this can arrive,
except one, which you must keep seThis out of cret. And that is, we had never enof Cypher. gag'd in so difficult an enterprize, but upon assurance from the Court of Denmark, that they would favour us in them, much otherwise than they have done. What we impute to them
for failing therein, till we hear them speak themselves,
we cannot tell.

Your last Letter to me mentioned your conference with the Marquis Castel Rodrigo; which his Majesty approves of, and hath dispatched away my Lord Carlingsford to the Emperor's Court. (For whose Name in the Cypher let (132) stand.) He is first to see the Marquis, but not till he hath spoke with you, to instruct him what he should say. From whense he is to go to the Bishop of Munster. So that you must open your self entirely to him in all that affair, and accordingly he will shew you his Instructions, and be directed by you in all things. He parted from hence on Tuesday the Twenty Second, but his dispatches are not yet ready, they will overtake him at the Sea side.

Our Fleet is putting to Sea again immediately, stronger much than it was before, and we hope time enough to meet the *Holland* Fleet, before they get in again, convoying the Merchants from

Bergen.

This out our Tinn will be going to Oftend, and of Cypher. that you have gotten leave of the Marquis to admit it there, and will thereup-on quicken Alderman Backwell in the progress of his Payments.

We do what we can to divert France from molesting the Bishop: and accordingly have lately humour'd them

them in offering something towards a Treaty with Holland; which we hear takes reasonably well with them; notwithstanding which we cannot be consident of them in the end, such is their Partiality to Holland: But if at the worst, it will gain the Bishop some time, we have a great part of our end. We long to hear he hath begun. Iam, &c.

Sarum, August 26.65.

SIR,

Since Mine to you, two days since, I have received Yours of the 18, and, tho all out of Cypher, yet very intelligibly; giving us an account of all we could expect from you. One thing only, which you write to us, I will help you to understand. In the Condition Spain is in, and especially towards France, you must not wonder the Marquis Castel Rodrigo openly discountenanceth any thing that goes against the Grain of that Crown; at which Price they are fain to buy their present Quiet.

This will be delivered to you by my Lord Carlingford, whom his Majesty sendeth to the Emperour's Court, with many other Commissions; all which you will understand by the sight of his Instructions; which, giving him this Letter to read, he will shew you: As also relate to you what care is taken here to enable Alderman Backwell to go on with his Payments, and what success the Essess

fent to him have had in the Ports of Oftend.

The Earl of Arlington's Letters

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I have nothing to add to this, but to Conjure you to fall to work with my Lord Carlingford with all Candour and Openness; taking each of you the shares belonging to you. You know his Lordship enough, and the Trust his Majesty hath ever put in him, to direct you how to live towards him. I am, &c.

INSTRUCTI-

INSTRUCTIONS

Earl of Carlingford,

Going Extraordinary Envoy to the Emperour.

Aug. 1665.

B Efore you depart from hence, You shall instruct your self intirely in the Treaty we have made with the Bishop of Munster, and in your way to the Emperour, in all the Princes Courts you are to pass through, as well as in that of the Emperour, support and do all good Offices to the said Bishop, by your Discourse, and otherwise with all the Dexterity and Skill you have, for the Promotion and Improvement of his Undertakings against the Hol-According to which, taking your way by Brussels, You shall deliver our Letter to the Marquis Caltel Rodrigo, and after your Compliments upon the esteem we have of his Person, the satisfaction in his Government of those Countries, and the fair way we are in of making a stricter Union and Alliance with the Court of Spain; towards which we assure our selves of all possible Concurrence on his part. You shall express to him how, That encouraged much thereunto by a Letter,

from him, the Marquis, to our Dear Coufin Prince Rupert, brought by Monsieur Glexin the last Winter. We had entred into a Treaty with the Bishop of Munster, and fent him a considerable Sum of Money to enable him to Invade the Hollander's by Land. whilst we are Fighting them at Sea; and confequently that we promife our felves all good Offices and support to the said Bishop, as far as it will consist with His Instructions from Madrid; and the temper of the Affairs of Spain in those parts; particularly, That he suffer the Duke of Bourneville to go and ferve the Bishop in his Military Expeditions according to the Promises made him. You shall let him know that we have received his Letters and Compliments by Don Bernardo de Salinas, esteeming them, as we ought to do, and hoping that the Orders coming favourably from Madrid, upon the Proposition we made him of opposing the French Troops passing through those Counties to molest the Bishop of Munster, He will execute them with all advantage to the faid Bishop and his Defigns; fince the King his Master's Service is not less concern'd therein than ours. Their design therein being rather to take Advantages upon Flanders, than to help the Hollander, or annoy the Bishop; and that Time will certainly shew it, if he lets them into those Countries.

But, before you feek this Audience with the Marquis, You shall enquire there, and on the way, whether Mr. Temple, Our Envoy to the Bishop, be in those parts; and, if so, Instruct your self more particularly from him, what, and how far it will be sit for you to open your self to the Marquis; Mr. Temple being prepared to discourse freely with you in all Things relating to the Undertaking of the Bishop.

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Bishop, who will also be able to tell you what progress there is made in the Bishop's Second Payments. Which you are to incourage Alderman Backwell in making good, with all speed, (whom you will also find in those parts) with all possible warmth and earnestness; assuring him of the Care we take here to secure and indemnifie him therein. And that, if it shall so happen that a Quantity of Tinn, which we are fending over to the faid Alderman Backwell, arrive at Oftend, you shall, in your way, press the Governour Don Pedro Savally to suffer it to be landed, and deposited in some secure place, (if it be not done before your arrival) preparing him not to apprehend any Infection can be communicated, by fuch a commodity, tho brought from London, the Mariners and Merchant, accompanying it, not entring into, or visiting those of the Town of Oftend. In which you must also use the Credit and Recommendation of the Spanish Ambassadour here to the said Governour, which he hath already fent, and also hopes he hath received Orders to that effect from the Marquis.

After, having performed this, and all, as is above-faid, to the Marquis Caftel Rodrigo, you shall go strait from thence to the Bishop, Prince of Munster, And, delivering to him your Letter of Credence, after having spoke with Mr. Temple, and directed your self also by him, in what manner you shall speak to the said Bishop, enter, and discourse with him upon this whole Undertaking; assuring him of our Punctuality in the performance of all that is Stipulated betwixt us. And that, tho the Contagion, unhappily falling into London, may have a little retarded our Payments; yet that they shall be exactly made good to him: Letting him

know in what state you left them, as you passed through Flanders; Informing your self likewise from him what Progress he hath made in his Levies and Undertakings against Holland: pressing him not to lose the advantage of this Season, for fear the foul weather come too fast upon him: Discoursing farther to him upon the strength of our Naval Force, and inward Constitution of our Affairs here at Home, happy in all other Circumstances but this one of the Contagion, which God divert from us.

With this You shall open to the Bishop how we have fent you to the Emperour's Court, by the Spanish Ambassador's advice here, not only to perform our Compliments there, but more especially to do all good Offices to, and support him in his Undertakings against the Hollander. To which purpose you shall ask his Advice, Recommendations and Instructions, to guide your felf better thereby, as well with relation to the Emperour's Court, as that of any other Princes through whose Territories you are to pass, or of whose Assistance and Concurrence he shall have need in his present Enterprize. And more particularly you shall enquire of him, whether, for our personal Friendship with him, and the Acquaintance you have with him, it will not be fit for You to go strait to the Duke of Newburgh, to endeavour to engage him to concur in the Undertaking. And accordingly, delivering your Credentials, framing your Discourse to the said Duke as the Bishop shall direct you: We supposing your Application to him will be of more Efficacy than Mr. Temple's, who yet hath a dormant Credential for him. Not omitting to awaken him to a conjunction with the Bishop, by all fitting Refiections flections and Confiderations not only upon his own Interest, but the personal Friendship and Esteem we have a long time retained, and yet have for him, of which he cannot give Us a more seasonable Evidence, than by concurring in what we propose to

him upon this conjuncture of affairs.

But if, by the Bishop's advice, it shall not be thought fit for you to open your felf thus far with him, at least you shall endeavour to prevail with him to keep himself Neutral, and not mention any thing of a Treaty with the Bishop, or Money sent to him, only that fending you with Compliments to the Emperour's Court, We had enjoyned you to wait upon the Bishop, taking him to be our Friend, that is an Enemy to the States, and, under that notion, hoping that at least he will do nothing to molest him in an undertaking that cannot but be profitable to Us. But if, on the other fide, you shall find him tractable, towards a Conjunction with the Bishop, then you shall assure him of, and offer him all possible advantages therein, according as the Bishop will direct you, with a promise on Our part never to make a Peace with Holland, but acquainting him therewith, and including all his Interests, and indempnifying him as much, as in Us lies, towards all other Princes; especially France, by whom, we hope, he will not be wrought upon to molest the Bishop, or diverted from making use of so happy a conjuncture to affert the Interests of the Princes of the Rhine, and rendring his own Territories considerable by obliging the Hollanders to live like good Neighbours towards him and them. But before you make your felf known in his Court, you shall do well to have him founded, by fome Confident of his, your Acquaintance, to know whether he will

will be content to fee you publickly in your way to the Emperour's Court, without opening your felf

any farther towards that acquaintance.

In the like manner You shall advise with the Bishop, concerning your going to the Elector of Brandenburgh. To whom also you carry a Letter of Credence. And, after all fitting Compliments, representing to him the value and esteem we have always had for his Person, endeavour to engage him likewise in a conjunction with the Bishop by all those Arguments, which will occur to You, or He will furnish you with. Representing to him more especially this opportunity he now hath, of delivering himself and his places from the Usurpations and Injustices of the Hollanders, and obliging us seasonably, according to all his former professions of Friendship. But, because your going to this Elector may put you too much out of your way, and delay too much your going to the Emperour's Court, You shall advise with his Highness, the Bishop, whether it will not be properer to have this Embassy perform'd by Mr. Temple, who hath a dormant Credential, and Instruction, to this effect, to his Electoral Highness.

Likewise You shall advise with his Highness, the Bishop concerning your going in the like manner to the Elector of Mentz, which, it is supposed, will not be much out of your way to the Emperour. To whom, having delivered our Letters of Credence, and complimented him upon the particular Esteem and Friendship we have always had for his Electoral Highness, You shall let him know that, sending you to Vienna, and having taken the Bishop of Munster in your way, you were commanded expressy to wait on him, to give him an account of all Our

Transactions with the Bishop; for whose performances We depend much upon his Friendship, both to Our felf, and the Bishop, having been principally encourag'd to enter into this Undertaking, by the Countenance, we were assured, he would give to it, not only by Monsieur Glexin, but by the Baron of Wreden, who affured Us he was privy to all his Master's, the Bilhop's, Proposals to Us. And that He, the Elector, would fecond and support them to the utmost of his Power, not only with the Emperour, but with all the other Neighbouring Princes. Accordingly that we conjured him by all the ways possible to further, and encourage the Bishop's undertaking something presently, before the Season of the Year prevents it, assuring him that all, promised on our part to the Bishop, shall be exactly made good. And, opening your felf to all particulars with him, You shall endeavour to learn, how far the Neighbour Princes, especially those to whom you have Credentials, may be depended on; defiring him to instruct you how you shall apply your self to them, and more especially how to govern your felf in the Emperour's Court, and how far to speak of this undertaking of the Bishop's, and by what Minister, the receiving from him such Credentials, and Instructions of all kinds, as he shall be pleased to give you.

After having perform'd this, and visited such other Princes in your way, to whom you shall have Letters of Credence, and perform'd towards them Our Compliments, and what the Elector of Menitz, and Bishop of Munster shall have instructed you in, You shall make all possible haste to the Emperour's Court; where, obtaining your Audience in the accustomed publick form used there, You shall deliver

Our Letters of Credence; thanking him for the feveral expressions of his Friendship and Kindness fince our happy Restauration: Congratulating his Marriage with the Infanta of Spain; and Peace with the Ottoman Emperour: as likewise condoling the Death of the Archduke of Insprugh. In fine, desiring, to the degree we do, the Prosperity and Happiness of the Illustrious House of Austria, That we cannot but entirely concern our felf, in all the Good and Bad that may befall it; hoping that the strict Union and Alliance, we are now making with Spain, will dispose his Imperial Majesty to the fame concernment for Us, and the good of Our Affairs. At this first Audience, or any other that shall be more conveniently afforded you, You shall offer the exposing to him a State of our. Affairs, in relation to all Our Neighbours; and more especially our Quarrels now with the States of the United Provinces: remarking to him more especially the opportunity now offering it felf of reducing them to a condition of living well towards all their Neighbours, and respectively towards his Imperial Maje-fty, which we know they have been hitherto much failing in, and much to his diffatisfaction; tho for more publick reasons he hath hitherto been contented to diffemble it. And farther open your felf, with relation to the Bishop of Munster, and his undertakings, according as the Bishop and the Ele-Etor of Mentz shall have instructed you. But, because all this discourse may be a matter of more length than he will give you occasion to expose, You shall offer his Imperial Majesty the delivery of it to any of his Ministers he shall please to appoint you, marking out fuch a one, if you think he will approve it, as the faid Bishop, or faid Elector shall more

more particularly have recommended you to. And to him recommending, with our express Compliments, the Execution, and Performance of all those things, which you shall be instructed to demand in that Court. Of all which Transactions, and the precedent ones towards the Princes above-mentioned, You shall give Us a particular account from the time of your first Landing in Flanders, with all Occurrences, worthy of Our Knowledge, by the hands of one of Our Secretaries of State, and make no longer shay in the Emperour's Court, than you shall judge requisite to our Service in the performance of those things, wherewith you are trusted and instructed, referving to your self such a latitude for your stay, as, upon representation to Us of your Business, We shall hereafter authorize you in.

In this Court You shall perform all fitting Compliments to all Foreign Ministers residing there; especially those from Princes best affected to Us, and most concern'd for the good of Our Assairs.

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September 23.65.

SIR,

M Y last from you was of the 12. with no News in it, or History, but of your own Melancholy; which I was very forry to hear. I wonder you would imagine my Lord Carlingford's Credentials are any diminution to yours. It was fit his Majesty should send a Person of that Rank to the Emperour; and doing fo, could he excuse the seeing all Princes in his way, from whom we could fairly promise our selves any Good Will? And vet. when he shall come to the Fountain of his Direction, I am perswaded it will be thought neither Practical nor Counsellable for him to see them all; fo that some of them would still lie in your repartition, tho the attendance upon the Money bufiness there is so important, and essential a point, that it cannot be thought fit for you to abandon it, till it is in better order. For being so discompos'd by the Plague at London, and the Accident at Oftend, it will cost some time to redress it; in which, as I promife you all possible Care and Application shall be used on my side, so I hope you, in the mean time, make all the excuses you can for the delay, and disappointments, occasioned by pure misfortune, and, if we may fay fo, no fault on our fide.

His Majesty on Monday removes to Oxford, and there I shall move the establishing you at Brussels in the manner you desire; and I am perswaded it would be of infinite use that you be so for his Majesties Service. Likewise there shall be care taken to furnish you with present Money, and let me beg

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of you in one word to believe, that neither your Perfon, nor Services are undervalued by any Body; and that a greater mortification could not befal me than, loving you and esteeming you as I do,

to see you either neglected, or forgotten.

My Lord Sandwich hath reasonably well furnished you by his good Successes, of which the News Books will tell you the particulars: And, tho the foul weather disappointed him of the possibility of Fighting with the Dutch Fleet of War, yet the Booty he hath made upon that, and the Merchants Fleet also is equivalent to the success of a good Battle. And when the Hollanders shall make up their accompts of this years Losses, and Expences, I believe they will not go with any heart to the undertaking of another.

We hear the Bishop of Munster hath sent a Trumpet, and a Letter of Desiance to the States. I suppose he would not make that step, without being ready to strike as soon as he shews his Teeth, if he be so, we shall hear a brave noise in Hol-

tand.

Sir George Downing is with us here, and on Monday the Court removes to Oxford. I am, &c.

Oxford, September 28.65.

SIR,

TWO Days ago I had a long one from you, of September the Twenty Fifth, mingled with Mirth and Melancholy; but, having pleased Mr. Alderman Backwell, I suppose your discontent will

not last long; which I hope I have done in my enclosed Letter, and you will see it to both your

fatisfactions.

Just in this instant, since the writing it, I have received a fresher of yours, of October the Second. Wherein you tell us the progress the Bishop of Munster hath made, according to the first relation of his March. Whether the particulars be true or no, it is not much material, it is enough he is upon the Wing.

From France they say, Troops are marching against him. And Flanders, besides the Orders they had from Spain, reslecting upon the present Conjuncture, made so formidable to them by their King's Death, will, we imagine, oppose them. If this besthere is an end of their Peace, and we are not much the worse for it; if it becomes Christians to say

ſo.

I have received my Lord Carlingford's long Letter at his departure from Brussels, and read it to his Majesty with much content. I pray assure him so much, and by that introduce my pardon for not

writing now to him.

I am just putting my Foot into the Coach to go into the Country for Four Days, at my return you shall have a long Volume from me, and a positive Answer to your Proposition about residing at Brus-

an education

sels, Iam &c.

Oxford, October 8. 65.

SIR,

I Am to acknowledge Yours of the Twenty Fifth past to me, of the Twenty Ninth to Mr. Godolphin, and of the Ninth currant. In all of them the News you had collected there of the Bishop of Munster, and his Progress in the Enemies Country, the continuance of which will be most welcome to us; therefore I pray fail not every Post day to send us all that comes to your Knowledge, and the grounds you have for entertaining it. We have no News to send you from hence, but the meeting of the Parliament on Monday here, and the arrival this Night of my Lord Sandwich, called hither by his Majesty, to be thanked for his good Services, and to give an account of the condition in which he left the Fleet.

From France they still continue saying, They will send Troops against the Bishop of Munster: And tho they are of the best Quality they have, they are not said to be of such a number, as can force their passage, if it be denyed them.

The Spanish Ambassador delivered this night privately to his Majesty his New Credentials, but appears not yet in Mourning: his Credentials being

come we shall quickly fall to work with him.

His Majesty commanded me to signifie his Pleafure to you, to establish you his Resident at Brussels: According to which I shall prepare your Credentials with all possible speed, and agree with my Lord Treasurer for your Allowance, and immedi-

ately

ately to fend you a fumm of present Money to make your Equipage. Towards which it were good you appointed some Body here to look after these your concerns; in the mean time they shall be in Mr. Godolphin's care.

I am, &c.

October 26.65.

SIR,

Have received Yours of the Twenty Seventh, with the enclosed Latin Letter from the Prince of Munster, full of excellent and pertinent Advices to his Majesty; which is so esteemed of by him. And as far as it is in his Power he will direct himself by them, not despairing of effecting a great part of them. And as you observe very well, the Letter shews plainly the sufficiency, and ability of the Writer; which, together with what he has done, is a good Evidence and Security to us in our future Hopes of him.

From hence you may affure him there is all possible Care and Industry used to have his Payments complyed with, a good quantity thereof lay Embarked some days in the *Downs*, till by the arrival of the *Holland* Fleet there, we were forced to put it on thoar again, to be re-imbark'd as soon as there is a likelihood of passing it securely; and for all this you may answer considently, as likewise of his Majesty's desire to do more if his Affairs will per-

mit it.

Herewith you receive his Majesty's Credentials for you to the Marquis Castel Rodrigo; which gives you possession of your Residency with him. It ought to be accompanied with New Instructions to you, but, I not having time to digest them this day, I must defer them till my next; against which time I hope we shall have some other matters riper for your Knowledge than they are now.

I will not return you Compliments in proportion to the length and warmth of Yours, least they should troublesomely multiply on both sides, con-

tenting my felf only with affuring you that,

I am, &c.

The Bishop of Munster's Letter, to Mr. Temple.

From Meppen, 15. Octob. 1665.

Translated out of Latin.

SIR,

YOur Letter, dated at Bruxels the 24th. of the last Month, came the other day safe to my hands in the Enemies Country, and was the more welcome to me, since it abundantly assured me of the continuance of your sincere Assection, of which, tho I did not at all doubt, yet I receive no small Encouragement in the assurance it brings of those supplies of Money for the future; the want wherefor hath been very disadvantageous to me, and also

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your

your Congratulation for the auspicious Beginning

of our Attempts.

It is now Three Weeks fince I have fuccessfully marched in the Enemies Countrey, where I have taken many Places of sufficient strength: As my Fort of Borculoe, the Town of Loehem. As a proof whereof I shall send the Original Letters by my Lord the Earl of Carling ford.

The Hollanders boast much of the Loss of those Ships, laden only with Tinn, which miscarried coming into Ostend; but of their own greater Los-

fes they whifper with discontent.

The Intercepting of the Enemies Pacquets gave us a great fatisfaction, by giving us a prospect into their Councels, and discovering the designs they have with the *French*, to dally with the *Spaniard* by fair pretences, and fall upon Us with all their Strength.

The French promise the Hollanders 6000 of their choicest Foot, and Horse, besides many Volunteers, and offer great supplies of Money, for the raising an Army of 12000. Men. They desire leave to march

through Flanders, only to try the Spaniards.

2. They endeavour to draw to their side the Protestant Princes of Germany, under pretext of Religion, as if We intended them some Injury, and carried on a secret Design with the House of Austria. To this purpose they employ the Count Waldeck, an experienced cunning Man, who, aiming at the Dominion of Holland, and being big with hopes that he is now growing into a New Prince of Orange, relies on the Assistance of those who are Enemies to that House.

He hath been hitherto tampering in vain with the Duke of Brandenburgh, but hath gained some-

thing

thing of the Two Brothers, the Dukes of Brunfwick and Lunenburgh, George William and Ernestus Augustus, by the shew of some private Advantage, with whom he is yet in Treaty, and is come to no certain Agreement. But yet he is with his utmost endeavours raising some Regiments with Money from Holland, and threatens to invade my Country on the other side.

3. They offer the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, and the Elector of Brandenburgh satisfaction, and are upon Terms with the Switzers for some Thousands of Foot. These Designs, being foreseen, ought to be more carefully prevented, and defeated by contrary Endeavours. Be pleased therefore, with all possible speed, to give an Account of

these things to the King's Majesty.

As to the First, It will be necessary to win over and encourage the Spaniards against the French; and, the King of Spain being dead, mediate a Peace with Portugal, to seize the French Ships, and denounce War against them, unless they will withdraw their Supplies from the Hollanders, as well the secret, as those they openly avow: To give me the like Supplies, and to ask leave for the passage of 18000. English to me through Flanders, and above all to hasten the Money.

2dly. To draw off from the Dutch, and fix the Elector of Brandenburgh, affuring him that I have no design against the Liberty of Religion and Confcience. To gain over in like manner the Dukes of Lunenburgh, and other German Princes, to diffurb Count Waldeck's Counsels, and animate the

Prince of Orange's Party against him.

To take off the Princes of Lunenburgh by the means of Prince Rupert, whose Sister Ernestus Augustus

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gustus married, or by any other interpolition of his

Majesty's Royal Authority.

3dly. To divert the Kings of Sweden and Denmark by convenient Overtures, engaging them to admit no fatisfaction from the Dutch in this time of their Streights and Necessity; which they will be ready to violate upon fair occasion. But that they would right themselves by open Hostility. Likewise to dehort the Switz from any Agreement.

Which if the King will do on his part, I shall not despond, but continue to undergo all Labour and Difficulties which may tend to his Advantage

and Glory.

This day I expect the Earl of Carlingford, with whom I will conferr more at large, recommending very earnestly all these things to your Care, and particularly the business of Money; the want of which present me extreamly, and I desire there may not a Moment of Time be lost therein; so committing you to the Divine Protection, I rest,

Yours most affectionately,

Christopher Bernard.

November, 2. 65.

SIR,

THIS acknowledgeth Yours of the Third, New Stile, with one enclosed from my Lord Carlingford to you: which is all the News we have had of him fince his leaving the Duke of Newburgh's Court. I expected from him an account of what he had transacted with the Bishop of Munster, or what directions he had given in the Progress of his Journey. I suppose, in pursuance of them, he is gone to the Dukes of Lunenburgh to divert them from affifting the Hollander. And therefore I have enclosed in his Pacquet Two of his Majesty's Letters for those Dukes: one in Answer to the Duke George William, who gave his Majesty an account of his Agreement with his Brother. And if my Lord Carlingford can divert those Brothers from assisting the Hollanders, and perswade them to give their Troops to the Bishop, he will do a good Service.

His Majesty is likewise dispatching an Envoy to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, to attend that Prince in all his motions this year, and to see whether he can divert him also from joyning with the *Hol*-

landers.

The French Ambassadours have put in a new Paper of Propositions towards an Agreement, but in no wise satisfactory; so that his Majesty concludes the French King an incompetent Arbiter. I hope the Money, long ago provided for Mr. Alderman Backwell, is by this time safely arrived: And his Majesty hath ordered that, with all possible speed, a quantity of Tinn be sent. I am, &c.

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November, 9. 65.

SIR,

Since my last I have received Two of Yours of the Sixth, and one of the Tenth, all full of good News of the Bishop's Successes. We would fain believe among them that of taking Burtaigne. But the Baron of Wreden gives us no encouragement in it, tho Colonel Cusach, lately sent hither by the Bishop, and my Lord Carlingford speak

more comfortably therein.

Our next Care is to hear, how the French Troops bestir themselves. The general opinion is, They will, by way of Diversion, fall into the Bishop's Countrey, in hopes to draw him home again. But the Colonel affures us it will not have that effect, because the Bishop, foreseeing it, hath caused all his Provisions, Cattle, and whatsoever else could be a Prey to the Enemy, to pass the River, where they will be very unwilling to follow them.

In the mean time, we are making all the difpatch we can in compleating his Payments, and

Alderman Backwell hath leave to come over.

I have not had time to compose your Instructions, but I hope the want of them will not hinder you from taking your First, and following Audiences of the Marquis.

I am, &c.

November, 25. 65.

SIR,

Have received Yours of the Twentieth, giving me a very perfect and fatisfactory Account of your first formal Audience with the Marquis of Castel Rodrigo. Which assures me in the belief I had, that your own good Talent would sufficiently furnish you therein, without the help of my Instructions; tho they have been hitherto delayed upon the unreadiness of your Servant, whom Mr. Godolphin is dispatching towards you, and from whom you will know the occasion of his delay.

In the mean time you may affure his Excellency that all possible expedition is made on our parts towards a Final Agreement with Spain. And the necessity we have of it in our Affairs, ought sufficiently to convince him therein. As soon as the Final Resolutions are taken, and the Persons dispatched that are to transact them, you shall know them with all particulars, that you may accordingly support them with the Marquis; who will certainly have a great hand in the direction, and conclusions upon them on the part of Spain.

We have put in hand a more effective way than that of the Tinn, not only for the fatisfaction of all present Payments, due to the Bishop of Munster, but likewise of the future ones that shall become so. And the Bills will be consigned to you, to give the Bishop's Agent satisfaction upon them; which we know you will acquit your self very well of, notwithstanding your declared distrust of your Ability

in such matters. I am, &c.

December, 7. 65.

SIR,

Have together Yours of November, 28, 29. and December, 4. To which I will fay no more than that we long very much to hear the Bishop of Mun-. fter hath affured his Winter Quarters. His remaining Payments here are put into fuch a Method, that they cannot well fail him; which, in Alderman Backwell's absence, must be remitted to You, whether you like it, or not: fince we have no other

hand there to trouble with them.

My Lord General hath been lately here, and accepted of the Command of the Fleet, the next year, whilst my Lord Sandwich goes extraordinary Ambassador into Spain. Upon whose final dispatch you shall be fully instructed in all things, that may enable you to discourse, upon occasion, with the Marquis. And I have been perswaded to let Mr. Godolphin accompany him, as Secretary of the Embaffy; fo you will have a good and punctual Correspondent in that Court.

Enclosed you receive a Letter to Sir walter Vane; which I pray transmit to him with all speed. Since his departure, we have many new Arguments to continue us in the jealousie, we had before, of

the Elector of Brandenburgh.

I am, &c.

Oxon, December, 14. 65.

SIR,

Since my last I have received Two of Yours by the ordinary Post, and one by Alderman Back-well, who is return'd hither. In the former, all the News you had of the Bishop of Munster; which is mended by a fresher Letter from Antwerp.

The Dutch Ambassadour is arrived. And, I promise a Copy of the Answer made to the Letter given the King by him, by the next. And you shall likewise have a Copy of the Baron of Wreden's Memo-

rial, and Answer.

Since my last, Mr. Loving arrived here from my Lord Carlingford; who brought me Letters from you. We are dispatching him back again with all possible speed; by whom I will write more largely to you, as well with relation to my Lord Sandwich's Journey to Madrid, as Mr. Southwell's to

Portugal.

I fee you have had your formal Audience; by which you are qualified to wait often upon the Marquis: and the more frequently you do it, the better. Within a few days we shall furnish you better for those Visits than we have yet done. The Spanish Ambassadour hath writ to his Excellency to consent to the going away of the Duke of Bonneville; which you must likewise.

I am, &c.

The Memorial of Memorial del Enthe Prince of voy du Prince Munster's Envoy.

de Munster.

THE Envoy of his Highness the Prince of Munster in all Humble Manner represents to His Majesty of Great Britain, That his Master has given him Orders to acquaint His Majesty, That, being attacked at present by all the Forces of the Estates of the United Provinces, re-inforced by supplies from France of one side, and by the Troops of the Duke of Lunenburgh, confisting of 12000. Men; on the other, and not finding himfelf capable to oppose so many powerful Enemies, that at once do fall upon him, upon account of the Alliance he has made with Eng-

Noy de la Grande 1 Britaigne represente treshumblement l'Envoy de son-altesse le Prince de Munster ; que son Maitre luy a donné ordre de remonstrer a sa Majesté qu' êtant attaqué, a prefent, par toutes les forces des Estats de Provinces Unies, renforcés par les secours de France, d'un côté, & par -les troupes du Duc de Lunenbourgh, consistans en 12000. hommes, de lautre, & ne se trouvant pas capable de resister, en même temps, à tant de puissants enemies, qui s'en viennent fondre sur luy a raison de l'alliance qui à fait avec l'Angleterre, Il veint demanland,

land, he does demand of His Majesty a speedy Asfistance, which was promised him by the Article of Guaranty in the Treaty, without which he will be constrained, in the end, notwithstanding all his endeavours, to bend under this heavy burthen; and as he finds the defigns of transporting English Troops to be very difficult and uncertain, and not at all agreeable with his present Necessities, he finds the only way to ease him is, if His Majesty pleases, to double the Sum promised in September, October, and the other following Months, which is but Fifty Thousand Rix Dollars per Month; upon all which the faid Envoy expects a speedy and favourable Answer.

Moreover he declares to His Majesty by the same Orders of his Master, That the Electors of Brandenburgh and Cologn having offered themselves to mediate the dif-

der a sa Majesté une prompte assistance, la quelle luy a êté promis par l' article de la Guarantie, dans le traité, sans la quelle il sera contraint, à la fin, malgré tout ses efforts de plier sous un si pesant fardeau. Et comme il trouve les desseins projettés pour le transport de quelques troupes Angloises fort difficiles, & d'une issue fort incertain, & au contraire ses necessites fort pressantes, il trouve que c'estunia; moyen de le soulager, s'il plaisoit a vôtre Majesté, de doubler la somme de l'argent promis dans le moy du Septem. Octobre & les autres suivants qui n'est, que de cinquante mille Rix dollars par mois; sur quoy le dit Envoy attend une prompte & favourabla réponse.

Il declare encore a sa Majesté, par les mêmes Ordres de son Maître, que Messieurs, les Electeurs de Brandenburgh, & Cologne s'êtans offerts pour la Mediation sur les disse-

ferences

ferences between him and the Estates of the United Provinces, as also not long fince the Dukes of Lunenburgh, to wit, That of Wolfenbuttle and Hannover have done by an express Envoy, he hath excused himself very Civilly, alledging the Alliance by which he was engaged to England, and without which it was not in his power to Treat. But, as at present, he daily expects an Envoy, named Baron de Goes, from the Emperour, who will make the same Propolitions on the part of his Master, he most humbly desires to know His Majesty's Pleasure upon this, what He thinks will be the most convenient Answer to make to his Imperial Majesty.

rences, entre luy & les Estats des Provinces Unies, comme aussy, depuis peu de jours, le Ducs de Luneburgh, a scavoir, celuy de Wolfenbuttle, & Hannover, en fait par un Envoy exprés. Ils'en à excusé fort civilement, alleguant l'alliance, par la quelle il étoit engagé à l'Angleterre, & sans la quelle il n' êtoit pas en son pouvoir de traiter. Mais comme a present il attend d'un jour a lautre un Envoy de l'Empereur nommé Baron de Goes, qui lui fera les mêmes propositions de la part de son Maître, il prie treshumblement sa Majesté de luy faire scavoir sa volonté sur ce, quelle croira d'être le plus a propos qu'il reponde à sa Majesté Imperiale.

His Majesty's Answer to the Prince of Munster's Envoy's Memorial.

La Rêponse de sa Majesté a la Memorial d'el Envoye du Prince de Munster.

The King having seen Baron Wreden's Memorial, Envoy from the Prince of Munster, hath commanded the following Answer. Le Roy ayant veue le memoire du Sieur Baron de Wreden, Envoyé de Monsieur le Prince de Munster, a commandé la Rêponse qui s'en suit.

H IS Majesty having an equal Love and Value for the Qualifications of that Prince, does consider the present condition of his Affairs with all the Concern and Trouble imaginable. And, seeing his Army surrounded with such numbers of Enemies on all hands, is very ready to send him a supply both of Horse and Foot, if his High-

SA Majesté, aymant & estimant les Virtues du dit Prince, regarde l'estat present de ses affaires avec grande peine inquietude d'esprit, voyant sont armée environée de tants d'ennemis, de tout côté, & Envoyeroit fort voluntiers a son scours un Corps d'Infanterie, & Cavalliere, si son altesse luy pourroit proposer aucune voye, ou possi-

ness can propose any expedient for their Transportation and Conjunction with his own Troops. And, as the faid Envoy knows very well the apprehension, which his Majesty always conceiv'd of France and Luneburghs employing their Forces, in favour of the Estates General, against the Prince his Master; fo he may remember how little he valued it at that time: And accordingly let him judge if the Guaranty whereof he makes mention in his Memorial, be applicable thereunto.

His Majesty enter'd into the Treaty, with that Prince with a fincere Intention to observe it in every particular according to the Literal meaning of it. And, if there has been any omission, it must be imputed to the immediate hand of God, who has been pleased to visit the Nation with fo violent a Plague that all

bilité pour leurs transports, & conjunction avec les siens. Et, comme le dit sieur Envoyé scait l'apprehension, que sa Majesté avoit, de le commencement, du secours, que la France, & les Ducs de Lunenburgh donneroient aux Estats Generaux contre le Prince son Maître, se souviendra aussy du peu decas qui'l en faisoit a lors; & jugerapar lá si la Guarantie, dont il est fait mention dans son papier, soit applicable a cela.

Sa Majesté fist son Traité avec le Prince de Munster avec une sincere intention de l'accomplir, de son côté, à la lettre. Et, si elle y a manqué, il ne se peut attribuer qu' a la main de Dieu, qu'il, ayant traversé par la violence de la Contagion, interrompa tellement le Commerce, qu'il ne se pouvoit negotier des lettres de Change hors du Royaume, Com-

Commerce is interrupted, and confequently cannot procure Bills of Exchange out of his own Kingdoms, without difcovering the Design; having besides lost in the Port of Oftend a great quantity of the Effects fent over to make good all the Payments; correspondent to the Terms. Notwithstanding which His Majesty hath given fuch Orders therein, that he does not doubt but in a very little time to effect every thing to the entire fatisfaction of the faid Prince. Promifing to augment them beyond the agreement, when the Estate of his Affairs will give him leave, with all other manner of Supplies for his Support and Defence against his Enemies.

And as His Majetty hath ever refus'd all the Proposals of Peace offer'd Him exclusive of the Prince of Munster; so He relies upon the

sans faire esclatter le dessein; & faisant perir, dans le Port d'Ostende, une bonne partie des effects envoyé pour l'accomplisement de touts les payments dans leur termes. obstant quoy, sa Majesté, y ayant donné si bon ordre presentement, ne doute pas qu'ils ne s'effectuent dans fort peu de temps, à l'entiere satisfaction du dit Prince 3 promettant de les augmenter au de la de la Capitulation, quand l' Estat de ses affairs le permet avec toute autre forte de secours, pour son appuy & defence contre tous ses ennimies.

Et comme sa Majesté a tous jours rejetté les propositions, qui luy ont esté fait, de Paix à l'exclusion du Prince de Munster; ainsi elle s'assure, E. Honour

Honour of the faid Prince, That he will act in the fame manner by Him, in never Listning to any Proposition of that Nature without the Knowledge and Confent of His Majesty. And moreover Promiseth to have the same regard to Him and his Interest, as to his Own, when he shall have any good Overtures towards a Peace, and worthy to be communicated to the faid Prince.

fur l'honneur du dit Prince, quil usera de même avec luy, en n'êcoutant jámais aucune proposition de cette nature, sans la participation, & consentement de sa Majesté: Et luy promett encore d'avoir le même esgard du luy, & de ses interests comme de siens propres, quand il y aura quelque bonne Overture de Paix, & digne d'estre communiqués au dit Prince.

SIR,

him

Oxon, December 21. 65.

SIR,

THIS acknowledgeth Yours of the 28th. and by Mr. Loving; whom we are sending back to my Lord Carling ford: and by him you will know all our ordinary News here. Your last told me of the Fault made you in the way to your publick Audience, and the Reparation offered you; which gave you a good occasion of exercising your Wit and Judgment in the resusal of their Reparation: So that now I conclude you very well in your Stirrops there. And wish by this occasion I were ready to send, you your long promised Instructions; which I cannot possibly compose, till my Lord Sandwich's are done; which we are at work upon, and hope to dispatch in the Holy Days. In the mean time you must work as the Res nata, and your own Talent will furnish you.

I shewed his Majesty the Marquis's Letter, complaining that his Catholick Majesty's Subjects had not the same Exemptions granted as Sweden. The Truth is, we have been so abused all the year by Ostenders colouring Holland Ships, and Goods, that we could not easily fall into the good will of exempting them. But, as an Evidence of His Majesty's gratifying Spain, and in this Case, I may say, more particularly the Marquis, His Majesty hath resolved, and recommended it to his Royal Highness, the sending you from time to time sufficient quantities of Passports in Blank, to be fill'd by the Marquis's recommendations. You beseeching his Excellency to warn his Ossicers not to impose upon

E 2.

him Hollanders, instead of Flandrians; and taking Care your self in the Port of Ostend, to be informed aright therein; which you may do by keeping a good Correspondent there; of whom we may have need in many other occasions: And, if you so imploy him, I will be answerable to you his Pains shall be rewarded.

We have, This day, dispatched away Sir Robert Southwell to Portugal, and Sir Richard Fanshaw's last Letter says, That Court allowed him to send a

Gentleman there.

Herein I fend you His Majesty's Answer, and the States Letter to Him, deliver'd by their Ambassador. His Majesty bids me recommend it to you, to see them both Printed, and Dispersed up and down, to obviate the malicious Intentions of France, that His Majesty will not hearken to any Overtures of Peace with Holland, but affects the dissolution of their Government; which hath occassoned much Umbrage in the Two Northern Crowns, and many of the Princes of Germany. If I fail you next Post by my absence in the Countrey, you will dispense with it.

I am, &c.

January, 11. 66.

SIR,

Efore Ileft this Town, I prepared you not to take unkindly the interruption of my Correfpondence for 15. days. And I would again ask your Pardon for it, if I did not expect your Thanks for for having it sufficiently supplied by my Lord Chancellor, in Answer to yours of the 29th. past; which, being carried to his Lordship by my direction, and it affording matter of much Discourse to you, he tells me he answered it all in his own hand; of which he hath told me the effect. So that, if you are able to read it, which his Lordship very much doubts, I suppose you are fed by it for a great while, and will better support the slender Diet of

my Correspondence.

At my return, I found yours of the 12th. mentioning Mr. Loving's having past by you, and your own disappointment in not receiving your Instructions by him. To excuse which, I must again repeat it to you, That I cannot fend them compleat, till my Lord Sandwich's are dispatched; whom we are now forced to detain a little longer in expectation of feeing what Sir Richard Fanshaw hath done in Spain. Which, how well foever, as to the knitting the Knot betwixt us, will, I am perswaded, need some particular Amendments as to Trade, (in which my Lord Sandwich must be particularly instructed) and to the making the Union more compleat than Sir Richard Fanshaw could possibly do it, after fo great a variation of Affairs abroad, fince the compoling of his Instructions.

When you have occasion for it, you may assure his Excellency, the Marquis, That if he have any need for the King's Favour in his own particular concerns, he may most confidently assure himself of it, according to the value, and esteem his Majesty hath of his own Person: And you may make good use of this to endear your self yet surther to him. For, Besides what you say of it your self, the Conde de Molina tells us you have a great

share in his Excellency's Favour and Kindness.

Mr. Godolphin will tell you of the Warrant his Majesty hath signed for you, without your leave, or recommendation. And I hope your Philosophy will enable you to be content to rise by these slow steps to greater Honours, as your good Parts, and Zeal in His Majesty's Service do qualifie you to deferve them.

Here you receive Twelve Passes from his Royal Highness; which you must be careful in disposing. And befeech his Excellency to be very careful, that his Officers do not prevail with him to misapply them. For we have sufficient ground to be jealous of the Hollanders design to drive their Trade by Ships of their own, tho pretended to be of oftend. To prevent which suspicion of ours, it would be a very acceptable thing to his Majesty, if the Marquis would be pleased preparatorily to inform us what number of Merchants Ships there are really, and effectually trading in his Ports: That under the Colour of them, and the Protection of our Passports (since we understand many of them are Dutch-built) the Hollanders and Zelanders might not elude our great design, of molesting them in their Trade. Besides which, the Flemish Merchants themselves do not stick to infinuate to us. That they had rather take the Passports of us, than ask them of the Marquis; whose Officers they say will exact unreasonable Fees for them.

I pray bethink your felf very well of these exceptions, and let us, with all speed, know your thoughts upon them. And, by the way, let your Servant, in whose Care you put the Passports, keep a good account of Sir William Coventry's Fees.

We had from other hands Copies of the Postscript of Monsieur de Liones Letter to the Marquis · des Estrade; which, I say, to confirm our belief of the Truth of it, and not to discourage you in the fending to us any fuch Papers, that shall come to your Hands, for fear we should fail of them other ways. The faid Paper shews us France is very jealous of the Hollanders growing remiss in the War, and hearkning to Propositions of Peace with us. To entertain which, His Majesty's Letter may perhaps be of some use, as well as to assure the Princes abroad that the King's Intention, in this War, is not to destroy the Government of Holland, but to gain a good Péace of them. Which Opinion you cannot impress too much in all persons you converse with. And particularly affure the Marguis, that all Overtures of that Nature would be very acceptable to his Majesty; especially coming from so good a hand as his Excellencies. And the apprehension, the French have of this, makes them bethink themfelves of what ways they shall take, of renewing their good Correspondence with us. And we are already prepared to expect many Overtures of this kind: Which we shall not care to entertain very hastily, if we continue to be assured of the Friendship of Spain. And this you must make your great Argument to perswade the Marquis, to fill his. Dispatches, to Madrid, with all possible motives, that may perswade them to conclude readily with us. And, if it be possible, to incline them rather to make a Peace with Portugal, than a Truce: The former of which, Portugal is likely, in this conjuncture to insist upon; as Spain, on the other fide will receive most benefit by it, by separating Portugal for ever from France; which a Truce will

will not do, nor unite them usefully to Spain.

We understand the Marquis de Sandys finds some stop in the Marriage of Madamoselle d' Aumall, the French Court pretending the Duke of Savoy hath not yet spoken clearly to the extent of her Dowry. But the true reason is that Irance is unwilling to make it a confiderable one, and fuch as Portugal may like, unless they will promise not to make a Peace, or Truce with Spain, without the confent of France; which is a point Portugal desires always to referve within their own powers.

I am, &c.

Oxon, January, 18. 65

SIR,

T Have received yours of the 19th. and read to His Majesty, my Lord Chancellour being by, what you wrote in Cypher there; which Overture was not displeasing to them. But I cannot by this Post fend you his Majesty's positive Answer to it, because we are expecting something of that kind another way; to which you shall be called upon to give your hand, as you propose, as soon as the matter is ripe for it, your skill being valued by us here. Neither can I yet send you his Majesty's Opinion of what Sir Richard Fanshaw hath concluded in Spain. There is much Paper fent us by him, and that which should require much reflection. The Effect of it is good, I would I could fay as much for the Circumstances.

I am. &c.

January 25. 66.

SIR,

I Have received yours of the 26th. with one enclosed from the Prince of Munster to you. And see you resolve to keep me in your Service, because you pay me so well for that little I am able to render you. His Majesty goes on Saturday to Hampton-Court. And all the Orders I can give you, concerning the Overture in yours of the 19th. is, That you may freely offer your self to hear any thing, the party will propose. For, We having spoken by another secret way, it is their turn to speak now. And, if any thing of moment be offered you, you may charge your self with dispatching it hither; but mind then the Italian Proverb, Qui volva qui non volmandra. Nothing but a Messenger can do it effectually.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, February 2. 66.

SI-R,

Have before me yours of the 2d. your style, and in the Cypher part; relating to a former, which by misfortune is left at Oxford, and consequently not shewed to his Majesty, the day we parted, to receive his directions upon it. But I tell you at a venture, that if the party seems to you

a fensible, and sufficient Man, you may encourage

him to come over with his Propositions.

You have before this time, the News of France's declaring War against us; which hath not much surprized us, having been prepared to expect it from the pressures of Holland; especially that party there that apprehend our Agreement with them. To defeat which, this is now found out, and my Lord Sandwich is going this Week. One of the Businesses his Majesty hath dispatched this day, was the setling a Fund to pay the Prince of Munster all his Arrears.

I am, &c.

whitehal, February 9. 66.

SIR,

THE foul Weather ceasing, the Pacquet Boat I came over, and brought me Three of Yours, One of the 5th. and the other Two of the 9th, with your two separate Papers in Cypher. One encouraging us to support more assuredly the This out of Prince of Orange's Party, and to with-Cypher. · draw his Person, at least, from his Grandmother. The former is already done; at least so far as is thought fit here with relation to his Interest: But we dare not tell which way to all, that call upon us to do it, since we are so directed by those of that Countrey, who pretend to know best the condition of his Affairs. The latter his Majesty will not by any means hear of, saying, he could not better gratifie his Enemies than by doing it; however you do well to communicate to us what is offered to you. You

You fee how prevalent the French Party is in Holland, when de Witt thinks fit to facrifice the Marquis's private Suggestions to the Knowledge of the French Ambassadour. A little time will tell us whether they will have War or Peace. For, tho France hath declared for them, we do not look upon it as an effect of their Treaty, but as the last tryal upon them whether they will finish it. If they do, it will certainly be to the disadvantage of Flanders, and to the dividing it betwixt them, let them fav what they please to the Spanish Ministers, whom you ought often to awake with these representations. And at least perswade them not to deceive themfelves with their common Answer, viz. That they can do nothing till we are finally agreed with Spain, our Interest on both hands disposing us so visibly to it, so it is a better security than Twenty Treaties.

And upon this occasion it is fit I tell you, That after much debate upon the Papers, This out Sir Richard Fanshaw sent hither to be of Cypher. ratified by His Majesty, as much as we. desire a conclusion with them, we cannot think it proper to do it. The one were additional Articles of Commerce; which, besides some exceptions we made to them, tho not of great moment, were signed by him in Spanish, and so improper for His Majesty's Ratification. Besides, They were a part of what the other contained of a Truce with Portugal for Thirty Years; which, tho we like, yet we know not whether Portugal will: And till we do so, cannot answer for their acceptance of them. In the last place, Four Months time is given for the Ratification; before the expiration of which, we hope to hear from Sir Richard Fanshaw, who is gone to Lisbon.

In the mean time, my Lord Sandwich is dispatching away with all the expedition, that is possible, with Power to conclude, upon Terms acceptable to them, all points betwixt us. And will carry with him such Difcourses, as cannot but have the same effect upon that

Court, as if we had ratified Twenty Papers.

All that Spain can fairly object to this is, That we are managing our selves towards France. But when they shall see the Declaration of a War against that Crown, which will be published to Morrow, that Objection will fall to the ground; and certainly our common Cause unites us sufficiently. And this you must make the matter of your Discourse to the Marquis, who bath the same from the Spanish Ambassadour; and, tho he hath Opiniastred the Point, as restily as became his Character, yet we are perswaded that upon the whole matter, he is not dissatisfied with the Professions, that have been made him upon this occafion.

Our Fleet is abroad in fearch of the Hollander, God give them good success. The weather is of a sudden grown much warmer, and we are all alarm'd by it with an apprehension that the next Bill may encrease the Contagion; especially seeing what throng of People are come to Town. Since my last we had from Oxford the ill News of the Queens miscarriage, but we comfort our selves with the hopes that the next time she will succeed

better.

The Spanish Ambassadour wrote some days ago to the Marquis Castel Rodrigo, to recommend, in his Majesty's Name, my Lord Castlehaven to the command of the old Irish Regiment, which Sir Richard Fanshaw, long ago, said the late King would leave to His Majesty's nomination. According to which he

bids

bids me now write to you in favour of the faid Earl. And affure the Marquis that His Majesty will afford another kind of recruit, and protection to that Body, if it be under the Earl, than if it be under Morphi; whom His Majesty hath little reason to be fatisfied with. And upon this account I will not omit to tell you, That my Lord of Norwich was with me this day, desiring me to move His Majefly to recommend Him to the Command of the English Regiment, offering, in Six Weeks time. if he may have His Majesty's leave for it, to recruit it to Three Thousand. All the Answer I could give him was, That His Majesty had recommended Mr. Henry Howard to it; but that if Mr. Howard could be perswaded to decline it, I affured my self His Majesty would most willingly recommend him, the Earl, to it. And, the Truth is, he is a Valiant Man, and worthy of it, and his Fortune needs some such Circumstances to make him live according to his Quality, tho he lives now orderly enough, and within his compass. It would not be amiss that you discourse likewise on this Subject to his Excellency.

Our preparations for the Summer Service go on a-pace by the vigour and applications of my Lord General; who in all his discourses concludes the Hollanders to be upon their last Legs. And makes no doubt but to take them from them; which is

all I will entertain you with at this time.

whitehal, February 16. 66.

SIR,

Have Three of Yours to acknowledge, of the 12th, 16, and 19. They have not named the Two Ships they complain of in the Antwerp Memorial, which was presented to his Excellency, and is too general. But you may affure his Excellency we shall find their Account. Mr. Vice Chamberlain affures us he hath another considerable Sum for the Prince of Munster.

I am, &c.

whithal, February 23. 66.

SIR,

THIS acknowledgeth Yours of the 23d. your Style, with the enclosed Paper in Cypher, which gives us but an uncomfortable prospect; but

I hope the effects may answer better.

My Lord Sandwich left this Town this Day, and will be by Monday night at Portsmouth, ready to Embark. He goes well instructed, and impowered to all Matters, and if he succeed not, the fault is their's, and will discover a customary defect in their Politicks, by suffering themselves to be deluded with an opinion, That France will not break with them, because they are so with us. For which they already convey excuses to us, by saying they only discharge themselves in Honour, without any animosity, and go into the Fields only as Seconds.

We hear nothing yet of Father Sherwood; but we guess at his Errand. And Mr. Vice-Chamberlain promised this night to send me Letters for

you, that would prevent some part of it.

Your Character of Mr. Glanvill contradicts mine, wherein I will not strive with you, having nothing in his Justification before me, but the fight of Two or Three of his Letters. Therefore use your own freedom in imploying him or not, as you see cause.

Iam, &c.

SIR,

Have little to add to my last, but the telling, what I believe you can scarcely be ignorant of, That the last Pacquet Boat, coming from Newport, was siezed by a French Vessel of Dunkirk, (sent in all probability on purpose to take her) and that the Letters were all opened. This is an Excess the Hollanders never committed towards us. Neither did they themselves do it so openly to Spain in the long War they had with them. Betwixt us, there is little to exposulate upon the Terms we are now. But I hope the Marquis Castel Rodrigo will complain aloud at Paris, for the injury done to him therein; which you must invite him to, and obtain of him our Future Security with relation to this Point.

My Lord Sandwich is at Portsmouth expecting his Embarkation. And from France this Night they write that Sir Richard Fanshaw is returned from Portugal re infectà, because nothing but the

Title

Title of King will please them, and with that any

thing.

Sir Jeremy Smith is in the Streights, driving the Holland Capers before him; who are all retired to Thoulon to be sheltered by Monsieur de Beaufort; who is making ready all the Force he can to come out and Fight us. I have a Letter from Sir Robert Southwell, Jan. 16. who was then entring the Port at Lisbon.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, March 5. 66.

SIR,

THIS acknowledgeth Yours of the First by the Prince of Munster's Agent; whom I brought to His Majesty to day to receive his Assurances, that all shall be made good, that was promised his

Master; and that speedily.

I have likewise Yours by the Post of the Second, with the enclosed in Cypher, wherein you continue still in the same opinion of my Lord Sandwich's success; deriving it from the Marquis. The Remedy will be acceptable, if we must have the Disease. But for that it will be time enough to talk hereafter.

It is His Majesty's Pleasure, that the Tinn be applied to the Payments, as it was first intended; and, by that time this arrives, I suppose Alderman Backwell will have sent his Orders accordingly.

whitehal, March 16. 66.

SIR

Y late absence, attending His Majesty into the Country, hath put me into a great arrear with you. So I have at once Yours of the 9th. 12th. 16th. and 15th. to Answer, with the enclosed Papers; all which I have communicated to

his Majesty.

Mr. Vice-Chamberlain writes to you himself this Night, who will tell you what new Sum of Money he transinits to you for the Bishop of Manster; whose Envoy hath this afternoon acquainted His Majesty, through my hands; That the Three Electors of Mayence, Cologne and Brandenburgh; as also the Princes of Newburgh, Brunswick, ----- Welfenbuttle, and Lunenburgh Hannover, have deputed their Ambaffadors to meet at Dartmond, about the beginning of April, to deliberate upon the Re-establishment and Conservation of the Peace, in the westphalia Circle. And to propose at the same time Conditions of Accommodation betwixt the Bishop of Munster, and the States General. The faid Envoy praying his Majesty, in his Master's Name, to send some Body from him, to be punctually advertised of all that passes therein, and to take Care of his Interests: adding, That he would not refuse, to such Neighbours, the admittance of this Overture. And that fome of these Princes offer to mediate an Agreement, betwixt the King our Master, and the French King. This coming to my hands but this Afternoon, his Majesty hath not had leisure to consider of his Answer to it; but you shall do well to entertain

tertain the Marquis with it, and to let me know on

the first occasion how he discourses upon it.

I likewise herewith send you a Letter for my Lord Carlingford, wherein his Majesty enjoyns him, contrary to his former Orders, to make some longer stay in the Emperour's Court, if he be not come away; accordingly you will dispose the conveyance of it to him with all possible speed and expedition.

Mr. Vice-Chamberlain hath Orders to direct you into whose hands the Tinn shall be put, to be Sold. By what we hear of Mr. Corney, he will not be a proper Person to be trusted with it; however pray let him know, from me, that his Majesty is glad he is gotten out of Prison, and will upon occasion, gratiste him for his Suffering: and withal see what use you can make of him, in those parts, for drawing Intelligence out of Holland; and not giving him incouragement to come over yet to us.

You may affure his Excellency, that not a feigned, but real Gout hath detained my Lord Hollis, all this while, at Paris, without any other business. Not but that the French have made use of other hands to convey to us Overtures of Accommodation; but such as his Majesty hath not thought sit to lay any hold on. And by this you see how Monsieur de witt's Fiddle and theirs are tuned together.

His Excellency hath answered the old Duke of Lorrain very well to our purpose, the question is only whether he hath not trusted him too far; and you may let him know that his advice shall be followed towards the Duke of Brandenburg's Envoy.

Whitehal, March 23. 66.

SIR,

Y last to you was a long one of Tuesday sevennight. Since which I have received none from you. And I forbare to write to you by the Mondays Post, because I had little to say more than what is to be the Contents of this, in which his Majesty had not then taken his final resolution.

In my last I told you that the Bishop of Munster . had fent to his Majesty, giving him an account of Overtures, made to him from the Neighbouring Princes, to fend their Deputies to meet his at Dart-mond, an imperial Town; with a defire from the Bishop that his Majesty would likewise send one from him, to be witness of the Transactions there. Since which time I have been to inform my felf of the Baron of Wreden, in what manner, the Person his Majesty sends, shall appear there. In which point, the Bishop's Letters being defective, and the time pressing, his Majesty thought he could not do better, nor more fecurely to his Affairs, than to commit this Imployment to you, and to leave you, in the profecution of it, to follow that good Talent God hath given you; directing your felf the best you can by those Instructions the Bi-shop will give, according as your Credential defires it of him. Neither can we instruct you better, fince he hath by his Envoy fignified no more, to enlighten us in this occasion, than what I have told you in this, and my former Letter. Besides, Your Credential, you have also herewith his Majesty's ample Power to do all things that you shall think F 2

fit in his Service; which Trust will, I hope, qualifie you well to digest the trouble of the Journey. And, because the occasion seems to press, you must lose no time, but, immediately upon the receit of this, get on Horse back, and go strait to the Bishop's Court, there to be instructed by him, what you shall further do, and in what manner make use of this his Majesty's Commission.

I need not mind you of losing nothing in the Exteriour Part, that will be due to Cypker. your Character, and the Master that sends you. And perhaps your troublesome insisting

upon the Punctilioes therein may be of better use, than any of that candour, and ingenuity you so much abound in. For, What soever may be the business of the Bishop, you must take for granted ours is to render inesfectual all the designed Negotiations; and perhaps the Bishop may be so open to you, as to tell you it is his mind too. And therefore, notwithstanding the ample Power given you, in your Commission, to introduce you to hear, and know all that passes; yet when, upon any transaction, you shall come to a conclusion, you must remember to make none: But, by the pretence of fresh Letters, expose the necessity of knowing his Majesty's Pleasure a-new. And, in one word, play this Farce as skilfully as you can; which you will be the better enabled to do when you shall have engaged the Bishop to open himself clearly to you; declaring you have no Instructions but to follow those he will give you.

Neither must you omit to take the best directions you can from the Marquis Castel Rodrigo, when you shall expose to him, as his Majesty would have you do, the motives and business of your Journey. And, letting him see it is not like to be a long one,

begging

begging his leave for your absence in the form you

shall think fit.

In this instant, I received a letter from Sir Richard Fanshaw, and Sir Robert Southwell, at Madrid, dated March the 12th. their Style, as you may suppose. Wherein only they say they have been with the Duke de Medina de la Tores, acquainting him with the last resolution of Portugal towards an Agreement; which is what I sent you formerly, for this Letter of their's refers only to it. I am, &c.

P.S. You are likewise to assure the Bishop, that his Majesty hath been so far This in from shewing any aversion to a Treaty with Cypher. Holland, all this Winter; That, besides what he declared publickly to them, in his Letter, he

likewise hath made them several private Quertures for it; insisting only that, for the point of Honour, they should send a Person hither to Treat with sufficient Power, either with, or without a Character, as they should think sit.

Whitehal, March 30. 66.

SIR,

The second of the

Fter the trouble of not hearing from you in many days, I have received from you at once Yours of the 26, and 31. March, and of 4. April. with all the enclosed. To the particulars of which it is not necessary I make any Answer, neither indeed have I any time for it. This is therefore only

to let you know that the Envoy of Munster, sends me word, (for he continues much indisposed) That his Master signifies to him, there is an end of the meeting of the Deputies. Upon which his Majesty bids you return your Horses to the Stable, and to think no more of the Journey. I pray God this come time enough to divert you from it. We have heard nothing from Madrid since my last.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, April 2. 66.

SIR,

Have received yours of the 6. S. N. from Antwerp; where it feems you met with a New Commission. The ground of which being since taken away, as I signified to you in my last, I am to repent much the sending it, for the trouble it

must have put you to.

I have this day received Letters from Madrid, of a fresher date than Sir Richard Fanshaw's, or Sir Robert Southwell's: Which tells me the latter had had his Audience; which had been a long time suspended, much to his dissatisfaction. And that, upon it, he had dispatched one to Lishon. Of my Lord Sandwich there was then no News. The date of this was the 15th. of March. Monsieur Ognatiarrived here last night. For other News I must refer you to our Gazettes.

Whitehal, April 6. 66.

SIR,

Have yours of the 8th. wherein I find you still preparing for your Journey. But I hope, by this time, you have heard as well from the Bishops Resident, as from my Letter, that you may spare

your pains.

The Baron of Wreden is recovering a-pace, as Mr. Sherwood told me to day, but without any News from his Master. We have no News from Madrid of the Success of what Sir Richard Fanshaw and Sir Robert Southwell carried thither; the Town there speaks diversly of it and most of them with distatisfaction.

Mr. Coventry's Letters of Yesterday, gave us a great deal of comfort from the Court of Sweden, but it seems their Ambassadour will not part so soon as was supposed; they resolving to send an Envoy first. My Lord Hollis, in his Letter of the April, saith, he was again troubled with the Gout. A Letter from Lisbon saith, Sir Jeremy Smith lay about the Streights mouth, and that Monsieur de Beaufort was ready to come out.

Whitehal, April 10. 66.

SIR,

BY Letters from Mr. Corney, I find his Majefty's Countermands, concerning your Journey
to the Bishop of Munster, did not overtake you before you left Erusses. And I hope, as it now falls
out, not till you are at your Journeys end; because the Baron of Wreden hath notified to his Majesty the resolution of a new meeting at Cleve. For
which purpose his Majesty hath commanded me to
send you Two new Powers, according to the tenour of the last: One with relation to Cleve; The
other indefinite as to the place, to be made use of
by you, as you shall see cause: Since the Bishop is
so earnestly and hastily called upon to such meetings.

There is likewise a Credential for you to the Elector of Brandenburgh, which you must deliver, or forbear, as the Bishop shall direct you, both as to Time, and to the Manner of your Discourse. For the substance of your Instruction, you must follow exactly what I wrote before to you in Cypher, so I need not lengthen this more, than by as-

ring you that,

I am, &c.

P. S. My Lord Hollis is yet detain'd in France by his Gout, which gives occasion to the Court there to endeavour, by the means of the Queen Mother, to fasten upon him some Overtures of Agreement between us, and that Crown. What they are, we do not yet know, but shall in a few days;

days; and then his Highness shall be made acquainted with them, if they be such as are likely to have any progress with relation to him. But I cannot chuse but tell you, I am perswaded nothing will come of them, being invented on their side, only

to disturb our conjunction with Spain.

You cannot be without hearing how well Sweden is disposed towards us, and how firmly they are resolved to stand to their late Treaty with us; tho to the prejudice of all their other Allies. Wherein particularly they threaten Denmark, who have made a Treaty with Holland, and France, that, we think, will serve only to shame them.

Whitehal, April 23. 66.

SIR,

Have received Yours of the 27th. but not your former mentioned therein of the 18th. Whatever all other Letters faid, till we faw yours, His Majesty could not believe that the Bishop had made his Agreement: His own Honour and Conscience must answer for it; and this is all we can say to that point.

I wish the Marquis Castel Rodrigo had his Troops. But, if his Excellency hath not taken his Measures for them, our wishes here will be worth little in

the Case.

I am going out of Town, fo that I must defer, till my next, the faying several things to you, which you ought to be entertained with. One I will not omit now, which is, That his Majesty is entirely

tirely satisfied in your Proceedings. And therefore, whatever your Success hath been in your Journey, or whatever mortification your disappointment may give you, do not believe any of it is imputed to you, or to your want of good Conduct, and zealous Affection to His Majesties Service.

I hope Mr. Vice-Chamberlain hath warned you

to put a stop to all Payments.

I am, &c.

P. S. I hope you have not omitted to fend to my Lord Carlingford, what occurs to you, upon the conclusion the Bishop hath made; and how surprized we are to see the Emperour's Name in the Guaranty of the Treaty.

Whitehal, April 27. 66.

SIR,

Have received none from you, since my last, but one, I told you was missing of yours, of the 18th. from Munster. How it lay so long on the way, you can best judge. The subject is too vexatious to discourse any more upon. Only I cannot omit to tell you, That the Baron of Wreden (whom by the way we never saw since his Master played us this Prank, nor Mr. Sherwood neither) sent me this day, by a Friend of his, a Copy of his Master's Letter to him of the 23d. Wherein he mentions the Necessities and Motives that had obliged him to make this Treaty; but concludes he would not finish

it till he knows his Majesty's mind upon it, which he would fend by the Baron de Austrie to know.

After I had written my Letter to you, as the last Post, I received one from my Lord Hollis, telling me that, finding himself rid of the Gout, and going to get leave of the Queen Mother, he had met there, as was concerted before hand, Monsieur de Lyonne, and Monsieur Van Beuninghen, who entertained him with Propositions, such as his Majesty might fairly have expected after the loss of a Battle. To which he made proportionable replies. The particulars are not worth the telling you.

Immediately upon the reading his Letter, His Majesty bid me write to him, without any further delay, to come away without hearing, or uttering one word more in that Court relating to any pub-

lick business.

And thus you see the Mountain delivered of this Mouse, which France hath made use of to amuse all the Princes abroad.

I am glad the Farce is at an end. And, that we have a good Fleet to trust to, after so much Infidelity in our Friends, and artificial Fraud in our Enemies, and before any decision can be made by that, we hope we shall know the last mind of Spain, with relation to us; who, at the worst, cannot but believe we might yet have any reasonable conditions from France, if we would hearken to their Propositions.

Whitehal, May 4. 66.

SIR,

C Ince my last, I have received Yours of the 30th. past, with a State in it of the Accounts betwixt His Majesty and the Bishop, relating what happen'd concerning them in your abfence. All which I put, by my Lord Chancellor's advice, into Alderman Backwell's hands; who is to advise with Mr. Vice-Chamberlain thereupon; and jointly they are to fend you Directions how you shall proceed to the retrieving as much of the Money, as you can possibly, designed to that Service: His Majesty refolving you shall part with no more of it than needs you must. And whatever the Bishop may fairly pretend as due to him, it is certain he hath furnish'd us with a sufficent excuse now for our failing with him, how unprovided foever we were in this kind before. As for our discourse of him, and his Affairs towards the World, his Majesty agrees with your Opinion that the less we speak of it, the better: And that for our own sakes, and not his, fince we do not foresee any likelihood of ever having to do with him hereafter. Notwithstanding which, His Majesty doth not disapprove the Letter you wrote to him, at the intreaty of the Marquis Castel Rodrigo, as we suppose, concerning the disposal of his Troops. Let the effect thereof be what it will, it is well his Excellency should find himself gratified at least with our endeavours.

I received likewise, since my last to you, a Second Letter of the 7th. currant, S. N. but unhappily it is now missaid, fo I must answer to it by my memory, There

as well as I can.

There was in it a piece of the Bishop's Letter to you, fince your leaving him, which feems to imply that the Treaty with Holland was not finally ratified. And, That he was fending a Person hither to ask his Majesty's Approbation of it. Which Person not yet appearing, we can understand it no other ways than a Colour to keep up his right to fome more of his Money; fince all the late Letters from Holland affure us the Ratifications were Exchanged. His needless Professions, and Protestations, fo often repeated, not to fign the Treaty. without his Majesty's leave, hath divested us of all kind of Credit towards what he faith.

I call to mind, there was likewise in your Letter, fome diffatisfaction of yours towards our employing Mr. Glanvill, as if it were the diffnembring a part of your Commission. It is in Mr. Vice-Chamberlain's and Alderman Backwell's hands to continue, or fufpend his further dealing in the recovery of the Tinn. All he is trusted with by me, is the safe conveying of our Letters, and Intelligences to and fro, in this Conjuncture. And for this, methinks a finall measure of Honesty and Discretion will fuffice: if he prove faulty in either of these points, according to your Observations, or Ours, we can quickly recal his Trust, and put it into some other hands. But readily we know not where to find one in that Port. I shall, in my next to him warn him not to be wanting in his Respects, and observance towards you; and if he be, upon the first knowledge of it, I promise you he shall be discarded.

I inclose likewite herein a Copy of his Majesty's Letter to the Queen Regent of Spain, in Answer to one She fent hither, complaining of what Sir Richard Fanshaw had brought from Portugal; wherein you will fee hls Majesty's whole thoughts upon that Assair. When you have read it, I pray lose no time in sending it to my Lord Sandwich at Madrid; and by one of the Marquises Expresses, that it may not fall into the hands of the French, if possible, who never fail to open all Letters that go to, or come from Spain. The Original is put into the Ambassadors hands here, and a Copy with it, which he will not fail to send to the Marquis; so you need not be shy of discoursing upon the Subject of it to his Excellency.

I concur with you in the Opinion that we ought not to be forry for not having moved his Majefty in your request concerning the Tinn. It will be now proper to move him for a considerable Sum to supply your extraordinary expences. If you will let me know in your next, by a Paper a-part, what Sum I shall ask for you, without coming to particular accounts, I will charge my self with the ob-

taining it for you.

I will send the Duke of Ormond transcripts of your Letter.

I am, &cc.

Whitehal, May 7. 66.

SIR,

Have received yours of the 11th. Wherein I perceive a former of mine was not come to your hands. It is possible my Letters run the fame hazard with yours of late; whereof fome, of fresher dates,

dates, arrive before those of former. But, least it should have miscarried, I herewith send you a

Transcript of it.

This day arrived the Baron of Rozenburgh with yours of the 9th. who came immediately to me, as he arrived, before he had spoken with the Baron of Wreden. I asked him, whether the Bishop had figned his Treaty? He told me that he had not when he came away; but that he would suspend the doing it Eight Days, in that time to obtain his Majesty's leave. This gave me occasion to enter into the Computation with him, how long it was fince he had left the Bishop, and according to his own reckoning it proved to be Two and Twenty Days. I asked him what further effect there was of this Voyage to the King? He answered, To assure his Majesty of the Prince his Master's Devotion. But without troubling you with our further Discourse, I advised him to put down in writing the scope of his Errand, and, if he could of his Credentials too, that, upon the fight of it I might tell him my opinion concerning his presenting himfelf to his Majesty. Which, for ought I underflood yet, I should not advise him to do. By my next I shall be able to tell you what became of their Ambassadour.

May 11. 66.

SIR;

THE freshest I have from you, is of the 14th. S. N. Wherein I find my former Letter, so long missing, was at last come safe to your hands. In the defect of which I thought my felf obliged to inclose a duplicate of it in my last. Since when, I have received an account of the Baron de Rozenburgh's Errand, which is not very edifying; I have given his Majesty an account of it, and must attend the next meeting, to have his refolution upon it; that is, Whether he will please to see this Envoy, who amongst other things advances the Bishop's Offers of ferving his Majesty in some other Conjuncture; which, I doubt much, he will never have the opportunity of Executing. In the mean time his Majesty is very glad your Letter had that good effect upon him, in relation to the disposal of his Troops. I know how to reconcile Mr. Vice-Chamberlain's complaints and yours, faying on both fides that you cannot hear from one another. But I hope by this time, you are both fatisfied; and that by your separate endeavours, joyned with those of Alderman Backwell's, the Payment, upon the Bills, will be ftopt. In your above-named, I received the Letter intrusted to you with so much caution of Secrecy; according to which rule, I pray transmit carefully all others he shall in the future recommend to you.

May 14. 66.

SIR,

Have received Yours of the 18th. with your complaints of not hearing of Mr. Vice-Chamberlain; which are the same he makes of you. We have yet no News from Madrid; not so much, by any hands, as of my Lord Sandwich's arrival at Madrid.

From France, and Italy we have affurance of the French Fleets being come out; but, with circumfrances, as if they would not go out of the Mediterranean. And, upon this foundation, conclude, at the utmost, it will not be further than Tangier,

to attack that place.

All these, and other Letters, even as far as Germany, tell us of great dissentions, and disagreements in the Counsel of Spain. Which is ill News to us, since we have set up our rest of making our best Alliance there. And, the part of Portugal excepted, ask no hard thing of them, having taken our measures to sight our own Battels our selves. But how soon we shall come to the decision we cannot tell.

All our News from Holland affuring us they will come late abroad with their Fleet, if they do so at all, they shew a greater willingness to Treat, but how to go about that, without calling France to it, they know not. And, observing by all they have heard from us, that we desire to treat alone with them, and not to call helpers to it, who at the best, propose the felling a Peace to us, but at a dear rate.

May 18. 66.

SIR,

Have just now received Yours of the 21st. but have not had time to impart to Mr. Vice-Chamberlain what you say concerning the Bill of Exchange, and likewise the Tinn. But, Having so often discoursed to him upon those Two Subjects, and conjured him to write his mind to you upon them, I hope you will know it from the inclosed Letter. I have One this Day from Mr. Corney, but shall forbear answering it, till I hear, by Mr. Al-

derman Backwell's means from Mr. Shaw.

I send you here a Copy of the Paper, which I sent the Bishop of Munster's Envoy, by his Majesty's Command; I cannot yet tell how it pleases him. As to the Overture you make in Cypher, his Majesty bids me answer thus, That he hath ever really wished for a Peace, so he might have a good one. And, besides his publick Letter written to the States, hath made use of private ways to assure them so much. That, tho he hath not been fond to hearken to any Proposition of Accommodation, by the means of France; yet any thing the Marquis can offer to him of that kind will be very welcome to him; especially if it hath that condition with it of excluding France. Upon this Foundation therefore you may considently incourage his Excellency, to draw what Overtures he can from the Holland Resident there.

I have received Letters from iny Lord Sandwich of April 26. S.V. when he was ready to begin his Journey to Madrid. And a fresher from Sir Robert Southwell,

Southwell, from Madrid of May 6. S. N. Wherein he tells us of the Emperour's marriage; and departure; but gives us no further hopes yet of their agreeing to our Proposals with Portugal. They excuse their answering smally thereupon, till my Lord Sandwich shall arrive, and that they know his Majesty's last mind thereupon: which they will do in his Letter.

My Lord Tiviot is come from Tangeir, having made a new advantageous Peace with Gayland. And those Ships, that carried my Lord Sandwich, are return'd to encrease the number of our Fleet.

The next week I shall be able to let you know what, and by what means his Majesty will accom-

modate you for your extraordinaries.

I am, &c.

whitehal, May 25. 66.

SIR;

Anting matter to entertain you with, I forbore to write to you by the last Post, when I had received yours of the 19th, and since one of the 28th.

His Majesty, this Afternoon, took his last resolution concerning Monsieur Ognati's Proposition, and to his satisfaction. Which is to remit to the Court of Commerce, at Bruges, the giving Pastports for Ships, after Oath made there that they belong to the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty.

We hear nothing from Madrid of my Lord Sandwich's arrival there, nor of any progress in our

G 2 Negoti-

Negotiation; which is much wondred at here, and gives not a little countenance to the Overtures of agreeing with *France*; which are confirmed further by my Lord *Hollis*.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, June 11. 66.

SIR,

I N my absence care was taken to furnish you with all our News, which I hope was done to your Satisfaction. And, returning hither the last Post Night, my excuses were likewise sent you for my not writing then. For the future all this shall be supplied by my felf. And so, to resume my former Style, I here begin to acknowledge Two of Yours of the 8th. and 15th. which require no particular Answer. Neither do I take a pleasure in repeating any thing of this last Engagement. I must therefore refer you to the Printed Papers, to supply what was wanting of the relations you had by the last; I mean of our own side: For we are not at all yet clearly instructed of what loss the Enemy suftained. For that we must be beholding to their own Ingenuity, or the good Observation of their Neighbour; wherein I hope you will help us. This advantage, I am fure they had of us, That they have carried home their Trophies: Whereas we have not one; what they lost being all drown'd or burnt.

My Letters from Madrid have little or no News, but that of the 16th. They expect my Lord Sandwich within Three Days. I am, &c.

SIR,

Whitehal, June 22. 66.

SIR,

THIS day Sevennight the Head-ach, and last Monday being with his Majesty at the Fleet, must beg my excuse for not writing and answering Yours of the 18th. 22d. and 25th. Inclosed you have a Narrative, which was carefully laid together when we were at the Fleet, wherein you will see the Truth. But we are far from hoping to hear the Dutch tell their Tale so ingenuously. We must expect it therefore from Persons from thence; among which I hope yours, you have sent, will give us some help; with the account of their readiness, in which they are, to come out again.

I do not hear of the Man that would have borrowed Money of you. But, what you fay in your Letter, I am glad you are hard hearted to him 5 for I have much cause to suspect he hath been

wanting to all he promifed.

We cannot yet hear with any certainty where Monsieur de Beaufort's Fleet is. I assure you in Ten Days our Fleet will be compleatly ready.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, June 28. 66.

SIR,

I Am to acknowledge Yours of the 19th. wherein I perceive you are still upon the struggle, to get our Tale believed of the last Engagement. Whereupon, since we cannot be agreed, we must G 3 refer our selves to the next. And that seems to be very near. For last night I received a Letter from one of your Agents at Flushing, which Mr. Glanvill had the Care to dispatch away by an Express Sloop, to send us word of the Dutch Fleet coming out. Pray continue to encourage this, or any other Agents you can find in Holland; I will be answerable to you for the Money they cost.

I am, &c.

whitehal, July 2. 66.

STR,

Have now Yours of the 6th. and yet owe you the acknowledgment of a former, wherein was the Comical Story of the Dutch Residents Bonefires. It seems the Grain of that Countrey goes well with us, it is pity it is no more visible yet in

the Superiour Orbs.

The freshest Letter we have from Madrid, is the 16th. past; wherein Sir Robert Southwell saith, he is going to Portugal, but mentions no Errand he carries. So it looks only like an effect of his own Importunity; authorized by my Lord Sandwich's presence. What recommendations they will give to him, when the Foot is in the Stirrup, to say, or to expect to hear from them, when they have entered into Conferences with my Lord Sandwich, we shall hear by the next: if, at least they will vouchfase to do so much. And yet to have stayed him all this while, when he so pressingly desires to go, only to stay him would seem very strange.

Some

Some of the Letters from Paris say Monsieur de Beaufort is at Rochell, and that he goes from thence to Lisbon.

I am, &c.

whitehal, July 6. 66.

SIR,

Have received Yours of the 7th. and 8th. with all the News: Particularly a Copy of what your Correspondent had transmitted to us before. In fine, The Dutch, according to it are upon our Coast, with the advantage of some Reputation, in that we go not out to them. But when we shall do so, I hope in God we shall repair our selves. And, by all we can learn of their strength, we ought not to despair of it; and this a very sew days more will shew. If they come hither upon any other expectation, it seems nothing answers to it. For no discontented party shews it self, and we have had time so to secure our Coast, that we do not much fear their Landing upon the Body of the Kingdom. Neither do we think they will have the Considence to invade our Islands, till they have tryed the Massery with our Fleet; which they shall quickly have an opportunity of doing.

We know not what to think of the conjunction of the French with them. It is strange they should not be here in all this time if they intended it.

No more Letters coming yet from Spain, I am afraid the French use us in that, as they do you, burn our Letters.

I forgot in my last to answer the Question, concerning your executing, what Mr. Alderman Backwell disputes of the remainder of the Bithop of Munster's Money. His Majesty saith what the Alderman wrote to you was by my Lord Treasurer's Directions; so you need not scruple the following it. I expect your Answer to the Question in my former, what I shall ask for your Journey, and extraordinary Charges, to see whether I can prevail with my Lord Treasurer to add something to the Five Hundred Pounds; which I will endeavour to transmit to you by Alderman Backwell's hands,

I am, &c.

whitehal, July 27. 66.

SIR,

here of so many Pacquet Boats, because we were not willing to let them carry News of our readiness to go out with our Fleet; which at last did so without any interruption from the Enemy, after all their ridiculous brags of their having blocked up the River of Thames. And now, at last, are engaged with them, we hope successfully; though the particulars will be quicklier known to you than us. Since we have press'd toward their own Coast, we have heard the Canon these Three Days of a close Fight, but knew not the particulars till this Day at Noon, which are not many, brought into Harwich by the Elizabeth, a small Fourth-Rate Frigat,

Frigat, which came in disabled. Such as they are you shall receive them with this, with the additions of any other that shall come before the closing this Pacquet, which we hope will conclude in a

happy Victory, they being worsted hitherto.

I have before me Yours of the 13, 16, 21, 23, and 31. unacknowledged for the reason above-mentioned. In the First, You ask me his Majesty's refolution concerning the coming over hither of a Gentleman, who offers his Service, and Informations concerning France. In a former, as I remember, you told me his Name; which notwithstanding the Circumstances you delivered it with, His Majesty could not call to mind. Neither does he think fit, for the present, to encourage him to come hither. If he be still with you, you shall do well to fee what you can further learn from him, that may be of use to us, some of that kind have heretofore offered themselves to us, but quickly discover they come to ask Money or do fomething worse amongst us; this makes us not fond of new ones.

Monsieur Ognati left us with a resolution of gaining the Coast of Flanders, during our Fight, so to secure the many Ships accompanying him: But I am afraid the Wind has not yet been good enough

for him.

The last Letters we had from my Lord Sandwich were of July 1. relating to Sir Richard Fanshaw's Death, and the ceremonial entrance into his Negotiation, but nothing of the further progress of it.

We have met twice with the Swedish Ambassadors, upon their Offers of a Mediation; which his Majesty hath accepted of, but not their Offers of Treat-

ing in a Neutral Place.

whitehal, July 30. 66.

SIR,

Written to me at large from him, whom I fuppose to be the Author of it, but not exactly with the same Circumstances. Whether his Memory, or his Imagination sailed him is a great Question here; where his Name, to speak freely with you, is able to discredit any Truth. And, against the grain, I imployed him into Holland, not to make him the Instrument of a Peace, but to send us News. However I do not yet discourage him from writing, tho I wish, what he saith, came from any hand rather than his. Accordingly you shall do well to handle him; and this is enough upon this subject, when I have so much a better to entertain you upon.

Here enclosed you have the effective Truth of what I fent you the Symptomes of in my last. I durst not hazard any of my acquaintance with the putting of it into French, because of the Sea terms wherewith it abounds. But, if you can get it well done, and quickly published, you will do his Maiesty a good Service, and may fairly put the cost of it into your Accounts. Moreover, I have promifed his Majesty to charge you with the writing of fome small Paper, and publishing it in French, that may pleasantly and pertinently awaken the good Patriots in Holland, not only to Thoughts, and Withes of Peace, but to a reasonable Application for it; assuring them his Majesty continues still to wish it; and would gladly receive any Overtures, for

for it, from the States, here in his own Kingdom, not expecting less from them, in this kind, than

they did to the Usurper Cromwel.

This done in Form of a pretended Letter from fome Merchant to another at Amsterdam, or in any other form you like best, would certainly operate well in Holland, and be a work worthy of your Pen; which, I know, has sufficiency for a much greater. One thing especially it will be good to mind them of, the considerable Succours and Advantages they have had by the conjunction with France; which hath not been remarkably visible in any thing more, than in getting their Narratives to be believed in all the Courts of Christendom, and helping them to make their Bonesires for their Successes.

His Majesty is going this Night to visit the Queen

at Tunbridge.

I am, &c.

P. S. Let your Emissaries give you a particular account of the condition of the Dutch Fleet gotten into Zealand, and of the readiness they are in to come out again, with an exact account of their strength, if it be possible. Monsieur Nipho will help to convey it speedily to us.

Whitehal August 10. 66.

SIR,

OW I think you mean to be quit with us for wanting our Letters so long. This is the fecond Post, I have writ to you without having any of yours before me to answer, or any News to fend

fend you, only to keep my felf in the habit of writ-

ing every Post day.

Nothing satisfactory comes from Spain. The Ministers of Portugal must now take new meafures.

Iam,&c.

August 17. 66.

SIR,

Since my last, I have received Two from you of the 16. I think, (for it is yet in his Royal Highness's hands) so that I cannot answer the particulars of it, and the 20th in which latter you make me a Proposition, at the recommendation of Don Bernardo de Solinas, which I cannot meddle with, since I receive and do not give Orders in that business.

I thank you for the Account you give me of the Count de Guiches's Discourse with the Conde de Martin: upon which I put more weight, in the general, than any of our other Correspondents: tho I do not undervalue the Care, and particularity of yours from Zealand; which you must yet continue to the end of the Summer.

whitehal, August 24. 66.

SIR,

Hen I have acknowledged yours of the 28th. and given you thanks for the London Merchants Letter to him of Amsterdam, (which is allowed by his Majesty to be very well written) I have little more to say to you, than the recommending to your Care the Transmitting safely to my Lord Sandwich this enclosed Pacquet; a duplicate of what I wrote to him yesterday through France. Which I pray send by one of the Marquis's safe ways.

We hear the Dutch Fleet is come out. Ours is still in Southwould-Bay, stronger than ever. Whether sufficient for theirs and Monsieur Beaufort's will

be shortly decided, as they fay they will.

Iam, &c.

August 27. 66.

SIR,

By what mischance or misbehaviour I have not August, came not to me till this Morning, with one enclosed from Count Egmond to his Majesty, to which he promises an Answer. Thus it falls out likewise that I have not yet had an opportunity of expostulating with Alderman Backwell for the drudgery he puts you upon. If I can make him sensible of it, I hope sooner, or later, to make him

do you a good turn for what is past, and ease you of the trouble in the future. And thus it will fall out, that it is better being disobliged by a Rich

Man, than a Great Man.

I received your dispatch of my Lord Sandwich, which was not a very comfortable one. I suppose the Minister there declared the matter of it to him, when they were full of the belief of the Dutch Gazettes. We can find no other excuse in their behalf for their dallying thus with us. But that I told Monsieur Ognati in one of my late Letters, qu'ils nous ferons François à la fin en depit de nous mêmes; that is, They will oblige us at last, contrary to our inclinations, to close with the French. And we are every day looking for my Lord of St. Albans to help us therein. But we shall take no new resolution till we have fought the Dutch once more, or despair of meeting them.

Just now I received a dispatch from our General, signifying their resolution to set Sail to morrow Morning; so that 'tis likely, before the arrival of this, you may hear of their being seen on the Coast of Flanders, expecting the coming of the Enemy, with what design we cannot imagine, whether to expect the French, or to go to them: both which have Riddles we cannot resolve. Neither is it more easie to us to believe, that an act of despair can prevail with them alone to come out, to Fight with our Fleet that so lately worsted them. And yet all that Mr. Silvins brings us, and that you wrote by him, very sufficiently upon that

Point, directs us to entertain the last.

His Majesty is well pleased to read yours of the 31st. with those particular Discourses of the Count de Guiches, and Monsseur de Gourville; whose acquain-

quaintance are very well worth the cultivating.

I hear nothing of my Letter to the Conde Meren. Methinks you have ground enough to maintain us in their Arguments concerning Portugal. His Majesty hath done all, that lies in his Power, to incline them to fuch a moderation as might be acceptable to Spain! What effect can his Threats have upon them whilft he hath an united War of France, Holland, and Denmark; and the rest of Christendom for uncertain Friends, but the precipitating them into a nearer conjunction with France? And such a one as will make the Peace hereafter impossible, which is now only difficult. This Péace we will as much for Spain's fake as Portugal's. at of the lam, &c.

guiden a color of a land, the This are the second of the sec

August 31. 66.

SIR,

T Have yours of September the 3d. S. N. with an account in what condition the remaining Munster Moneys are. To which I can fay no more, than what I have formerly, only that your endeavours therein are very acceptable to his Majesty, because if any loss be, he must sustain it. Which both Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, and Mr. Backwell have promifed me they will concur in reprefenting to his Majesty, when I shall call upon them.

Your Prognostick concerning the coming out of the Dutch Fleet, is made good. They are abroad, and fo is ours too. We are only afraid ours have overshot themselves, in seeking them near their own

Coast.

Coast, whilst they are, by our last Intelligence, brought us this day, said to be upon ours. But we comfort our selves with the belief we shall not be long finding them out; and so have a day for it to gratise Monsieur de Witt's desperate resolutions, and our own warm desires; which I can assure you our Fleet are as sull of as ever they were. God give us success.

Our Letters from Spain speak as uncomfortably of our Treaty there, as our Enemies can wish. A few more Posts to this Tune will oblige us to cast

about for new Friends.

I pray keep your Correspondents still in Holland, to tell us the countenance of those People, after this Engagement. For, tho we have many that do it besides, yet we cannot have too many to confront what is said; and that occasion being over, it shall be left to your own choice to call them away, or continue them.

· I am, &c.

September 10. 66.

SIR,

IN the Narrative you will fee the cause why you have not heard from us, these two last Posts; during which Calamity, we did not think it fit to let any Letters go abroad. Now God be

* Meaning the Fire of London.

thanked we are come to our Wits again, and our quiet, and happy delivery from such a heavy *Judgment, makes us indifferent what

con-

constructions will be made upon it abroad; since we do not think it can render the French, or Dutch more presumptuous than they were before, nor more averse from Treating with us. Whatever they fay, it becomes us to submit patiently to this heavy Judgment. In a supersisting a substitute of the same and Carlingford. To whom I I we for

fore for its the 13-8 more; because our direction tor liber area long politice, and agreeing with his

our die I lippose he put this in execution. कुर । जनवा तरिता नेपांचने वा रोण वा कावा प्रा

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September 14. 66.7 or appear to be with the book of the company of the

SIR, which is blogger or i - we will be

T Have none of yours to acknowledge, fince my last. This will be delivered you by an Express the Spanish Ambassadour is sending to the Marquis Castel Rodrigo, with Letters, that are to be sent into Spain, by the said Express, or some body elfe, the Marquis shall think more proper. By which conveniency you must send the enclosed to my Lord Sandwich. And unless you can be morally fure they will be fafely delivered to him, by the Marquis's Messenger, His Majesty's pleasure is, That you fend a trusty one of your own choosing upon the place, accompanying the said Messenger; it importing much his Majesty's Service.

I am, &c.

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do not think it can realer the Front. or Dutch more above, and they were become nor more a urfe from item that with the ductor

the first his comes us to fubinit patents

SIR,

Have yours of the 24th. with Two enclosed from my Lord Carlingford. To whom I have forbore to write these last Posts, because our direction for his return being positive, and agreeing with his own desire, I suppose he put them in execution.

We long to hear of the Arrival of the Baron of Ifola. My Lord Sandwich's Letters give him a fair Character, as a Man perfectly well inclined to our Union with the house of Austria, and even upon the Terms we have proposed at Madrid, but not

hoping much in their admittance of them.

If he bring good Powers with him, we shall then make use of your Information, concerning the Emperour, mention'd in your former; not despairing but, before his Negotiation comes to any ripeness here, Spain may be more reasonable, or some Temperament sound out to accommodate us better than there is yet any appearance of

I hope you have received my long great difpatch to the Lord Sandwich, whereof I hall fend you a duplicate, by the next, to be conveyed by as lafe a hand. That is a processing of the conveyed by as

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i um general cinic ver alle pur con l'erne

September 28. 66.

I Wrote nothing to you my felf by the last Post: but, according to custom, took care you should receive an Extract of that little News we had before us. To which I have only to add now, That Prince Rupert in his way to the Downs, thought to have given the Dutch Fleet a Visit, which they perceiving went off before the Wind nearer their own Coasts.

I have yours of the 28th. of September, and 2d. of October. The latter from Antwerp. The former Discoursing very pertinently, to the Condition of our Affairs, at present in Holland, wherein you shall, by the next, see how our thoughts agree with yours, when I will send you his Majesty's Answer.

of Med to the Yam, &c. : *.10

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whitehal, October 4. 66. 10 M. Co. 15 Co.

H Aving gotten His Majesty's leave to go four Days into the Country, and beginning my Journey to Morrow Morning early, I would not leave the Town without the fatisfaction of acknowledging Two of Yours of the 5th. and 8th. current, S. N. if it be but to let you see how willing I am to humour your Correspondence, which entertains H 2 me

me very well; even whilft you fend me no News. I am glad to observe, with you, how Fertile that Countrey is in begetting it, always in our Favour; even when there is no ground for It. 'Tisa fign of good Blood. I would they were as Sanguine in their opinion of our Affairs at Madrid. But of that we see no sign yet. On the contrary they will press my Lord Sandwich to answer Categorically, and speedily to Questions, which they must needs know he is not provided to do to their fatisfaction. I have not time to enlarge upon this Subject.

I am, &c.

October 12. 66.

SIR,

I Thath fallen out that the Vessel that is to transport the Trumpeter, goeth not away till to Morrow; fo you must take care not to let the Letter go abroad, till you conclude it received by them.

At my return I found yours of the 12th. and 15th. one part relating to Mr. Corney: whom, as I affured you in a former you are not at all censured for having imployed. Therefore after the caution given you, concerning him, it is in your own hands to use him or not, as you see cause.

The Experiment of casting new Cannon shall be put in the hands of fome, that have had fome

of that kind.

I confess ingenuously to you, I do not like the other Propositions of the Two Cells. The King our Masser can receive no Profit or Honour by such a War. And the Consequences of it must needs imbroil us with the Marquis; into whose Territories the Prisoners must be brought. I have been much indisposed, so I cannot answer your Proposition of agreeing with your advice concerning the 5000 l. My single Opinion is you should do it. But, by the next, I will send you His Majesty's positive Order therein.

I have not yet feen Mr. Corney's relation. As for Mr. Glanvill, he was recommended to me; but fince, after so fair a warning given him, he continues still to behave himself so impertinently towards

you, I shall make no scruple to discard him.

Your Correspondent at the Hague writes to me very punctually; and, another there being of late frighted into a great silence, I should be glad, if he could do it with safety, that he continue it, and that you would in the Future, by the help of some of the Secretaries, help us to some accounts of their Transactions, which I know are daily gotten into other Countreys, and never failed us, till they were grown jealous upon Mr. Buat.

·I am, &c.

the mountain of the most of

whitehal, October 15. 66. SIR, which is the land with the same transfer.

50 miles 11 miles

IN my last I promised to answer your Question I whether, as the case stood, you should pursue the Process for the Five Thousand Pound, or compose the difference, as well as you could. His Majesty inclines to this latter way. And accordingly Commands you to make as good a Bargain for him as you can, and the sooner you do it the bet-ter, to take out of Mens Mouths the discourses of that Matter.

Yesterday I received yours of the 19th. with Two enclosed from Don Antonio de Fointes, to his Majesty and his Royal Highness. Neither of whom, nor the Spanish Ambassadour, nor my self can call to mind who this good Friend of his Majesty's is

In my last I desired you to imploy your self in en-deayouring to get us some new Correspondents out of Holland; the Letters of our old ones being intercepted, we suppose they venture to write no more to us. I hinted to you withal, the way, I thought the easiest, of getting a good one might be by some of the Marquis's Secretaries; who shall be paid for his Pains in fending quickly to us, what he receives from thence, of their publick Transactions; which I suppose that Court cannot be without, by the ease wherewith we have had it hitherto.

There is now in Antwerp a poor unfortunate Man called Van Ruyben, who about two Years since, was my Correspondent, and not a very ill one: but that, living remote from the Hague, his News came

late to us. What the States jealousie hath been of him now, I cannot tell, but fo it is, he is fled to Antwerp, and may be heard of at Mr. Shaws. In a Letter to Mr. w .- he desires I would recommend him to your Protection, fearing the States may demand him, as a Traitor to his Countrey, of the Marquis. You will best judge your felf how far you may venture to own him. But at the worlt, offering him what you can afford him, it will be' worth your asking him what way he can put you into of getting fuch Accounts, as he usually fent me; affuring him they shall be paid for, as he punctually was, till I dismissed his Correspondence, having met with a better: And after that deal with him as you shall fee cause. The House of Commons have this Day sent us a Bill into the Lords House, we shall be very unwilling to pass, containing a total Interdiction of bringing over any Irish Cattle.

Just now I have Letters from my Lord Sandwich of the 10th. but being in Cypher, I cannot tell what they contain. I have likewise one from Sir Robert Southwell, who is come to Madrid with

no good Message from Tortugal.

I'am, &c.

October 29. 66.

SIR,

Have yours of the 23d. and November the 2d. S.N. the latter shews me you have been at Charleroy, and the condition that place is in to stop an Incurtion of the French whenever they shall undertake it; which sooner or later they will do, and when that H 4

happens (for which they are at the mercy of the French, who will be the Aggressors when they think sit) Spain will be forry, if they have not concluded with England: For we may be of use, to them, in their War; and do not look they should be of

In the great dispatch, I sent you for my Lord Sandwich, there were directions for his making a last effort; which not succeeding, he was ordered to offer a conclusion of Peace, not against, but without Portugal. So that we are daily expecting the success of his Negotiation, and are loath to hearken to any Overture from France (which we are not without) till we understand finally what we may depend upon from Spain: For this it is certain, That Crown owes us something, which perhaps they think themselves too big to acknowledge, tho they would not be to repent if things took another play.

Inclosed you have a Letter for the young Rbine-Grave, with whom I had a particular acquaintance in Madrid. If he be the same person I lest him, he is very well worth your acquaintance. But for reasons you need not name to any body but himself that I am the Master of it, or enter into the occasion of my Letter, unless he himself shall think sit to open it to you; tho I mention you in it, as a

-Zo fine to the state that I not have the

Person I have an intire confidence in.

Note that the second of the se

I am, &c.

SIR,

November 5. 66.

SIR,

I AM to beg your Pardon that I omitted the writing to you the last Post, and acknowledging yours of the 5th. S. N. Since which I have likewife yours of the 9th. but do not find, by either of them, that you have been able yet to improve those Overtures, made you from Holland, into any thing worth your own taking a Journey, or offering any

thing to us.

Something de Witt perswades, himself obliged to do, towards a Peace, to fatisfie that party in his Countrey, that earnestly calls for it. But I am perswaded he will make no rare advances, till that party, by your prevalency at home force him to it. In which they have made some steps by the States General, resolving against this opinion, to communicate his Majesty's Letter to their Principals, which he did all he could to hinder from coming abroad. But your Care hath disappointed him therein; and, I believe, theirs will in making his Manifesto against it, and the resolution of sending fome Body to his Majesty, to concert some things towards a Treaty at least.

I am forry I cannot yet fend you News that the Parliament is resolved upon the Fund, wherewith to raife the Money they have promifed: and next, That I have not yet gotten his Majesty's determinate Pleasure for the supplying You out of the remaining Money in Flanders. I have done fo much towards it, as to have gotten my Lord Chancellor

106 The Earl of Arlington's Letters.

on my fide; and by the next I hope to give you fatisfaction therein.

... I am,&c.

November 12. 66.

Indiana me new

SIR,

Have Two of yours, of the 12th. and 16th. and in them both what Progress hath been made in the Overtures from Holland. Which, to deal plainly with you, is not, in my Judgment, very great: So I cannot but justifie your resolution to expect what they will further fay; till when no directions, will be sent you from hence, lest we should be used as we were in that at Paris, when the States were diverted from their purpose, of sending a Person hither, upon pretence that the matter was already under a Negotiation with the Queen Mother.

If this come not too late for it, I pray divert Van Ruyben from coming over. We can make no manner of use of him here. And he may be told that, if he hath deserved any thing of the King, he will find his reward more certainly, and effectually there; especially if he can put you into

a good Intelligence for the future.

The Letters this day do not sufficiently explain to us, whether the Swede be indeed agreed with Bremen. It will be worthy your Care to inquire whether being so, they will be better, or worse Friends to Holland, who must have had a great hand in forcing them to Peace. Tho some Letters

fay

fay it hath been the work of France, who were refolved to gratifie them for the disappointments, and expence of their Preparations, and have united them in a League against the House of Austria.

iam, &c.

November 16. 66.

SIR,

1072

or manifest property.

Have yours of the 19th. with the original Letter from your Correspondent at the Hague; whose hand, by your means, I am well acquainted with. Which having imparted to his Majesty, and Lord Chancellor, they cannot think fit to make any variation in the directions, formerly given you, and by you hitherto observed. Which is still to offer your self, if need be, to a meeting, to that effect, at Antwerp, or any place else within his Catholick Majesty's Dominions. Repeating the Assurances, you have already given them, that his Majesty's intentions, and desires of a Peace, are very real and sincere. Tho, with all this, we doubt you will in the conclusion, find the best of their meaning can be only to draw Propositions from, and offer you none.

As for the Bishop of Munster's Dispute, you have it in your own Power to prosecute, or com-

pose it as you shall see cause.

I.am,&c.

November 28. 66.

SIR,

TO THE WILL STORY

Have Two of yours to acknowledge, of the 23d. and 26th. but have nothing to return you, in requital of your News, except an ill rumour we have here of some disorderly People, gathering together in the West of Scotland; which hath obliged his Majesty to dispatch away the Earl of Rothsey, lately arrived from thence.

We hear from Holland that the States are fending a Letter, a submissive one as they call it, to intreat his Majesty, without further insisting upon their fending an Envoy to him, to confent to the nomination of a Neutral Place, where the Parties concerned may meet to treat the Peace. The places that will be offered will be Collen, Liege, and Dineldorp. I fee your Correspondent at the Hague hears no more from his Friend, whose answer, I suppose will refer to this Letter.

I am, &c.

November 30. 66.

SIR,

Have received Two Letters from you this Week, but find but one of them to acknowledge of the 30th. S. N. which had, inclosed in it, a Copy of your last Letter to the Hague, fairly dismissing

difiniffing your expectation from thence, and in a Stile very proper for their humour. His Majesty hath not yet received the States Letter; but it is come over in Print; which shews us the Mettle they are in, derived probably from the noise of our Distractions here, and the Dictamens of the French Court. In the former, I hope they will be deceiv'd; for God be thanked, the Parliament's Temper mends; and from Scotland we are affured his Majesty's Forces will quickly be Masters of the Rebels. The latter we must bear as well as we can. Lamenting much to observe that Spain cares not much for our Friendship, whilst they see us oppressed with so heavy a War, and deferring their agreement till France is broken with them.

My Lord of Sandwich writes me Word he had made the last tryal upon them, by offering to sign Sir Richard Fanshaw's Treaty, with some amendments, which he thinks they ought to admit off. We shall quickly see what is his Success, and confequently what to trust to, and, these hopes failing

Time Writer .

us, to betake our selves to new Measures.

but it is solven a line or

I am, &c.

December 3. 66.

SIR,

Have received Two of yours of the 3d. and 7th. S. N. both of them Letters from your Correspondents in Holland: with whom I see they are glad to talk, but care not to advance any thing worth

multiple a builden

worth the laying hold of, and accordingly it will not be amiss on your part to let the Commerce live, and perhaps some use may be made of it in the future, the I do not fee any can be at preo obabiy from the none of our DW fent.

If it should beget any Letter, or Overture to you, all the Answer you can properly make will be in promising to offer it to his Majesty, with all the advantage you can; and concluding still, as you have done, that his Majesty's Intentions and

Defires of a Peace are very fincere.

134 year may 1461

Since my last, His Majesty hath received the States General's Letter by the hands of the Swediff Ambassadour: Who, like good Mediators, press the effect of it by endeavouring to incline his Majesty to Treat in a Neutral Place. Whereupon he hath taken no resolution yet, being not a little diffatisfied at their obstinate refusal, to send a Perfon hither, to comply with the Complemental point of Honour. To excuse which, the Ambassadours fay, the States acknowledge it due to his Majesty, if they alone had a quarrel with him; but France and Denmark, being equally involved with them, and they being both * Têtes Corones;

* Crown'd without a Diminution to them, and Heads. a cause of Jealousie given, they can-

not fend any body hither.

I am, &c.

od old off whitehal, December 10. 66. for the 1 of the forthes its to elener a war it he

TEI had time for it, I should have acknowledged I Two of yours by the last Post of the 3d. and toth current, S. N. both of them full of your Difcourse, concerning the Peace, which is a Subject not unpleasing to us. Tho, in appearance, little practical, confidering how Opiniastre the States Letter shews them to be in requiring his Majesty to Treat the Peace in a Neutral Place

tre elm Florier, upus Merchants counts, ne case of the Year, whole Services he flath

of pray let not your Modesty, how becoming foever towards your felf, deprive me of the fatisfaction, of knowing all that occurs to you on this Subject; and, next this, upon our Negotiation at Madrid; the success or final despair of it would give us much ease, for the suspence disturbs all our

Meafures, no organisity and the state of which the state of the state

Besides this, we have Domestick Mortifications. Such a distrust is fallen into the Parliament, of the misapplication of the Money given to, and riling from the War that they are unwilling to finish the dispatch of their new Gift, till they are fatisfied of the well expending their former. This hath made them hasten a troublesome Proviso to the Poll Bill, now finished. The regulation, or rejection of which will cost some Strife and Time. 1112 1

Here enclosed you receive a Letter from his Majesty to the Marquis Castel Rodrigo. Whereof a Copy goes for your own reading, and better instruction how to press his Excellency in giving his Majesty satisfaction in a point, that is very sensible to him, observing that many of his Seamen are entertained

tertained in Flanders, upon Merchants accounts, in this idle time of the Year, whose Services he shall want in the Spring, when the Fleet is to be fet out. The Letter prescribes his Excellency a way for the sending them all home. But if it be not effectually done, either that way, or fome other way, that may better agree with the Form of their Government. His Majesty will be infinitely difappointed, and his Excellency; lofe an opportunity of obliging his Majesty, as sensibly as he can, on any occasion within my view. Now you have the matter before you, your own Skill must direct you.

In my last I encouraged you to keep your Correspondent still at the Hague, foreseeing some loccasions may make him useful to us there; and I am still more of the same mind, for reasons you shall The state of the s

know hereafter.

His Majesty's Commissioners in Scotland, are examining, and executing the Prisoners taken in this late Rebellion. We hope a little more than ordinary severity therein will deter others from the like undertakings, and give his Majesty some reputation abroad with those that had made a great matter of this. I could not get to speak with Mr. Alderman Backwell, fince I received your last, nor with Sir Philip Warwick, but my Lord Treasurer, to whom I read your Letters, for the other Matters contained in them, affured me you should have content in your Payments. He was a second to the land in the land Have added not been a Belle in a

I am, &c. off (196.14) at the same of the same of the same of

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December 31. 66.

SIR,

I should the last Post have acknowledged Two of yours brought me together, of the 24th. and 28th as I have this Evening likewise Two more of the 31st. of December, and 4th. of January, S. N. In this latter, one from his Excellency to his Majesty, to whom I shall give the account in yours, of the Marquis's expressions of readiness to comply with his Majesty's desire of having all English Seamen dismissed from the Service there.

I have not had time to decypher my Spanish

Letters.

Most part of our Gottenburgh Fleet is fafely arriv'd.

The Letters this Night tell us of above Twenty Dutch Frigats designed through the Chanel, to join with Monsieur de Beaufort, who we hear is ready at Brest, with 24. of his best Men of War, to take in a Land Army, as 'tis given out there, to Invade Ireland: Whither we have sent this Account of these Preparations.

I am, &c.

whitehal, January 7. 67.

SIR,

Perceive, by yours of the 11th. S. N. That you know as much of our Negotiation at Madrid, as my Lord Sandwich's Letters have told us: So it will not be of any use to you that I dilate any far-

ther upon that Subject.

When the Matters propos'd by my Lord Sandwich, shall be adjusted, and signed on both sides, it will be hard to say what further Tyes we shall enter into towards one another; and then it will be time enough to concert them. For we are far from believing they are such, as will give us present ease in this heavy War, that lies upon our shoulders, or that we shall be able to oblige them, for our sakes, to break with any of our Enemies.

I am, &c.

January 14. 67.

SIR,

Have only yours of the 18th. to acknowledge, wherein, as from all parts else, I perceive how obstinately the Dutch continue in their resolutions of prosecuting the War, being heartned thereunto by the reports they have of our Divisions, and disputes in Parliament. Which have been indeed troublesome enough, and will cast us infinitely behind hand

hand in our Preparations for the Campaign, but we hope we are near the end of them; the Poll Bill having been finished this day. And, I hope, notwithstanding the strong Union against us, we

may defend our selves well at least.

A Letter coming to the Swedish Ambassadour, inclosing a Letter from the States to His Majesty, to press Treating in a Neutral Place; all that I can fay, is, That His Majesty hath not discovered the altering his Resolution therein. The unlikelihood of any effect thereby hath made him more averse to it.

I am, &c.

whitehal, February 15. 67.

SIR,

T Have yours of the 18th. to acknowledge; where-I in you tell me of your surprisal at his Majefty's Refolution of fending into Holland. I had long ago prepared you to be fatisfied in your diflike of sending to a Neutral Place; especially since it was surther insinuated to us, That no place in Flanders would have been judged so by the Parties who having refus'd likewise, long ago to consent to the Dutch fending hither, there was nothing left in our choice but the doing it, either at Paris, or at the Hague. At this latter the point of Honour was best secur'd. Having to second it a belief that the Universality there will take the offer kindly of us, and, if it were not accepted, fuffer I 2 themthemselves to be easily undeceived of the Opinion they have ever had, That His Majesty was totally averse to the Peace: which hath likewise spread it self over all Christendom. In the mean time such as the offer is, we have no affurance that it will be accepted; and our Letters yesterday from France, shew us it is not at all agreeable to them, and that they are like to influence Holland by their Distaisfaction. At all adventures, if you have not done it yet, His Majesty still persists in the opinion that you should cause his Letters to be Printed and Published. The effects of which is already divulged here, and His Majesty hath nam'd my Lord Hollis, and Mr. Henry Coventry for his Ambassadors, expecting the States Passport for their going safely to the Hague.

We have yet no News out of Spain. Our last Letters are only of the 14th. past. We hear this day that our Envoys, into Portugal, are return'd in the Ship they went in, now arriv'd at Portsmouth:

but we know not yet what News they bring

I hope you do not omit the giving Mr. Vice-Chamberlain a particular Account of your Transactions upon the Tinn and dispute of the Twenty Thousand Pattacons. As we make our selves ready for the Peace, if it happens, so we go on with Preparations for War. God give us that which is best: And me many occasions to shew how truly

I am, &c.

The Earl of St. ALBAN's

LETTER

To my

Lord ARLINGTON.

Paris the 16th. of February, 67.

My Lord,

Arrived in this place on Sunday Night last, too late to do any more than to let the Queen know the substance of my Instructions, and extent of my Powers, and have some light Conference with her, how I was to proceed in Order to the Matter for which both were given me. I found her of Opinion, in reference to the Propositions of Monsieur de Ruvigny's Letter of the 24th. of November, That they were fincere, and fuch as without any difficulty would have been perform'd, if, without the Intervention of any thing new, the Execution thereof had been defired: But, perceiving the Demand of the Restitution of St. Christopher's was totally New, She could not tell what would be the Sence of this Court in that particular. Her first Advice was, That Monsieur de Ruvigny should be fent for, and that, according to the ancient Commerce between him and I, I should acquaint him,

him, as I had done the Queen, with the fubstance of my Instructions and Powers, and that we should make use of his Person for the finding out of that, which was fo necessary for me to know, before I could proceed in the Execution of my Instructions. That is to fay, Whether the things defired by his Majesty were like enough to be accorded, to engage me in the proposing of them, and declaring that I had Powers, in his Majesty's Name, to promife, if those things were approv'd of here, that his Majesty would Acquiess therein, and Ratisse, as the substance and ground of the Peace, that was to follow. In pursuit of this purpose, Monsieur de Ruvigny coming to the Queen, he was charg'd with this Commission, but in the Execution of it to speak only from himself, and so, as whatfoever he were to find, whether approving, or rejecting of the Matter, the King to be no way exposed. Monsieur de Ruvigny went herewith to the Court on Monday, and returned next Day with Difficulties, and Queries of feveral forts, and no politive Resolution, neither in the Affirmative, or Negative, but defired to make another Tourney after having received those satisfactions, I was able to give him, in relation to his Queries and Difficulties.

You must now take notice that Monsieur de Ruvigny asking me whether I would see Monsieur de Lyonne, if he came to Town? I told him; without any difficulty, that I would go see him at his House; but that it should be upon the foot of our ancient Acquaintance; but that he, Monsieur de Ruvigny, knew well by the freedom I had used with him, that I could not speak to him as a Person that had any Commission; I had but a Conditional One, that

was to fay, absolutely none at all, if that which the King defired were not accorded. Monfieur de Ruvigny, upon this light Discourse, thought good to say, before the King, that I had expressed thus much, touching the seeing of Monsieur de Lyonne. The King upon this faid, There could be no harm in our meeting, and appointed Monsieur de Lyonne to come to see me at my Chamber in the Queens House, who accordingly came this Morning. I was surprized to see him, in effect, not having the least expectation of it, and told him, tho I had no Commission in relation to which I could say any thing to him; yet I was not displeased at the meeting, which perhaps upon the foot of our Ancient Commerce, might minister Facilitations to that which we both defired a good Conclusion of. Hereupon began a long and a free Conference, whereof you are to receive the most exact Account that I can give you, and that is the material Subject of this Dispatch.

He begun to enlarge himself upon the inequality of the Demand of the restitution of St. Christophers; that, contenting our felves, in Order to the Hollanders, that things should remain in the state the Fortune of the War had put them, there was no reafon to proceed otherwise with France: That tho the thing in it self were not of very great Importance; yet it was that, that in Honour the King his Master could not consent to: That their Men had been attack'd there; defiring nothing more than to have lived like good Neighbours together; and that at last, which he could not tho fully affirm, but had had fome Information leading thereunto, that their Men had fince their Victory bought the Lands of the English, and payed them a considerable I 4 Sum

Sum of Money, which in case of reddition of the Land, would be likewise to be rendred to them. But, in fine, Concluding that the King could not dispose himself to render St. Christophers, I answered that it was very hard to believe that the King his Master could denre so Important a matter, as this Agreement, as earneftly as he profest, and allow it to be diverted by folittle a One, as the Keeping, or Leaving that which hath been taken of ours in America: That I was very forry to find that Inclination; and that in fine, if it did not change, that this matter was to end, for that nothing was more certain than that the King, my Master, would most firmly flick to the having all, that hath been taken in America, restored. After this, he fell upon the Discourse of the Friendship the King, his Master, might promise himself, might be agreed upon between the King and him, as that which might be a great Inducement to do in the matter of St. Chri-Stophers one way or the other. That it might fall out that, even at the same time, the King his Master should be perswaded to that, he conceives ought not in reason to be required of him. The King is entred into Alliances, very contrary to the Interests of France; or, if already he were not, might every hour. I told him I did not well know what that meant; but that I could affure him, there was nothing yet done in the Treaty at Madrid. He asked me if I could promise there would be nothing done: I answered, that to that I had nothing to fay. In fine, hereupon he begun to open himself, and told me this was now the Point that prest, that they could not perswade themselves to part with their Acquisitions for nothing, but upon affurances of the King's Friendfhip

hip they would make no difficulty. I thought it to purpose, upon this occasion, to tell him that if he meant, by what he faid, a Conjunction against the House of Austria, that he would find no Dispofition to it; but, if it were without that Consequence, that, I believed, they ought to affure themfelves of meeting as good Inclinations, as they could be disposed to advance. He told me they desired, in the first place, to be tied together, by the best Alliances that the Interests of both Kingdoms had need of, and that they were at present ready for them; but that that being a work of Time, they would content themselves to be assured, as they were disposed to give the same assurances for themfelves, that, for the Space of a Year, they should mutually promise, there should be no Leagues contracted with any Prince, State or Potentate contrary to the Interest of each other. And hereupon, because there should be no mistaking of what he faid, he took a Paper out of his Pocket, which he defired to read to me, as that which I might give account of to be the Sence and Delire of the King, his Master, and, when he had read, defired likewife that I would keep it, to be fure not to mistake him. And, because I will be most sure, I send you the very Copy of the Paper word for word,

I suppose I proceed in this without any disconformity to my Instructions; for, as I entred into discourse with him, upon the Declaration of doing it upon the foot of our ancient Acquaintance, and without any relation to a qualified Capacity, I received his Paper so, and the Paper confining it self to the same thing, to which my Instructions limit me, that is to say, not to aim at any Conjunction against Spain, I thought, I ought to send it as an

Expe-

Expedient that takes away the difficuly of the rendition of St. Christophers. And the fatisfaction this Paper proposeth, doth not only take away the difficulties belonging to St. Christophers, but puts the business of the Peace in the state of having none behind, that I can foresee. For all behind is but matter of Order and Form, in which they proffer to affect nothing of Punctilioes, or striving for the Advantage that in fuch rencounters are often infifted upon; so they go but in the trodden Paths of figning by fuch Powers, as are usual, and with the rules they cannot go out of with their Allies, and that the manner of the Ratifications be concerted, the ways most agreeable to the King will most please them, but professing too the shortest, the furest and the least expenceful, to be the fittest, to be chosen. And, if some other Expedient be not better than the fending to a Neutral Place, where there may be present all the Parties for the last hand to be given to the Peace, and the interchanging of Ratifications, they would not be against a Neutral Place.

I must observe to you, That my Instructions are very Desective in one Particular, they do not mention Denmark, which was a Member of the Proposition of Ruvigny's Letter, of the 24th. of November, and that which, if we could have removed the difficulties of St. Christophers, would have been a difficulty for the Conclusion of this first Matter: For Denmark must have been comprised in it as well as Holland, and France. Therefore pray remember, if the whole expire not, which I hope it will not, to direct me in that particular.

I do further represent to you that, if it pleases God to dispose things so towards this Peace, as

that

that the Preamble to it, now in Agitation, do come to any Signature, Powers Apart, and Absolute, will be expected, and fuch as are to be shewn when they are directed and Limited by Instructions: of which likewise I intreat you to take such care, as that, I being in no doubt how to govern my felf, there need be no fear that I should commit any Error to the Prejudice of his Majesties Service.

It is perhaps unseasonable to speak to you of that, which is to follow this present business, which is yet to uncertain whether it will be done or not, but in all Events, fince it goes to the faving of Time, I suppose it is not amiss to say a word, or two to you touching the Confideration of what is to be done, in case this Proposition be retained, to bring it to a perfect end. If a Neutral Place be thought upon, there must be Mediators to asfemble the Interested Persons, and the Regulation of all the Formalities, belonging to such a Meeting, would be a matter of no little Discussion. A shorter, and an easier way, in my Judgment, would be to agree upon fet Times, for the parting of the respective Ambassadors of all the Parties, and to take set Times likewise for Exchange of Ratifications. But, having writ thus far, there is now arrived Monsieur de Ruvigny, with a Paper, given him by Monsieur de Lyonne, of this Subject, more proper for your Information than any thing I can add: therefore I fend you the very Paper.

This is all I can recollect fit for your Trouble, I intend to go to Morrow, being spoiled of the suspicion of having any publick capacity, to wait upon the King as the Queens Domestick, and in that capacity to make my Compliments to the Ministers, see all my Friends, and live with them as I use to do.

If you give me occasion; by the liking that which goes to you, of assuming another Character, it will be easily done. God of Heaven keep you. I am with all forts of respect;

My Lord, St. Tolon Son State

Your Lordships

Most Humble Servant, is to be unit in collection in the

HIS Paper of Monsieur de Lyonne's is a Paper, I that he put into the Form, as if I wrote it to the King, which I observe to you, to the End that you may the easier conceive the Intention, and the meaning of it. And whereas it does not speak positively, in the promising part of that which is to be done here, for the restitution of all they have taken

in America, and the holding constant to all the Propositions of Monsieur de Ruvigny's Letter of the 24th. of November, and confenting to every thing besides, added in my Instructions, to be insisted upon, yet I dare take upon me to tell you that his Majesty, disposing himself to do on his part that which is proposed for the Assurance of taking no Engagement, contrary to the Interests of France, in the space of one year, France engaging it self for the like in the behalf of the King, that the Intention is to fatisfie entirely to the full Intent of that, which I am ordered to infift upon; this I say not only as my own Opinion, but as Ruvigny's Explication of it, that was present at the Council when it was framed.

AND THE SHOE

April 1 to the state of the sta

Monsieur THE STREET

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- The Salara of the Land

Monsieur de Lyonne's
Paper sent to my
Lord St. Albans by
Monsieur de Ruvigny, touching the Exchange of Ratifications.

Le Papier du Monfieur de Lionnes, envoyé a mi Lord St. Albans par Monfieur de Ruvigny, touchant l'eschange des Ratifications.

I F the Articles of Peace can but be a-greed upon, they do not defire here to take any manner of advantage, directly or indirectly, either upon the Signing, or upon the Form of Exchanging the Ratifications.

There is no more but one Effential, and indifpensably necessary Article, and that is, That whatever is transacted be always in a concert with France, Denmark, and the States; and that the Powers speak in this Language.

S I l'on peut convenir des conditions de la Paix, n'affectera point icy de prendre aucun avantage, direct ny indirect, soit pour la signature, soit pour la forme de l'eschange des Ratifications.

I'l ny a qu'une condition essentielle, & absolument indispensable, qui est, que tout ce, qui se fera, se fasse tous jours conjointement avec la France, le Denmarke, & les Estats; & que les pouvoirs parlent de la sorte. As touching the Exchange of the Ratifications, they have here three different Opinions, which may be followed, without infifting upon any one more than another.

Either the King of Great Britain should transmit his Ratification to the Queen his Mother, and that the King of France, the King of Denmark, and the States should in like manner deposit theirs in the hands of the same Queen, who should afterwards deliver to each one that, which they ought to have.

Or that the Kings and the States should fend each a Minister to a Neutral Place, where the exchange of the said Ratifications might be executed by the assistance of the Swedish Ministers, who have the Mediation in hand.

Or that a certain day be verbally agreed upon, when the King of Great

Touchant l'eschange des Ratifications, on a eu icy trois diverses pensées, qui se pourroient practiquer sans affectation plus particuliere de l'une, que de l'autre.

Ou que le Roy de la Grande Bretagne envoyé sa Ratification a la Reine sa Mere, & que le Roy, le Roy de Denmark, & les Estats fassent aussi mettre les leurs, entre les mains de la dite Dame Reine, & qu'elle baille apres à chacun des Ministres s'elle, qu'il deu' ra avoir.

On que les Roys, & les Estats envoyent chacun, un Ministre dans un lieu neutre, ou ceuxcy seront entreux les Eschanges des dites Ratifications par le moyen des Ministres Suedois, qui ont la mediation en main.

Ou que l'on convienne verbalement d'un jour, au quel le Roy de la Grande Britain Britain shall send one Ambassador to France, and another to Denmark: and that upon the same day, the King of France, and the King of Denmark shall fend, each an Ambassador into England, and that they agree, at the fame time, upon a certain day, when every King shall deliver his Ratification to the respective Ambassadour, which shall arrive at his Court.

But it is to be observed that, in this last project, there will remain fome difficulty about the States: that is to fay, It is uncertain, whether the King of England will in like manner fend the same day an Ambaffadour to the faid States; as also whether they will be content without it, because they do politively resolve to fend an Ambassadour into England, in order to Treat upon the Regulation of a Commerce, fo

Bretagne fera partir un Ambassadeur, pour venir en France, & un autre, pour aller en Denmarke, & qu' au même jour le Roy, & le Roy de Denmarke; fassent aussi chacun partir un Ambassadeur pour aller en Angleterre. Et qu'on convienne aussi, en même temps d'un autre jour, au quel chacun des Roys donnera sa Ratification à l' Ambassadeur de l'autre, qui sera arrivé dans sa Cour.

Il est. à remarquer qu', en ce dernier partie, on ne scait pas bien comment la chose pourroit se practiquer à l'esgard des Estats: c'est à dire qu'on ne sçait pas si le Roy d'Angleterre voudroit aussi envoyer, le même jour, un Ambassadeur aus dits Estats: ny si ceux cy se contenteroient qu'il n'en envoyast point, par ce qu'ils sons bien demeurez d' accord d'envoyer Ambassadeur en Angleterre pour traiter du Reglement du Commerce a-

foon

foon as the Peace is figned and ratified; but it is not so sure that they will fend this Envoy, before the Exchange of the Ratifications. Which are fubmitted to the King of Great Britain, or to propose some other, and fo, that he will take no manner of advantage, direct, nor indirect, any more than they here, the King will employ his endeavours to oblige his Allies to accept of it, of whose intention he is at present ignorant.

pres la Paix signeé & ratifeé; mais on ne sçait pas sils voudroient faire cet Envoy, avant l'eschange des Ratifications. Tel Parti qui plaira le plus au Roy de la Grande Britagne, ou s'il en propose quelqu'autre, ou il ne veuille point prendre d'avantage direct ou indirect, comme on ne le veut pas prendre de deça, le Roy s'employera pour le faire accepter par ses alliés dont il ne sçait pas encore l'intention.

Called - Short

of some state. The second of t

February 22. 67.

SIR,

. 2.

T Have yours of the 22d. and 25th. your Stile, with the enclosed from Holland. What I have to tell you, in answer to your News, is, That last Night the Swedish Ambassadors told his Majesty, they had a Letter from the States; in Answer to his; but, not knowing whether the Contents of it would be pleasing to him, durst not deliver it. His Majesty pressing to know it, they gave him a Copy of it, the effect of it was to recommend to His Majesty the choice of One of Three Places, Bolduc, Breda or Mastricht, wherein to Treat the Peace, for the Situation, and Garrison, rather than the Hague, an open place, where the persons of the Ambassadors might not be so safe, as was manifest in former examples. His Majesty thanked the Ambassador for not delivering him the Letter, fince he could by no means confent to what he defired. Thus we are yet to expect a new Answer to our offer, which, I suppose, will come when they have confulted with France.

I am, &c.

A Relation of the Conference between the Earl of St. Albans, the English Ambassador, and Monsieur de Lyonne Minister of France.

Touching the Treaty of Peace, &c.

In a Letter from France to Holland, Feb. 26.67.

SIR,

IN pursuance of my last of the 11th. of February, know, that two days after, here arrived within Paris the Earl of St. Albans. The Marquis de Ruvigny had in December last with privity of the French Court written to his Lordship at London, That the Terms of Peace presented by the States General, to leave matters in the state to which by the War they are brought, ought to be accepted by the King of England with all readiness, and that the shortest way to come to a fruitful Conclusion, would be the reassuming of the Negotiation begun before in the Queen-Mother of England's Palace, and that the faid Earl of St. Albans might return into France with power to that end. And whereas the faid Earl by his Answer to that Letter, and by several other Letters, had given very good hopes afterwards both to the Queen-Mother of England, and the Marquis de Ruvigny, that coming to Paris again, he K 2 fhould should bring a long with him very good Orders and Instructions to that purpose, the said Marquis took the occasion of a visit presently given to the Earl of St. Albans upon his arrival, to know the truth of the Premises. But the Earl held himself reserved, alledging at that time, that he would enlarge when he came to speak with the Minister the Lord de Lyonne.

Sir, Hereupon his most Christian Majesty found good, that the Lord de Lyonne should receive this Overture, with order to communicate the same to the Heers Petcom and Van Beuningen, Ministers of

Denmark and of the United Provinces.

The Lord de Lyonne then went to the Earl of St. Albans, and returning back thence, related all to the faid Ministers, as he had done to the King him-

felf.

My Lord of St. Albans faid first and declared, That he had order from the King of England, to make a Proposal of Peace, and if it were accepted, to take the Character then of his King's Minister, to procure a good Conclusion of Peace with the High and Mighty States General; but if the said Propoial were rejected, then not to intermeddle at all with any Treaty for Peace.

The Earl's Proposals being thereupon made, con-

fisted of the following Points:
That the King of England, in regard of the States General, had accepted the Proposal of a Conclusion of Peace, upon condition that each one was to remain in possession of what was taken, and that the Treaty of the Year, 1662. made with the States General, should be observed as the Future Treaty. Item, That at London a Sub-treaty should be for an understanding about a Treaty de Marine. But that in regard of France, restitution be made of

what each possessed before the War. And that confequently, what by the Arms of France had been taken in the Caribby Islands from the English,

should be evacuated and restored to them.

The Lord de Lyonne thereupon answered, That he fully knew the French King's mind about that, and could positively declare, that he would not give way to it; and held himself assured that his Confederates would firmly infift with him upon the Rule of leaving each in the enjoyment of what he hath, according to which the matter might be concluded, and that this prejudicial referve, in regard of his King, ought not to be made. The rather because in the said Islands the English had forced the French to Hostility, whereby the demand was the more just, of not being bar'd from the benefit of the fatisfaction in hand.

The said Minister de Lyonne further enquired, whether my Lord of St. Albans had not also Order to conclude the matters with Denmark?

The Earl declared hereupon, that his Orders ex-

tended not thereunto.

Monsieur de Lyonne then faid, That it was notwithstanding necessary, and that such necessity being ignored in England, this omission in the Proposals made, gave rational Umbrage, that in England it was not the meaning that this business should be so foon dispatched at Paris by the Earl of St. Albans, but jealousies and debates cast in between his most Christian Majesty and his Confederates: And it was the more unapparent, fince it was not observed that the Earl had brought any Person with him to assist in the work of the Treaty for Peace at Paris. Nay, that at London the Chancellor had politively promised the Swedish Mediators, that as K 3 foon

foon as the Parliament was up, a fatisfactory Anfwer should be given to their Memorial desiring a Cessation of Arms, and the election of a Neutral Place.

In the said Conference hapned yet further debates concerning the submitted Question about Restitution or Non-restitution of the foresaid Islands taken. In which the Earl of S. Albans had endeavour'd to shew they were of great value, the better to work out his Master the King of Great Britain's intentions.

They spake also about the Forms of Treating,

and concerning the Conclusion thereof.

Also concerning the Interchange and Order to be observed in the Ratifications, and what should be done concerning the signing of the Treaties.

The Earl proposed and moved, that each might perform it in his Lodging, without any meeting

to be for that.

And as to the extradiction of the Ratification proposed, that the same might be brought over either by Ambassadors on a prefix'd day, to and again to be sent, or might be delivered in a Neutral Place.

The final Conclusion of all was, That the said Earl in regard his said Proposal was rejected, shewed great distaits action at what had hapned unto him, and undertook to write over all this by an Express to the King of England, to sollicit his further Intentions in general, and in particular about the thing proposed for Denmark.

Mean while, the Danish Ambassador had also declared that he was provided of Order and Instructi-

ons to treat here at Paris.

The Low-Country extraordinary Minister was likewise desired by the Lord de Lyonne to procure

like Orders and Instructions from the States General, for which he wrote by his Letters of the 18th. of February, that the same might be sent by, or commended to, some Person, in case the Negotiation

within Paris did proceed.

After this Conference was ended, the Secretary Puffendorf communicated to the French Court a Copy of the King of England's Letter of the 31st. of January, O.S. whereby the Hague is proposed as the Place for the Treaty of Peace, as you know with what more of complaifance and fweet Terms is adjoyned, and what the Swedish Mediators had added, which I stir not, because I am satisfied that you, and all the World fee, by the period about a Cessation, that the King of England is enclined to it, as it is proposed by the Mediators, if the adverse Party might be so too.

Sir, This News came unexpected to the French Court, and was by his most Christian Majesty received, and by his Council, with strong reflections, that the choice of the Hague for the Place of Treaty was refolved by his Majesty of Great Britain, not fo much to accelerate Peace, as out of a close defign to frame Intrigues in the State of the United Republick by his Ministers, and, if possible, to open the way to succeed finally in the known Design, not to terminate this War, without impairing, by one means or other, the faithful Friendship between

the French Crown and the United State.

When the Minister Van Beuningen understood this, he laboured all he could to remove this suspicion, and to introduce this consideration, That the King of England having such weighty Reasons to desire Peace, his declared Intention to set it forward with all speed might be looked upon as Sincere

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and Upright. That there might indeed lurk some fecret Design in the purpose to send to the Hague, but that the circumspection of the States General would be sufficient to prevent the evil Effects thereof. Especially since there is not any the least appearance in the present posture of Affairs and Humours, that the Aims of fuch as wish disorder in the United State can fucceed, or any gap be made in the Amity betwixt the French Crown and our State.

He might be ignorant what their High and Mighty Lordships Thoughts upon this may be, but the faid Minister was of Opinion, that speaking his own sence to this Effect, he hazarded nothing. Forasimuch as if it proved consonant to the sence of the United State, his remonstrance might ferve to make it relish in the French Court, and in case not, it would fill be easie to make that Court like well of that whereunto we shew our felves inclined of our own accords.

But really what he in that sence did represent, proved fruitless. And after several Debates had gone upon this Subject in the King's Council here, at last on the 24th. of February, last past, The Lord de Lyonne declared to him, that the French King conceived the Proposal of Treating at the Hague not adviseable for the good of his own or the States General's Affairs.

That his Majesty desired all that might accelerate a Conclusion of Peace, but therefore could not approve a Proposal within which he conceived lay a defign to disturb the whole Treaty for Peace. That one might be almost as soon at Liege as at the Hague, and that through retardment in the Re-folves of the States General, in that place, as little

delay

delay would be as at the Hague. Principally if the English are clear and sincere, and keep back nothing, nor innovate ought touching the Declaration and Proposal which the Earl of St. Albans made, as aforefaid, touching the Conditions of a Conclu-

fion of Peace with the States General.

That this fudden complaifance of the English to Treat within the Territory of the United State, after they had so many Months together without reason rejected the Proposal of Neutral Places, is in it felf suspicious. But that it becomes so the more, in respect that the King of England, at or near the same time when he propounds the Hague for the place of Treaty, and thereby shews such promptness to fend his Plenipotentiaries with the greatest Expedition thither, hath made an Overture by the faid Earl in France to proceed there to a Negotiation for Peace, with a Proposal, which now appeareth clearly enough to be employed only, were it feisible, to awake feud and difference among the Confederates.

That in the French Court advices were come, That the English Resolve was not taken without the Participation of the Imperial Minister Isola, and by such who willingly would see the disturbance of the Peace and Amity which is between the French King and the Lords States General, is confidered and lauded as a Master piece of a cunning Understanding. That the English make shew as if they would flatter the States General, and captate their Benevolence with the Demonstration of great ready willingness to proceed to an Accord with them, when at the same time they resuse in France to relinquish St. Christopher's Island, taken by the French King, without which his faid Majesty declares

declares that he will proceed to no Peace, whereby to play their game according to the Answer they shall receive upon these Advances, both from

the French Court and at the Hague.

The more to confirm these Thoughts in the French Court, it hapned that those of the Danish Minister here jumpt with them, and that he hath represented himself the very like unquietnesses of his Spirit touching the Treaty at the Hague, to his Majesty here, and to his Council.

Touching the Ceffation of Arms, the said Minister de Lyonne declared to the Low-Country Minister, that his French Majesty would be glad to know the States General's resolution, with Intentions willingly to agree thereunto in case they were accep-

table to them.

This is what since the arrival of the Earl of St. Albans hath passed in the French Court to the 26th. of February, 1667. which I could not forbear to impart to you. And so praying God for your Preservation, I rest,

Your most Obedient Servant,

 ${\mathcal B}.$

P.S. Somewhat intervenes in the King's Council, but the Post is going away; the said Majesty proposes the Town of Dover. Expect by my next the Reasons alledged for it in Council.

His Britannick Majesty's Letter to the Queen, his Mother.

IF I do understand the Proposition made to me by my Lord St. Albans, as the Foundation, upon which the Peace must be made, the Anfwer and Declaration, I now fend your Majesty, will be satisfactory, and fuch as is expected. I must first tell your Majesty that I expect every day to hear that my Lord Sandwich Hath figned the Treaty at Madrid, which is only a Treaty of Commerce, and not in the least degree with prejudice to France; from which I restrained him against all

Temptations. And I do

hereby Declare and Pro-

La Lettre de sa Majesté Britanique a la Reine, sa Mere.

CI j'entend bien la Pro-I position, que le Conte de St. Albans m'à avancé, comme le fondement, sur le quel la Paix, se doit faire, la réponse & declaration, qué j'envoye presentement à vôtre Majejté, sera satisfactoire, & telle que l'on attend. En primier lieu il faut dire à vôtre Majesté que j'attend de jour á autre de sçavoir que le Conte de Sandwich ayt signé le Traité de Commerce, & en nulle circumstance prejudicable à la France; Et par la presente, je declare, & promets en parolle de Roy, que je n'ay pris jusques icy, & ne prendray, au moins d'un mise

mise in the word of a King, that I yet have not, nor will, for the space of a Year to come, enter into any Treaty, or make any new tye with any Prince, or Potentate that may be contrary, or in which I will be engaged against the Interest of France. And, in that time, I shall be willing to enter into fuch a Treaty with France, as may produce a Union, that may prove most advantagious and beneficial for all our Dominions. And I am fure your Majesty will pass your word, that I will not fail in any thing I promise.

anneé entiere, aucune nouvelle Liason avec aucun Roy, Prince, ou Potentat, qui soit contraire à la France, ou pour la quelle je puis être engagé contre les interest de la France. Et, dans ce temps la, je seray bien aise d'entrer en telle Traité avec la France, qui puisse produire une union avantageuse, & utile à tous nos communs Estats. Et je suis assuré que vôtre Majesté donnera sa parolle de ce, que je ne manqueray pas à ce que je promets.

The Earl of ARLINGTON's

LETTER

To my Lord SANDWICH.

Whitehal, February 28. 67.

My Lord,

MY last acknowledged the Receipt of your Excellency's of Feb. 1. and promised you a more particular account of the matter of it than I am yet able to perform, because the King, and my Lord Chancellor read it, and conceive fully thereby where your Negotiation stops, and that it lies upon us to give you New Directions how to proceed; yet we are so taken up with the Probabilities of making a Peace with Holland by the Concurrence of France, that we cannot think it falls out very unhappily to us, to be naturally and unaffectedly brought to such a delay with Spain, so that it will be your Excellencies business to entertain it for some time, by expostu-lating with them for pressing us so hard in the point of *Portugal*, whom perhaps by time, we might reduce to Reason, but by great and violent Urgencies

Urgencies shall throw irrecoverably into the Arms of France, where we are assured, whatsoever is said, they are not yet; their Treaty not being sinished with them for these Reasons.

His Majesty wishes you would keep to your refolution taken of dividing the Treaty into Two Parts, and readily offer to Sign that of the Commerce positively, the other conditionally, that Portugal will accept of it, but without obliging His Majesty to abandon them; if they do not, His Majesty being not yet come in His Resolutions so far for the Reasons above told you. What He may do hereafter, when Portugal shall be united with France, and our Quarrel grow more de-

sperate with them, I know not.

France, whom His Majesty endeavoured by my Lord St. Albans to render inclinable to the Peace, shewed at first a great easiness in it, but since they seem'd to have humour'd the Dutch in insisting upon unreasonable Conditions, so as we have cause to doubt their Sincerity towards us. And tho in a Letter they wrote lately to the States, they recommended to them the coming to Treat at Dover, yet that Letter is full of so many malicious Restections on His Majesty, that we can by no means like it; and among them one a notorious Untruth, where they say my Lord St. Albans was in that Court with a full Power to Treat the Peace there, for which they give a scurvy Excuse, that if they had thought of it they would not have put it in. Notwithstanding which some of our Friends there, who pretend to know their Mindsmuch, say, their Intentions are very Sincere towards Us, and pretend to know that their Resolution to break with Spain this Spring, makes them wish a Peace; least being

being broken, and fuch a notorious Jealousie given to Holland by so powerful an attempt upon Flanders, as they shall make, Holland should break from them, clap up a Peace with us, and unite afterwards with us and Spain in the Defence of Flanders: On the other side, France is so powerfully Armed, that if they do not think fit to break pre-fently with Spain, we have reason to apprehend they will turn their whole force upon Us. This is the present condition of our Affairs, upon which your Excellency must take your measures as wisely as you can upon the place, by Temporizing with them, offering to Sign the Treaty of Commerce a-part, and endeavouring to give Portugal the Title which only can content them, and is the only expedient for the delivery of themselves from a War within their own Bowels, which will be heavier to them than all the other Impressions France can make upon them. I am, &c.

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The Earl of St. ALBAN's

LETTER

Lord ARLINGTON.

Paris, March 6. 67.

My Lord,

BY my last to the King, I gave you notice that I had seen Monsieur de Lyonne, and that I expected an Account from him of that which the return of Mollins would produce in this Court; very contrary to that I look'd for, which was the concluding presently the Preliminaries of the Peace. There is started up a new Difficulty that I had no reason at all to apprehend, that Polleron, which in truth ought to have been quite out of the way as an Article confented to in the number of those of my Instructions, is by Van Buningen so insisted upon, that, without it may be retained by his Masters, he refuseth to sign. There is also a Letter, whereof you will here receive a Copy, writ to the Hague, in which there is a Clause wherein they here do take occasion to say that the King, my Master, had fent me hither with Powers to treat a Particular, that they had never any reason given them from me to be able to fay, and which they feem not to be likely to have faid to any good Intention.

Finding their two Particulars, in the Answer I received from Monsieur de Lyonne, in Order to that that which I was to make to you upon the return of Mollins, I found them both so contrary to that I was in expectation of, and to all forts of good reason, that I went presently to St. Germains with my Complaints, where I represented all I could

collect pertinent to the matter.

I found that in the first Particular, touching Polleron, that they confest willingly enough the Error of not having cleared the point before Mollins was fent from hence, but avowing after that they could not prevail with Van Beuningen to Sign without retaining it to his Masters. To the other, that feeing I complained, and upon reasons that did not occur to them before, that they were very forry, and if it were to do again, would be far from falling into the same Error: That the reason of the Clause, was to make their proposing of Dover for the Place to Treat in, feem the more reasonable for them to propose, and that there was no ill Intention in the Matter. Notwithstanding all this they infifted very much that a Dispatch, sutable to the Project that they had framed before my Complaints, should be fent to you: To which I made Answer, That I did not know whether the Queen would consent to charge her self with it. They defired me to try. She hath made great difficulty, but in the end, Monsieur having been fent by the King to perswade her to send it away, she hath refolved to do it, and herewith the whole goes, which to the end I may render the more intelligible to you, I will fet down the Order of it, and add after as much, as I conceive fit to represent to you upon the whole matter.

The Paper beginning, le courrier que j'avois de peché, &cc. is the Letter which Monsieur de Lyonne

defired I should write to the King: You cannot have the Contents of that Paper better represented

to you than by the Paper it felf.

The other Paper beginning, Il faut que je vous escrive pleusieurs choses, is a Paper the Contents whereof Monsieur de Ruvigny was charg'd to solicit the representation of by me, as from my felf, which likewife I cannot better represent than by fending the Paper to you, and is of Monsieur de Lyonnes.

It rests now, that I give you account of my Judgment of this whole matter. It is most true that here is an extravagant Proceeding, but 'tis as true, that there is a sincere Desire of the Peace, and that, if the matter of Polleron could be got out of the way, it were in the King's hands to conclude the next Moment with the satisfaction of all the particulars of my Instructions. And, if an Information come hither be True, there is nothing can hinder Signing of the Peace presently, at least the Preliminaries.

I fend you a Third Paper, which is this King's Letter to the States, in Answer of the Proposition of the meeting of the Hague, which Proposition he refuseth, and proposeth in place of it to go to

Dover, Mastricht, Breda, or Boisleduc.

The Proposition of Dover doth, in some fort, take away the Umbrages of the ill Clause in that Letter, and I hope we shall not be so Angry at that unnecessary, and ill Clause, as to refuse so good a Proposition, as going to Dover to Treat, because they come both from the same hand.

In fine, our whole matter is now reduced to these Two Points, How we shall accommodate the Articles of Polleron; and, if we can, in what Manner we shall make the next Steps; whether we shall

conclude

conclude, and Sign the Preliminaries here, and after go to Dover, or Canterbury: For, if the Plague be at Dover, Canterbury will please as well, and in either of those Places Ratisse, and Exchange the Ratifications; or whether the whole Treaty shall be transferred thither to you, and the respective Ambassadors of the Parties ordered to part presently to meet in England, for I will not so much as fuppose, that having your choice whether you will have them there, at Mastricht, Breda or Boisseduc, that it can possibly fall out to desire the Meeting to be but in his Majesty's Dominions, which sure is an Advantage in point of Dignity, and Decency, that ought to be laid hold on.

You will again be pleafed to take notice that if you do appoint any thing to be done here, other Powers will be necessary for me to have than those I brought; Powers that must mention the Signing with Denmark and Holland, as well as with

France.

And to the end, That, if this difficulty of rolleron can be gotten out of the way, and that the Resolution after fall out to be, to Sign the Preliminaries here, there be no dispute of the Manner nor Delay. I have discoursed at large with Monsieur de Lyonne, and we conceive that a Paper being formed, containing the whole particulars of my Instructions, with the Restitution to his Majesty of all taken in America, belonging to him, should be Signed by me, Monsieur de Lyonne, the Denmark Resident, and Van Beu-ningen, as that which the Parties consent should be the Grounds of the Peace to follow, and as many Copies of that felf same Paper to be Signed, as are necessary to comprise the Formalities, I. 2 belonging belonging to every respective Pretension; that is to say, Legitimate and uncontested Pretensions of Form.

I cannot collect that there is occasion to trouble you with any more, it seems to me that the Bulk of that which goes to you, gives you such an Image of things here, that further Discourses are needless. Since they have a mind to do that, which of all things we ought most to wish to see them engaged in, let no little matters prevail with us to hinder them. The advantage of looking on uningaged a whole year, and ample Liberty at the end of it, to take part where the Events will invite us most to make our choice, ought not to be lightly parted with. I pray God inspire us well, and give you all Happiness. I am most truly,

My Lord,

Your Lordships most Humble,

and most Obedient Servant,

St Alban.

P.S. THE Information come hither that I mention in order to Polleron bears, That it hath been rendred by the Hollanders to the English by Vertue of the Treaty of 62. Which if True, takes away the difficulty of the Business of Polleron, for if it hath been once rendred, it must by the choice of the Alternative the King hath made, remain in the hands in which it shall be found to be at the making of the Peace.

A Paper delivered to the States, at the Hague, by the Count, d'Estrades.

COUNT d' Estrades, Ambassador Extraordinary from France, hath received Orders from the King his Master, to represent to your Lordships, that when the King of England received the first Impressions of a Peace, He proposed London for the Place of Treaty, which He very positively insisted on; but, when neither your Lordships, nor your Allies would accept thereof, his Britannick Majesty offered the Hague instead of London, which, for very good reasons, you excused your selves from agreeing to, and defired that it might be carried on at one of the Three following Places,

Un Papier presenté aux Estats à la Haye, par Monsieur le Comte d'Estrades.

L E Comte d' Estrades, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire de France, à ordre du Roy, son Maître de representer à vos Seignieurs que lors, que le Roy d' Angleterre se laissa toucher aux penseés dela paix, la premier qu'il eust, & à la quelle il s'attache asses fortement, fut qu' elle se traitat à Londres; mais comme V.V. S. S. ny leurs Allie's n'en conviendrent pas, sa Majesté Britannique nominà depuis le lieu de la Haye pour y traiter; de quoy V.V. S.S. s' excuserent par des bonnes raisons, & le convierent que se fût en l'une des trois places de Boisleducque, Breda, ou Mastricht. Et en suite le Roy nomina Douvres, L 3 Bosch,

Bosch. Breda or Mastricht. After this, the King named Dover, and left the choice of any one of all the faid places, the Hague only excepted, to his Britannick Majesty, who, he promised himself could not have refused it, considering that Dover should have been to his own fatisfaction; both because it was in his own Kingdom, as also for the conveniency and commodioufness of it, which was the utmost that the King could do for the benefit of Peace.

But seeing that neither his Majesty's Civilities, nor your Lordships Offers, nor yet those confiderations have had any influence upon the King of England, in reference to the forefaid choice; but He on the contrary, does still declare for the Hague, notwithstanding both the Inconveniencies which have been objected against it, and the force of those Reasons offered there& laissa le choix de l'une de toutes ses places hormis la Haye, à sa Majesté Britannique, qu'il se promettoit qu'elle accepteroit, comme Douvre êtant de sa satisfaction dans son Royaume, dans la bienseance & sa commodite, quiest tout ce que le Roy pouvoit faire pour le bien de la Paix.

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Mais comme cette Civilité de la part de sa Majesté les offres de V.V. S. S. & les considerations n'ont pas rien gaigner sur l'êprit du Roy d'Angleterre, sur ce choix, & qu'au contraire, il s'est declaré de s' en vouloir stenir a lay Haye, non obstant les inconveniens, qu' on luy à fait connoître, qu' on y prevoyoit, & la force des raisons qui luy ont été deduites la dessus, & qu'ont fait proposer upon, upon, and your Lordships proposing, in lieu of this, the choice of any of those places specified before.

This Obstination furnisheth an occasion to doubt, that there must be some other aim, than Peace, in the nomination of the Hague. For can it be prefumed that, if the King of England had fincerely defired it, he should refuse to accept of the choice of one of those, where he hath all the fatisfaction that he could propose? For instead of London, which he testifyeth an inclination to, there is Dover; and instead of the Hague, named by him in the United Provinces, he hath , the choice of three places in the same Countrey, but a litle distant from the Hague: So that there appears nothing he can defire after these advances made by the King, and your Lordships.

Therefore his Majesty would have you understand, that he never will

par V.V. S. S. au lieu de cette place, les trois autres, pour en choisir une.

Cette obstination fait venir des penseés que dans cette nomination dela Haye, il peut y avoir quelque autre but que celuy dela Paix. Car, si on l'avoit souhaitteé sincerement, le Roy d' Angleterre refuseroit, 'il le choix, qui luy est laissé de l'une de ces places, qui le satisfait plainement en ce qu'il à desiré? Car au lieu de Londres, qu'il têmoignoit affecter,'il à Douvres; & au lieu de la Haye, par luy nommé dans ces Provinces Unies, il à la choix de l' une de trois autres places dans le même Pais, & voysines dela Have; & ainsy l'on ne voit pas, qu'il y ait plus rien à desirer la dessus pour le dit Roy apres les avances faites par le Roy, & V.V.S.S.

Sur quoy sa Majesté leur fait seaovir qu'elle demeurera ferme a ne con-L 4 give give his consent to the Hague, for the place of Treaty; and that he thinks it of very great importance, for the benefit of your Lordships in particular, and the Cause in general, that you do not in the least slacken in this matter. In the mean while, he would desire you to lose no time, but to give Orders to your Admirals that they labour with the utmost application, to put the Fleet into a readiness to go out; affuring you that he will use his utmost diligence to have his ready at the fame time; because this, in our present circumstances, is the only sure method, we have to obtain a Peace, which is so much desired.

sentir pas, que l'on traité à lay Haye, & qu'elle êtime tout á fait important pour la bien de V.V. S. S. & celuy de la cause commune, qu'elles ne se relaschent aussy nullement la dessus. Mais, en même temps, elle convie V.V.S.S. de n'en perdre aucun, à donner leurs ordres à leurs Admirautés, de travailler incessamment à mettre leur Flotte en Estat de pouvoir sortir bientôt à la mer, les asseurant qu'elle donne tous ses soins à ce, que la sienne soit prêté avec la même diligence; puisque c'est, aujourd buy, la seule, & la plus certaine voy de parvenir à un bien si desiré, qu' est celuy dela Paix.

Made at the Hague the 25. of March, 1667. and figned d'Estrades.

Fait à la Haye le 25. de Mars, 1667. êtoit signé d'Estrades.

THE

RESOLVE

Of the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, the 28th. of March, 1667.

Upon the French King's Letter.

A Ccording to the States Generals faid Resolves of the 3d. present, having perused and examined the French King's Letter from Versailles the 25th. of February, wherein his Majesty doth propose the Town of Dover as the Place to Treat about Peace with England; after serious Deliberation, it was found fit and resolved, That a Civil Anfwer shall be made to the faid Letter, viz. That their High and Mighty Lordships are infinitely fatisfied with his Majesty's good Disposition to Peace, and declare, That as his Majesty concurreth therein with the Sence of their High and Mighty Lordthips, to offer unto the King of Great Britain, with the only exclusion of the Hague, the choice of the Bosch, Mastricht or Breda for the said Place of Treaty, their High and Mighty Lordships on their parts do likewise concur with the sence of his Majesty for giving unto the said King of Great Britain the choice of Dover; nay, that their Lordships will

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will make no difficulty on the good liking of his Majesty of France to let the Treaty be even at London, or any other place of England, at the Election of the said King of Great Britain, whereby to accelerate Matters the more, towards the desired Success, which God Grant, Amen. March the 28th.

The RESOLVE of the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, March 28. 1667.

Upon the Letter of Beuningen.

Aving examined the Letter of the Heer Van Beuningen from Paris the 3d. instant, and the enclosed, both addressed unto the Greffier Ruysch, expressing that the French King did judge fit towards furtherance of Peace to leave the choice of the Place for Treaty to the King of Great Britain to elect for it either the Bosch, Mastricht or Breda, or even Dover it felf, and that to him the faid Van Beuningen, be fent the requisite Acts of Power and Instructions to Treat in all Events, even at Paris likewife. Upon serious deliberation on this behalf, it was found fit and Resolved that a Letter be dispatched to the Presiding Chamber of the East India Company of these Lands, that they will immediately inform their High and Mighty Lordships how it now stands with the Island of Polleron in the East Indies, and particularly whether the faid Island be still detained from, or delivered over unto the English, or whether after the delivery thereof to the English, it hath been fince the present War recovered. And for the better execution of their High

High and Mighty Lordships preceeding Resolves of the 21st. of April, and 1st. of May last, in the year 1666. The faid Van Beuningen shall have Power fent him in good Form to that effect needful, with Authority that he may exhibit the same and employ it in case the King of Great Britain should refolve to let the Treaty at Paris proceed. But forasmuch as by the Resolve of the 21st. of April it was among other things found fit, that if progress therein were made, there shall be choice made of fome fit and able persons to be joyned unto the said Van Beuningen on the behalf of this State. It is refolved that Letters be sent to him the said Van Beuningen that he make no progress in Vertue of his faid Power to a final conclusion and figning of the Treaty to be made, until the faid to be elected Perfons shall be there arrived, or that their High and Mighty Lordships shall have further resolved. And the Provinces are prayed to dispose themselves speedily to the Election of such Persons. He, Van Beuningen, interim is to advertise their High and Mighty Lordships each Post how matters are.

The Resolve of the States of Holland. March 28. 1667.

PY Unanimous Votes Resolved, That the Place for Conclusion of Peace be, and is absolutely left to the Election of the French King, and of the King of Great Britain; and that whatsoever they shall conjoyntly resolve upon that Subject, shall be and is allowed, approved and confirmed by the States of Holland.

Extract of a Letter, dated 10. March, 1667.

Dear Friend,

B Eholding the foregoing Resolves you may judge according to the Experience and Knowledge you have of the Humours and Constitution of this State, That if now France and England can fall to a good understanding among themselves, the soundations for Peace are laid. And that on the contrary, if de Witt and his Cabal have understand made agreement with the French, Peace and our Countrey both are lost: For let His Majesty of Great Britain then be never so Gracious or Generous, it will be taken in the worst sence continually, because it is not de Witts's Interest to have Peace, who thereby sees his Ruin certain, and consequently expect nothing from him but actions of a despairing Man.

For my part, when I consider the Offers and Proceedings of France, I cannot but fear least the meaning thereof be, to puzle the game the more, and to make the War continue. For that King in his Letter, says, He will be our Father; and take us for his Children. De Witt may suppose we should then be in Abraham's Lap; but others, That Purgatory would thereby gain Customers, because a good Father's endeavours are to see his Children trained up in his own Religion.

Wherefore, I hope, you have well received, and presented to His Majesty of Great Britain my last Advices of the 27th. of February, so far forth as

needful,

needful, and namely, that Zealand, as the confiderablest Province, might well be applied unto, and obliged what may be, the rather, for that my last Letters thence, confirm, that the good Party there doth daily increase and gain ground: So as if his Majesty should wave his first resolves for the Hague, it feems adviseable, That He would be pleafed rather to pitch upon Middleburgh in Zealand. than to fuffer all to run again into extremities: Forasmuch as that place avoids all the alledged Obstacles, and if de Witt's party in Holland should oppose it, Zealand will certainly find, and ftir up abundance of Friends in the other Provinces, and even in Holland it felf, to enjoy that Honour and Favour, which by no means they will be induced to refuse. And to prepare the Work the better, if the Overture be relished by His Majesty, you must immediately give me notice thereof, to be able to inform feriously, privately, and speedily, our most consident Friends (whom you know) to act their parts therein accordingly, and through the Credit and good Intention of this Province, to draw those of Friesc and Groningen into their Party, and as many more as we can, whereby in Plurality to prevail against our Adversaries. And at worst, if, contrary to all hope and likelihood, these endeavours shall be frustrated by their sinister Practises, it will appear the more evidently to all the World, what effectual means His Majesty was graciously pleased to employ towards recovering of Rest and Peace amongst us. But my opinion is, it will meet with an infallible good Event and Success, whereunto my self here, and my Brother in Zealand will not fail to contribute all our strength. And therefore we expect your Answer.

Our Friends have fent me the draught of a Letter which they suppose His Majesty might be dispofed to fend in Answer to the States General, as it goes hereunto adjoyned, which under all Secrecy you are defired to acquaint my Lord Arlington withal, to have his Lordships judgment about it.

The Substance of the Letter.

High and Mighty Lords,

VOur Answer of the---- of Feb. hath surprised us with wonder that you refuse the great offers we made to you in our last of fending our Ambassadors even to the Hague, the place of your own meeting and of the States of Holland too, where we intended to treat of the Peace with you, and make evident to all the World our perfect Inclination for Peace and aversion to War, and that sequel of Miseries and Calamities which follow it, and that by fuch convincing and unquestionable Testimonies, that with Reason we might infift thereon without waving our Offer, and leave upon you and the refusers thereof the blame and occasion of all the misfortunes which this strange refusal will draw after it; unless out of an excess of Reflections towards you, we had yet thought fit to make one attempt more by offering you the Envoy of our Ambassadors to Middleburgh in Zealand, which is a place for Convenience and Situation every way more fitted for fuch a defirable Work as that of Peace, and whither all concern'd Parties may equally well come, or fend to treat and conclude it, as to any of the Three you have proposed to us. Expecting hereupon your immediate Answer, We shall not cease to pray, that God will inspire those requisite Thoughts into you, and so we bid you, &c. Sir

Sir Robert Southwel's

LETTER

To my

Lord SANDWICH.

Lisbon, March 31. S. N. 67.

May it please your Excellency,

N the 25th. instant being Friday, I writ unto your Excellency, and therein declared how far this Court appeared to be from the conclusion of their League with France. And it is most certain, that the Conde de Castel Melhor, between a constant belief that Spain would at length yield the Title, and some dissatisfaction he had received from the French side, he very lately manifested rather an aversion than any desire for it. But, having on a sudden quite chang'd his resolution, there was called a full Council on the 24th. instant, where it was order'd that a League should be concluded with France, and that the Marquis Marialva, the Marquis de Nizsa, the Marquis Govea, the Marquis de Sande and the Conde de Castel Melbor should be the Commissioners to treat thereof. Which they the next day accordingly did, and fo on the Saturday, in which time, they having before them the Proposals of Monsieur St. Romain, and only once his Company, all the Articles were agreed unto, and presently delivered to be put into Form,

and so translated into Latin.

The business was carried so private until Sunday, that one of the Commissioners told me, I knew nothing of it. But then I prefently drew a Memorial, and, attending the Conde next day, I prest him to fuspend the concluding of this Treaty for a time; or at least that some such Article of Reservation might be made therein, as that the Peace from Spain might be accepted, whenever his Majesties Mediation could procure it. Less than which his Majesty could not expect, considering his labours past, and yet continuing, and the great peril he had for

this end exposed his own Affairs unto.

But, finding the Conde irrefiftibly bent upon the Thing, I desired of him a Pass-port, that I might by an Express acquaint your Excellency of these Proceedings. But he answered me very short, that if I hoped thereby to incline the Spaniards to any thing, the Tryal would be in vain, for that they here had been already too long delayed, and abused by them, and that now they were constrained to the thing, it should have a very short issue. However that he would present my Memorial to his Majesty, the next day, and procure me an Answer. But as yet I have not received any; altho the Articles were this day interchangeably Signed by them, and are, as I understand in the main to this effect.

That a League between Portugal and France shall continue for Ten Years, Offensive and Defensive a-

gainst Castile.

That the said League shall not prejudice the Friendship which Portugal hath with England, and with Swedeland, but that they both and all

other

other Princes may enter therein; and as to England

with some Particularity.

That in case France and England do agree, then immediately France is to fall upon Spain: And if they do not, then within 30. Months after this

Treaty.

That, if in less than the said Term of Years France shall compass its pretentions on Brabant, it shall then next oblige Spain to give the Title of King to Portugal, and to restore all the Places belonging to Portugal, and Algarves (but not reci-

procally,) and to be Guarranty for the same.

That France shall pay yearly unto Portugal 900. Thousand Cruzadoes, (which is 150000 l. sterl.) viz. 3. of the faid Nine shall be put into the hands of the French Pay-master, to pay the French here already in this Countrey, and the other 6. paid to the King of Fortugal. And in case he would have more French fuccours, he is to raise them at his own charge out of the faid fumm. And if he will dismiss the French that are here already, he has liberty to do it, and to receive the faid 300. Thoufand Cruzadoes himfelf.

But the King of Portugal is obliged yearly to put into the Field a confiderable Army, not only for Defence, but for some Offence; yet after France shall declare the War, the said 600000. Cruzadoes shall be reduced unto 500000. Cruzadoes: but whether the other Three shall be continued, or knockt off, I cannot yet learn.

The French King hath also engag'd that, on conclufon of a Treaty between himself, England and Holland, that he will by an Article oblige the Hollander to the restitution of Cochin and Cananor, and mediate a good agreement for them in all other differences.

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I cannot as yet more particularly learn the contents of this Treaty, which on Monday next Francisco Farera Ribella carries with him into France for an immediate ratification.

When I prest with much impatience the making a Provision, according to the King of England's defire, the Conde reply'd, that it was a thing impossible, because the French would equally expect the like liberty of departing from them at pleasure, and so they might be surprised, and left without any Guarranty.

I thought it my duty to acquaint your Excellency with these particulars as soon as ever they came to my knowledge, desiring in all things to

manifest how much I am,

My Lord, Amerika Turk Start St

But the King of A. Colors only

The French King linth sheer gray three servers

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own charge s'yanglency's Your Excellency's difficult Voir Excellency's liberty to do it, and ro it.

France flull declare the War, the fluid Cruzed of All be reduction to 200.

but whether the other that that exceeds

Most Humble, and bass

knockt et, I cannot y'r tire.

for Defence, but

Robert Southwell.

TIE.

Trick

May 10. 67.

SIR,

A T my return out of the Countrey, where I found much benefit by the fresh Air, I was in possession of Two of yours, of the 5th and 10th. S. N. In the former I see the alarm of the French Invasion is gotten strong to Brussels, and, not without cause, you partake in it. But it is too early vet for me to move his Majesty, to give you any directions, with relation either to your Person, or Character. I will watch the time of doing it to

your satisfaction.

your fatisfaction.

In your Letter, you fay, the Marquis will write to His Majetty, and ask his Afliftance. If he do it upon the point of generofity; the Council here will eafily remember. His Majetty how unconcern'dly Spain hath lookt upon this long, and chargeable War, out of which he is not yet deliver'd, if upon that is taken here must be Interest, any resolution that is taken here must be founded upon Treaties, and Stipulations, that will require some time to finish; and for that reason any Offers, His Excellency will make, must most properly be countenanced from Spain, or at least by the Spanish Ambassador here.

We have yet had no News of the arrival of ours at Breda, nor have any Letters from Spain further than April 21. S. N. So I have no matter wherewith to lengthen this; but that Alderman Backwell promised me you shall be pleased in the payment of your

Money.

I am, &c.

May 17. 67.

SIR,

Have received yours of the 20th. and thank you for the particular Account of the Disputation his Excellency made for the defence of those Countreys; which I am perswaded the King of

France will not delay to invade speedily.

Don Bernardo de Solinas arrived here, with your Letter, bringing those from his Excellency, among which, one to me. I fear His Majesty will not be prevailed upon easily, by the Conde de Molina, to do any thing of considerable advantage to those Countreys, or so much as promise it till he see the utmost of the Treaty at Breda. Neither indeed is it reasonable to press him to it; not only for the difficulties he will have to answer well therein, but also for the Alarm France will take from it; with whom common Prudence obligeth us to keep fair in this conjuncture, since they shew themselves more easie towards the Treaty than the Dutch: and besides the Buckler of the War, from which he would at any time have been glad to be delivered.

We ought especially now to desire to be at ease for some time at least, whilst our Neighbours are falling out. It is pity that no Morality, or Christianity can rase this out of Humane Nature. I think I told you, nothing but a powerful Body of Men out of Germany can save those Countreys.

I am, &c.

not supplied to the street and to remper of the state forest and

May 20. 67.

SIR,

Am to acknowledge yours of the 24th. and was glad to find you had prevailed with the Marquis to be so reasonable in his expectations. From hence I am perswaded he will gain more of us upon those grounds you express, than any others that can be suggested to him. But what the effect of those will be it is not possible for us to say, till the conclusion of the Treaty at Breda.

By the Baron de Solinas I shall write my humble

Acknowledgments to the Marquis.

I am, &c.

May 24. 67.

SIR,

AM refolved to complain to you of your felf, when ever I miss a Letter from you, as the Post came in this Night from Flanders hath brought me none, neither have I feen any thing from our Ambaffadors at Breda. I know not whether the Gentleman, who brings their dispatch, and came over with the Pacquet Boat be come to Town.

From Spain we have not heard a great while; I hope my Lord Sandwich hath Signed the Treaty,

and is fending it by an Express.

The Spanish Ambassador is hard at work upon his Recruits. It is not credible how willingly Men,

M 3 of

of all qualities, run into the Spanish Service, and openly protest against the French. In requital of this, His Majesty hath commanded me to recommend it to you, to make it your business there, upon the likelihood of the disturbance of any Manufactures, by the apprehension of the French Invasion. to humour, and encourage the Workmens coming into England, instead of sheltring themselves in Holland. And this it is supposed you may do by fitting Emissaries, who must fill them with all fair Promifes, and affurance of being well received here. You will likewise be the best Judge what inducements, and encouragements we may properly hold forth to them from hence. And it is well remembred here, that fuch conjunctures, as these, when Workmen were disturbed by the breaking out of sudden Wars in Flanders, gave the beginning to many of our great, and profitable Manufactures here in England.

The Duke and Dutchess have had a most sensible toss of the young Duke of Kendal. And it is the heavier, in that the Duke of Cambridge --- lies also fick, past hopes of recovery. On Sunday the Court

takes mourning for the former.

I should long ago have warned you, to forbear fending your Letters to Mr. Jennet, at Dover; who, being fometimes out of the way, they come later to me. Pray let your Correspondent in Holland know the ike.

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1 - h I am, &c.

agori I ! A and I to have June 3. 67.

SIR,

Must beg your Pardon for not answering yours of the 3d. S. N. by the last Post, I could not possibly get time for it, and particularly your Question, concerning your going to visit our Ambassadors, at Breda. To which His Majesty readily gave you his leave, according as you shall see it of any use to his Service, or even the satisfying his Am-

baffadors there, or your own curiofity.

The Francisco William Line Line Control of the Control

By all we understand from them, their Negotiation goes but flowly on. The French began with much Courtese and seeming Frankness towards them, but have not appeared yet warm in abating any of the Dutch Deputies infolent and extravagant Demands. Which, accompanied with their resolution of putting their Fleet to Sea, and on Board it many Land Souldiers Commanded by Dolman, looks as if they threatned fome descent, in some of His Majesty's Dominions. If they effect it accordingly; it is very likely the Treaty will come to a Period that way. If not, methinks they will return home with fome dif-advantage, towards their own People, for having made fo unnecessary a Bravado, and fo unfeafonable a one, as to endanger the miscarriage of the Treaty by it: Since we know that, whatever face they put upon it, they cannot but really wish the Peace made in their hearts.

By the next, I hope I shall be able to say something to you in Answer to those Overtures you have made me in yours of the 7th. concerning the encouraging Artisans, to come over hither. There-

fore, as long as good words will keep them in that Appetite, I pray be no Niggard of them. And I hope we shall be quickly ready to disengage you of what you promise them of that kind. I pray write me frequent and long Letters.

I am, &c.

June 7. 67.

SIR,

THIS acknowledgeth yours of the 10th. and thanks you for the News in it. We shall know with much more expedition all the progress of the French Army from you, than we can from Paris. We know not what yet to fay to our Treaty at Breda. We should have been willing to have made a fair Peace; but we shall be very loath to give the World cause to say we are beaten into it. The Dutch are upon our Coast; at least a part of their Fleet appeared vesterday in fight; we suppose that part of them which kept together in the great Storm on Tuesday Night. If they have some brave exploit to do upon us, their undertakings are very justifiable; but, if they succeed not, those that sent it out will be ashamed of it.

You have already His Majesty's leave to go to Freda, and will, I am fure, carry this caution along with you, as not to do, or fay any thing but as the

Ambailadors shall direct you.

The Spanish Ambassador here would fain perswade us, (and he says it is the Marquis's, and Baron de Hola's fence) that we might yet make a

good

good Peace by believing de Witt. But how does this agree with the Baron's accusing Monsieur de Witt, for having revealed to the French Ambassador all that was transacted between them? or can Monfieur de Witt be thought to mean well to the Peace. when he alone patroniz'd the fending out the Fleet; and through Van Beuningen's hands perswade the States that the dispute, betwixt France and Spain, is a matter capable of Accommodement; and that they (the States) shall be the Umpires, and have the honour of making it? The Cards are strangely shuffled. I agree with you that, if it please God, we may yet have a fair Game dealt us.

I am, &c.

The Earl of ARLINGTON's

LETTER

Sir Robert Southwell.

Whitehal, June 5. 67.

SIR,

T Have not been fo industrious, fince my last, of L enquiring out ways to fend to you as I might and should have been, if I had had any thing in charge from His Majesty for your further direction in that Court. We faw here plainly that the conclusion would be to agree with France, and that it was not

in our power to prevail with Spain, to give them fuch conditions as could divert them from it, and the sequel of all your Letters from the 10th, of February to April the 25th, of which we have been sometime posses, sufficiently justifie the same.

His Majesty, Royal Highness, and his Ministers have read them carefully over, and I assure you, in one word, without stattery, your conduct and behaviour in every point is entirely approved of.

His Majesty thinks he hath sufficient ground to complain and expostulate upon; and yet his good Nature, and good Will to Portugal, warranted by his Alliance with them, reftrains him herein. And I can affure you, with much Truth, that, since their conclusion of the Peace with France, on all occasions, wherein the interest of Portugal was concern'd, he hath proceeded with the same fairness and candour towards them, as if he were not displeased at it, what he will do in the future God only can tell us.

He hath commanded me to fignific His Pleasure to you, that you return Home with what convenient speed you can, and allows you the satisfaction of your own curiosity, by taking Tangier in your way, if you find it necessary for you, hoping that your view of that Place, the Condition of the Garrison, and the Progress of the Mole will give him an opportunity of knowing it better than probably

he doth by Persons concern'd in it.

Accordingly, I make no doubt, but you will find, from your Observations thereupon, with all possible exactness. What I say in this Letter of our Judgment, upon the Proceedings of that Court, will direct you in what Terms you are to make your Compliments at your taking leave of them. And, amongst the rest, pray make mine to the Conde

de Castel Melhor, and the Marquis de Sandes; to whom I forbear to write on this occasion, conforming my self therein to the temper of the King my Master.

You are to make one last effort for the recovery of the remaining parts of her Majesties Portion. And we suppose here, since the continuance of the War is their choice, and that France will contribute so largely to it, and make it much more easie to Portugal by their breach with Spain, they may be in a condition of satisfying His Majesty herein, especially at a time when he wants it so much himself, a great evidence whereof, besides the occasion of his vast Expences the last years, is his having put his Treasury under a Commission, upon my Lord Southampton's death, which was thought the only expedient, to redeem us from the necessities that now

lie upon the Crown.

Don Francisco de Mellos began his Journey Two Days fince to the Low Countreys, where he hopes, under the Protection of France, and the King our Master, to negotiate something for his own advantage in this Conjuncture, if we have the good luck to agree. But in that Affair, the Conjectures, and Prognosticks of our Ambassadors at Breda are yet very uncertain. the French proceeding craftily towards them, and the Dutch as infolently; who now, in this very conjuncture, and at the first entrance into the Treaty, have fent their Fleet to Sea, we having no strength ready to look them in the face; which People always will understand as an Evidence of our Weakness, but I can assure you, upon the maturest consideration of what is past in this War, it was chosen as the wifest course to proceed thus. These Two Years past the expence of putting a Royal Navy to

Sea was found fufficiently burthensom, and the use of it of little Effect, our Trade was at a stand for want of Mariners to manage it; for these Reasons, early in the Spring, contrary to the Practice the Years before, His Majesty suffered as many Merchant Ships as would, go abroad; and it is certain that England never saw such a Trade go out, and if they have the good luck to come home again as safely, we shall have no cause to repent the Councel we have followed herein, whatever the success be of the Durch Fleet.

Our last Letters from Lord Sandwich tell us he was ready to Sign the Treaty; fresher Letters to the Spanish Ambassador say it is actually done. It is digested into Two Bodies, the one concerning only our Commerce, and the other the offer of a Truce with Portugal in the Terms you know already. If during your stay there, my Lord Sandwich (as I am perswaded he will) gives you an account of it, all your business will be only the making a tender of it to that Court, the I suppose with no probability of their accepting it, and thus you make a Period to your Negotiations' there, which I wish had been more Successful for all our Publick Reasons, and your own particular ones: But since God will not have it so, we must be contented with the satisfaction that you have done the best, which I assure you is very well understood by his Majesty.

I am, &c.

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June 28. 67.

SIR,

I Was too busie on Monday Night to acknowledge yours of the 28th. but what News there was then of the Dutch Fleet, I order'd to be sent you. Since I have yours of the 1st. of July, with the continuance of the French Progress into those Countreys. God be thanked we are very quiet yet under all our Missortunes. His Majesty's resolution to re-assemble the Parliament on the 25th. of July, hath contributed much to our quiet for the present.

Some Letters fay they in Holland are very inclinable to make a Peace prefently, and our Ambassadors seem more perswaded of it than hitherto they have been. The King hath sent an express to them, injoyning them to return, if within so many days they do not conclude the

Propositions they have offered.

I have this Evening, moved His Majesty, to give you leave to return for such a time as you desired, and for the Reasons exprest in the last. His Answer was, that he would willingly consent to it, so he might be secure the Marquis would take no Umbrage at it: And accordingly bad me speak with the Spanish Ambassador. I fear I shall not have the opportunity for it, before this goes: Therefore you shall do well to move it to the Marquis himself, and accordingly prevail with him to send his opinion to the Spanish Ambassador.

I am, &c.
SIR,

whitehal, July 1. 67.

SIR,

Have received yours of the 5th. S. N. wherein you complain of our Stanchness in delivering over to you our News. The Truth is, it has been so bad of late, that I took no pleasure in sending it. But I am deceived, if I did not give you a particular relation of what passed in our missortune at Chatham, and the disorder it put mens Minds into. God be thanked we are since very quiet. And, tho the affront was very sensible to us, it hath not been attended with any ill accidents, to endanger our quiet at home. Many have murmured much at it; but, it going no further than talk, we have been content to dissemble the hearing of it.

Since my last, the Enemy return d into the River again, where, having spent some days, without making any kind of attempt upon us, they yesterday put to Sea again, and will continue, as we suppose, their Bravadoes upon the Coasts; and at least Alarm us with offering at the doing us some new Mischief: To be the readier for which they have divided their Fleet, as we are assured from Holland, into three Squadrons. Van Ghent is gone to find out Sir Jeremy Smith; who being too greedy of the Prey, he took, especially in the Rich East-India Prize, is gone to Sea again with it, and may

run some danger with him.

You see, by the discourse you had with the Marquis, upon your coming over hither, that His Majesty's suspicion of his Excellency's taking it so, as he did, was not without ground. So that matter

must

must lie still for the present, and I shall lose for some time the satisfaction I promised my self, of

feeing, and embracing you here.

All our Letters from Holland perswade us the Peace will be quickly made; God grant it be so. After which, I tell the Baron de Hola, in my enclosed Letter to him, that he will be most welcom here. And, whatsoever his opinion is, we cannot hinder our selves from believing, that as soon as France perceives the States will agree with us, they will lose no time in joining in it. And thus it behoves us to proceed, how ill soever our Neighbours take it of us.

And yet, in this extremity of our Affairs, you fee, by this time, Don Bernardo de Solinas his Journey hath not been altogether ineffectual; which you must impute only to the good will of this Countrey towards that. For neither the King, nor any of his Ministers will know any thing of the matter, no more than de Ruyter would do when he let the Men pass. I wish you a good Journey to Breda.

Note some to Brede: 15% man for days that I suppose this will find our cetural to bruffelt, and with that as much allurance to we have that I Peace that I Peace that I Peace that I be successful.

July 5. 67.

SIR,

Y OUR Extraordinaries I have allowed, amounting to Four Hundred Pounds. And, I find by my Lady Temple, there is, upon your Ordinary Entertainment, Six Hundred Pound more due to you. So I have moved the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to make you Payment of both

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both, by assigning you upon the Money in Mr. Shaw's hands, for the Tinn. Where we find the late Lord Treasurer allowed you to pay your self; but could not perfect the discharge of it in the Exchequer, because there is not yet any Person who is to account for the product of the whole Tinn , which their Lordships will hasten as soon as they can. In the mean time you may make use of a Thousand Pounds of that Money remaining in Mr. Shaw's hands. And the former of the Exchequer shall be hereafter satisfied, which I am defired by them to Agnifie unto you. I was a record of the second of

Lam, &c. in of the Amod fee, by this time the appropriate

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Country S. 67. 18 July 8. 67. 19 1000 SIR,

let the I en oafs. I was to a con-Have yours of the 8th. S. N. and see by it you were going to Breda: but for fo few days that I suppose this will find you return'd to Brussels, and with at least as much affurance as we have that the Peace will be speedily concluded.

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I am; &c.

SIR,

July 12. 67.

SIR,

Have yours of the 15th. S. N. and in requital of it can tell you that Mr. Coventry is gone back with fuch Powers as will quickly make an end of the Peace, if the States, taking advantage of our easiness, do not start new Pretensions; which, from a private hand in Holland, I am assured de Witt is labouring hard for, and is endeavouring, by Van Beuningen, in France to get their Concurence to. We shall, in a few days, see the issue of this Matter, and by that time, I hope, be in a condition of hearkning to the Baron de Isola's Proposals with less suspicion than we did, whilst the Peace was depending.

It is a very good hint you give us in making our felves Mediators of an Accommodement, betwixt France and Spain; and may be of much advantage to His Majesty in its Season. But, on the side of France, we must have better encouragement for their acceptance of it, than the French Ambassador's discourse at Breda. And Spain too may let us know a little of their mind, before His Majesty exposeth himself to imploy His Offices; which we

expect from you and the Baron de Isola.

I am, &c.

July 15. 67.

SIR,

Have yours of the 19th. with all the News of your Town. At which time several Letters from the Coast assured us of the taking of the Cittadel of Courtray.

Mr. Coventry went on Friday last for the Downes

in the fame Ship that brought him.

I am glad to hear the Marquis Castel de Rodrigo is so well stored with Money. But, if he have not Troops also to imploy it upon, for ought I see the French will continue their Progress as successfully, as they have begun it.

I am,&c.

whitehal, July 29. 67.

SIR,

Had not time to write to you by the last Post, since when I have received yours of the 2d. of August, giving us a very sad Picture of the condition of that Countrey, likely to moulder out of the hands of the Government there, without any possibility of resistance.

I have, with this, expos'd to His Majesty the Condition, and delivered his express Directions to you. His Majesty faith the taking care of you, by calling you Home, would be a thing of much refertment to Spain, and the Marquis, especially in this

Con-

Conjuncture, and therefore cannot consent to it. But gives you this Rule, either to keep your self with the Person of the Marquis; or he taking the Field, to reside in any place he shall assign you.

I am, &c.

August 2. 67.

SIR,

HAT you tell us in yours of the 5th. S. N. shews us that Bruffels was in great danger, if the Count Martyn had not so happily returned for the security of it. It being the Seat of the Government, I hope great care will be always taken of it, and that you may pass the rest of this Summer securely there, since the Marquis is so unwil-

ling to part with you.

The Spanish Ambassador, and Baron de Isola press very much that a Body of Four, or Five Thousand English may be sent over. If the thing were easily to be obtained, I cannot see how it would well take effect this Year. And, I have told them plainly, I fear much their Success in the prosecution of it. Because, that we are delivered from the War, it will be fit we have some Breathing time to compose the minds of Men, that are very much disquieted with ressection upon the Government, before the Kingdom be embarked in any new War, And if France and Holland remain as united after the Peace, as they were during the Treaty of it, we are not secure that they may not, taking advantage of our distempers at home, break out again upon us,

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The Baron de Isola saith this is a vain apprehension, and that Holland is already disposed to succour them, even at the peril of breaking with France. If they be so, being nearer concerned than we are, they ought to begin first, and leave us the fair time, that ought to belong to us, in taking so important a business in hand, and so hazardous in the Success of it.

It is a vain thing, in the condition we are, to attempt the moving us by Considerations of Generofity and Honour, in prosperous Times, they have much weight. And, the Truth is, They are improperly alledged to us by Neighbours that fate fecurely looking upon us, whilst we held a War with Three great Potentates. This is the Effect of my Discourse to the Baron. After all I have assured him His Majesty, and his Ministers have all possible Compassion for the condition of Flanders, and wish they were in a condition of fuccouring it. Concluding with him that he shall do well to drive his Arguments as far as they will go, and to get them authorized from Spain also. And not to wonder at the want of Success, as long as the Emperour appears no farther concerned in the Cause of his own House.

Iam, &c.

August 9. 67.

SIR,

Have received yours of the 12th. which doth not confirm the French having formally belieged Lifle, as some Letters confidently say it. As for oftend, I think, they are too late in the Year to attempt that, and if September be a wet Month, I cannot fee how they will be able to do more than fecure what they have got.

I am, &c.

August 23. 67.

1 25 1 SIR,

A Tlast, we find our felves in possession of our Flanders Letters. They have brought us the assurance of the Publication of the Peace at Breda: Which will to morrow be published here in the usual Forms; of which you shall have a par-

ticular Account by the next.

I received yours of the 19th. 25th. and 26th. giving an account of the French attempt upon Lifle, and the refistance made by it. As likewise Count Martyn's taking the Field, with a confiderable Body of Men, to relieve the Place: But we fear will be out of his Power, the Report going strongly here that the Place is surrendred.

We have likewise Letters from Mudrid of the 19. past. But with no further News of the Treaty,

N 3 feat fent to be ratified here, than what we had before a which makes me fear they will not arrive at the

time appointed in it.

We have also Letters from Lisbon of August 1. S. N. wherein Sir Robert Southwell gives an Account of his offer to that Crown, of the Treaty made by my Lord Sandwich in their Favour, together with their total and angry rejection of it; which makes me suspect all other Negotiations there; and to that end will be fruitless.

I have not had opportunity to move His Majesty to confent to your return, upon the condition you proposed it, with the Marquis's liking; which, by your leave, I think ought to precede, and be signified by the Spanish Ambassador here; without whom I fear His Majesty will not be inclined to

gratifie you in your request.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, October 4. 67.

SIR, and how, an pro- acroid lader of I T is long fince I writ to you, and you cannot but have heard, out of my Office, the unhappy occasion of my having been thus long filent. I am, God be thanked, almost delivered out of all Pain, but yet have no use of my Leg, being removed to my Chair from my Bed with Crutches; and by the help of my Servants.

Yesterday, in the Evening I received Two of your Letters, of the 5th. and 7th. That from Amsterdam you mention never came to my hands, and

have had none from you else, that I know of, since you began your Journey into Holland. I was glad to read in your former that you had feen, and spoken with Monsieur de Witt, though he kept himfelf fufficiently at Arms length with you. They must speak closer to us before they will be able to engage us in a Quarrel, that does not only concern them much more than us; but for ought I can fee more than Spain it felf. And this is the Truth, that, next to our unwillingness to engage in new Wars, would make us hearken flowly to these Overtures. And, I remember, I told you early that Generofity, and the keeping the Balance even between the Two Crowns, would be Points that might, by Witty Men, be talked out of doors; but for ought I can fee, neither the Spanish Ambassador nor the Baron de Isola furnish any better yet. I am afraid they depend too much upon the Humour, that reigns here, which wishes Flanders were succoured, as the Bulwark of England, and fo care not to provide themselves with more interiour, and essential convincements.

Here enclosed you receive a part of a Letter I writ to my Lord Sandwich, with relation to my Lord Douglas, and Mr. Hamilton's carrying Men over to the Service of France. In this Paper you will fee how we justifie our felves against the offence the Spanish Ambassador takes at it.

The Gentleman that brought over the Spanish Treaty is not yet returned; I hope he will be gone to Morrow. There is an Authentick Copy, with the formality of the Seal to it, and as sufficient as an Original, deposited in the Spanish Ambassador's hands,

for fear that we fend away should miscarry.

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We have no News now; the opening of the Parliament may produce some; pray God it be to our liking.

I am, &c.

Part of a Letter from my Lord Arlington to my Lord Sandwich, relating to my Lord Douglas, and Mr. Hamilton's carrying Men over to the Service of France.

Here are Two Occasions in the Town, which beget much Discourse here, and 'tis probable will do the like in Madrid; wherefore I thought fit your Excellency should be entertained with the Truth of them. They are the return of the Scotch Regiment into France, and the carrying over thither some Resonant Catholicks under the conduct of Mr. George Hamilton; there being lately a severe Order from His Majesty for the purging all the Troops both Officers and Souldiers, from those of that Protession.

The Story of the former is this, When the King of France declared War against His Majesty, His Majesty called home the Scotch Regiment, which had served in France for many Years. They accordingly came, and served in a Body on the several occasions to which they were applyed. The People murmuring at them, and complaining of the Government, for imploying Papists, made my Lord Douglas, as soon as the Peace was made, besech His Majesty he might return with them into France,

accord-

accordingly they are this Week going thither. Your Excellency fees they could not well be fuffered here. That in Flanders, for the long Education they have had in France, they could be of no more use than fo many French Men. Now your Excellency may judge what His Majesty could otherwise do with them.

Concerning the Reformado's of the Guards of Horse, His Majesty thought fit the other day to have them difinist, according to his Promise made to the Parliament at the last Session. Mr. Hamilton had a fecret Overture made him, that he, with those Men, should be welcom into the French Service; His Majesty, at their dismission, having declared they should have leave to go abroad whither they pleased; they accepted of Mr. Hamilton's offer to carry them into France. The Spanish Ambassador hearing this, complained thereof to His Majesty, who owned to know nothing more of it, than that he had given them leave to feek their Fortune, where they could find it; that, having turned them out of his Guard, he was unwilling to proceed with any further severity towards them, by constraining them to serve against their liking; that if he (the Spanish Ambassador) could prevail with them to go into Flanders, they should have Passports accordingly given them.

Thus your Excellency fees that, the Particulars being known, the offence, that is taken, is not fo well grounded, and that it will not be hard for you to give satisfaction thereupon, if it be required.

I am, &c.

October 6. 67.

SIR,

Since my last I have not only yours of the 11th. but your former also from Amsterdam; by what hand I cannot tell. I am forry to find by yours of the 11th. That the Consultive part of your Affairs, in Flanders, now in Winter, looks as perplexed, as their Military ones were unfortunate in the Summer. When this is the Case, judge what incouragement, more than from Metal and Generosity; we can have to espouse their Quarrel.

The King hath begun with one fair step. He hath sent to my Lord Sandwich to offer his Mediation, and in France they have already accepted of.

We hear the Hollanders are busic in this Work already: But we shall take it unkindly of either of them, if they prefer that hand in a work of so much Reputation; which you shall do well to let the Marquis know. And I am perswaded the best Office we can do that Crown, is to let their Ministers know the worst of our minds.

I have just in this instant Letters from my Lord Sandwich of September 11. but I have not read

them.

I am, &c.

October 18. 67.

SIR,

I Must refer you to our News Papers for a further I account of the Proceedings of the Parliament. I have this day yours of the 21st. I am very glad you have entred into a Discourse with the Count Tapis, concerning the change of the Way of the Holland Letters, which is fo earnestly proposed to us from that Countrey to such a Degree that I know not how we can possibly refuse them: Since, between the prejudice and delay, as they alledge, by the way of Flanders, the hearing of the War with that Countrey hath made the passage so unsecure, that the very Merchants here protest against it; and, against their satisfaction, nothing can be supposed of that Nature. In a word, you may tell him that it is not Choice but Necessity that forceth us to a change, if it be admitted.

I am forry to see the Trouble coming upon you by solliciting the Payment of the Earls Troops, because you will not be able to satisfie the Minister. You may say that, if they will have more Men, they must write to their Friends in England that they are well used. Here is a report that Mr. Hamilton hath lost 40, or 50. Men; and how the Spanish Ambassador hath promised to express it savourably to the Marquis. If the addition of your good Offices can add any thing to his, I pray be no Niggard. For the King of France loseth little; the only difficulty

will be upon their Horses.

November 4. 67.

SIR,

LL the Letters telling you how busie the Parliament is inquiring after the Faults and Mifcarriages of the late War, I hope you will have framed to your felf Excuses in my Favour for my not Writing so constantly as I used to do, and not disaccustom your felf from Writing to me every Post. I find before me yours of the 22d. 25th. 26th. and 28th. past. It were good we knew, with some certainty, whether Don John de Austria, as you write, will pass through England, that the Ceremonial part of his Reception may be adjusted to his Satisfaction. Therefore I pray inquire further after it.

The report runs here that he will not undertake the Government of Flanders till the Peace of Portugal be affured: and confequently the drawing this way all the Troops, and Money that must be

applied to that Service.

In my last Letters from my Lord Sandwich we find a disposition, to the making the Peace with Portugal. Betwixt my Lord Sandwich and Don Tohn, methinks we should be able to understand the utmost of the Court of Spain's Offers will be to engage His Majesty in such a Union, as may be useful towards the Defence of Flanders.

The Letters from Holland assures us that the Peace will be made, and that the Hollanders shall have the Honour of it, as well as the Security from

the engagement in a New War.

Methinks you might learn there how far the Marquis is engaged towards the Gratifying Holland in this

this Point, wherein, we suppose, France will not only have secured to them their Conquests, or an Equivalent, but continue in possession of the right of the Queen of Spain's renunciation made invalid by the reason they have promised. And it is not unreasonable for you to suppose that we in England, will be content the Quarrel should be set on foot, till we might either have the Honour of Accommodating, or see how we can make our Advantages by the continuance of the War.

I am, &c.

November 11. 67.

SIR,

Since my last, I have yours of the 8th. which I have not now by me. As to the Discourses the Marquis makes to you of a great Union, in favour of the House of Austria, it will be hard to make it all be believed here. Neither is it seconded with such particularities, as you mention, by the Conde de Molinas, or Baron de Isola. On the contrary, the Opinion that there will be a Peace takes place, and is much confirmed by their not offering us any thing, that ought to prevail with us, to engage in the War with them.

I am, &c.

November 22. 67.

SIR,

YOUR Letters entertain us here very well, tho upon a fad Subject; for they paint out to us the miferable Condition of that Country: But much better than any other representation; particularly your last of the 22d, which I have shewn to His Majesty. God knows whether any succour from their Neighbours will be sufficient to enable them to protect what is left.

The Holland Ambassadors call upon This out of us, to help them, to make the Peace, and Cypher. the Ambassador from Spain, and the Baron de Isola call all Overtures, of that kind, but delusions; and would perswade us the Dutch Ambassadors have power to declare against France, if we will come in to the assistance of Spain. We, one our side, are afraid the Dutch affect this Declaration

with France.

I received last Night a Letter from my Lord Sandwich, wherein he says that Mr. Godolphin was immediately going into Portugal, and that the said

from us, only to enable them to make better conditions

dispatches were made for him.

I have forborn of late to explain to you the Proceedings of both Houses, with relation to the Earl of Clarendon, because I could not do it without such Reslections as it cannot become a Man, in my Place, to use. The Truth is, the Two Houses are even yet very far from agreeing in the Point; but I am perswaded this disagreement gives the Party

very

very little ease. A little time will put a Period to

it one way or other.

The last Week a Caper from Oftend; fell upon our Packet-Boat, to France, and robb'd it, and carried her Letters away. I pray let the matter be inquired into, and exemplary Punishment inflicted upon the Offender.

I am, &c.

Sir William Temple's CONFERENCE

WITH
Monsieur de Witt.

December --- 1667.

A T my last Audience with the Marquis Castel Rodrigo in pursuit of His Majesty's Instructions bearing date November the 25th. 1667. the Sum of what he (the Marquis) told me in Answer to the several Inquiries given me in charge, was to this purpose. That his Negotiations with Holland were grown of late very told, Monsieur de Witt pretending to be unsatisfied with the breaking off those Proposals for delivering up Bruges and Ostend, which had been entred upon by the Marquis at the time of the French approaches to Durmonde, advanced

vanced upon the Count Martyn's defeat, and let fall when those Two Extremities were past over; and the Campagne drawn to a fudden end. That he now defired nothing of the States, but the Five Millions of Gilders, for which he had been fince Treating upon the Security offered in the Pais de waas, and was only follicitous how to induce His Majesty to declare in favour of Flanders; knowing the Dutch would by that means be forced to the fame Refolutions: And that to this purpose he had already directed the Count Molinas to make His Majesty the offers of such Sums of Money, as might support His Majesty's Expence in his share of the War.

That for the Dispositions of Sweden he could asfure me they were wholly in the Spaniard's favour, and that he fuddenly expected an account from Monsieur Basserode, of the Treaties being concluded

between the Emperor and that Crown.

That his Treaty with the Duke of Brandenburgh was already signed, (without Monsieur de Witt's knowledge) upon Monsieur Blaspyli's late journey to Brussels, by which that Duke was obliged to furnish the Spaniards with 12000. Men next Spring, upon 50000. Patacons to be paid him the First Day of their March; as much upon their entring the Spanish Territories; and the same Sum every Month they continued in the Service.

That a Treaty to the same effect was Signed at Vienna by the Spanish Ambassador here, and the Envoys of the Dukes of Lunenburgh; differing only in the point of Money to be advanced, which was in

the whole but 60000. Patacons.

That for the Emperor, I might be secure. would fend an Army of 25000. Men, if not 30000.

that

that should march the next Campaign directly into

Alsatia.

That for the Supplies from Spain, there were 6000. Spanish Foot now ready to be fent away, That there were Two Millions and a half of Crowns coming in Specie, being already Insured in Holland, and an affiento made with the Cortifo's for Two Millions and a half more, and with other Banquers for 200000. Patacons a Month during the next Cam-

paign.

That for the certainty of Don Juan's coming over, he must refer me to the next Spanish Courier's, knowing only by the last, that it was a thing refolved by the Council, commanded by the Queen, but in fuch a Fashion, and with such Conditions, as made it appear he liked it not; and if he could would avoid it. That the rest of his, the Marquis's hopes from Spain, depended upon the Peace with Portugal, which he now looks upon as concluded.

At my arrival in Holland, and, upon my propofing to Monsieur de witt the scope of His Majesty's commands in my Instructions, he first told me that he was much obliged to His Majesty for this mark of his good Opinion, and that His Majesty should ever find him a Man of his word: That tho he should have been glad I had begun with telling him fome determination of His Majesty upon the Business of Flanders, rather than with asking him a Question, yet without pressing me to cell him whether I had any fuch Order, he would plainly let me know what the last Resolutions were amongst the States.

He faid that the States were about Four Months fince positively resolv'd to enter into the Quarrel of Elanders, in case the Marquis had made good his Treaty with them for Oftend and Bruges, which 2001

were absolutely necessary to them, if they had engaged without His Majesty's taking part in the Quarrel. But upon their Treaty they had agreed, that, in case of His Majesty's engaging, Ostend should be excused. That the States had been much unsatisfied with the Marquis his failing in that Treaty, and perplext at their not being able to discover any thing of His Majesty's Resolutions. That the different states of the Treaty with the Marquis had occasioned some difference in the temper of their Ambassadors in England, between the instances made by them of late and at their first arrival.

After this Preamble, he told me the States of Holland finding so much time already lost, and the necessity of putting the best end they could to this War, had at their last separation resolv'd, that it should be proposed to their Allies to enter into a joint Mediation between the Two Crowns; the force of which should consist in these Three Points.

To oblige France to accept the Peace upon the Terms already proposed by that King, both to the States, several Princes of Germany, and the Emperor, being either to retain the Conquests of the last Campaign, or to receive instead of them Aire, St. 0mers, Cambray, Douay, and either Luxemburgh, or the County of Burgundy. Secondly, To oblige France to stop all further Progress of the War, upon the first Proposal of this Mediation, and in case of difficulty in Spain to accept it; that it should be left wholly to the Mediators to perswade; or to force them to it. Thirdly, That the Mediators should be come jointly the Warranties of this Agreement: With a particular Specification of what Forces each of them should furnish to maintain it against the first breach offered by either side. Hall the steer's That

That this being the last Opinion of the States, he must say it was his too, and since nothing else could be in time, he hoped that both His Majesty and the Crown of Sweden would joyn with them in it.

Upon my Objections against the Honour as well as the Safety of this Proceeding, in comparison of entring jointly with their Allies upon the protection of Flanders, and my infinuating the likelihood of His Majesty's taking part on some side in this quarrel, which if with Spain, might give us their Sea Towns, or any thing else in their despair; if with France, would make that Power unresistible either by Holland, or the Princes of the Empire. Monfieur de Witt confest I had reason both in the Points of Honour and Safety. That he doubted the Project of the States could not secure the Spaniards from losing feveral other Towns next Campaign, in case France pursued their point. Nor at some other time upon a new Surprise, but the sorce of the Mediators might retrieve them. He confest that the Spaniards giving up their Ports to His Majesty would occasion a great jealousie in the States, and that he believed France, upon affurance to engage England in their defigns, would eafily break any Tyes with Holland, and in that case said plainly they should lose all Measures, but that was a thing they had never thought on; for besides our Interest, it was directly against an Article of our last Treaty with Spain: But after all said, they had been forced to this Resolution as the only thing which could now come in time. That it was unhappy His Majesty had discovered nothing of His Intentions in fo many Months. That in case He should yet think fit to declare himself suddenly, perhaps the States might be induced to take other Resolutions; and 0 2 therethereupon desired me to tell him if I had order from his Majesty to acquaint him with any positive Determination he had taken in this Assair; I told him, None, but knowing His Majesty's way of proceeding, could only leave him to guess at his Majesty's Intentions, by sending me on purpose to know his.

Having observ'd in thus much of his discourse no mention of the League Offensive and Defensive, I defired to know what I should say to his Majesty upon that point. He told me the States had never made any League Offensive, and it was their Maxim never to do it, nor so much as any Clause in a Defensive, which might in time, or by change of Accidents draw them upon the Offensive. That they were very ready to make a League Defensive with us, and because none very strict and general had yet been between the Nations, he faid the best Project was, that which was presented his Majesty at Scheveling, and afterwards by Monsieur Beverwaert, and wherein the True Maxims of their States would be found, of which he said there were Copies remaining in England as well as Holland. For giving any New Instructions to their Ambassadors, it could not be without Time, nor would there be occasion unless his Majesty should first declare himself, for the States could not think fit to alter their Opinions upon an uncertainty.

After this in some further Discourses and looser from my Instructions, he said, he should be glad his Majesty would declare himself for the Protection of Flanders; that the States he was sure would be far from opposing him in a Resolution so Honourable, and that if Spain wanted Money to supply his Majesty upon such an occasion, They would furnish them upon some Towns in Guelderland, and in a

matter

matter of such Importance, would not stand upon a Million or Two, more or less, and repeated thrice the perhaps, that in that case the States might yet think sit to take other Resolutions; But that his Majesty must be sudden, and while they were uningaged as they now were, and thereupon promised they would enter into no New Engagements with France, but draw out their Treaties upon some difficulties in the points between them, till they received Letters from their Ambassadors in England dated Six Days after my arrival at Court, with the account they should be then able to give of his Majesty's Resolutions.

In the mean time he offered to communicate what had past in our Conference to the Seven Deputies of the States, and give me their Opinion before I parted; but I said I could neither desire him nor forbid him to do it, my Errand being wholly to himself; upon which he said he would then take the liberty to do as he found occasion, and desired me, that upon my arrival in England, I would represent to his Majesty how necessary it was to take some su lden Resolution in this Assair, and that none could be

so ill as not to resolve.

January 23. 68.

SIR,

ratified in due Form which you will take care to Exchange, and to send over to us by a safe Conveyance those you receive from the States, after which it will be necessary you make all possible haste to Brussels to transact further with the Marquis what the inclosed Instructions direct you to; but setling before you go a good Correspondence with Monsieur de Witt, which you will daily have oc-

casion to make use of.

Here inclosed I likewise send you a Copy of His Majesty's Letter, which he intends to dispatch away for France, by Mr. Trevor, as I suppose, in quality of his Envoy. Perhaps it will not be amiss that you impart it to Monsieur de Witt, in requital of that he delivered you from the States. In our discourse on this matter it hath not occurred to us necessary to instruct our Envoy surther, than to enforce the Mediation, and to keep a very perfect good Correspondence with him that shall be sent from Holland, and to do all things by Concert; and in this point you must mind them of instructing their Ambassador accordingly.

We have not yet thought of a way of fending into Spain. My Lord Sandwich is gone from Madrid towards Portugal: And Mr. Godolphin is not yet arriv'd here, which I cannot but much wonder at, fince it is now a Month fince his departure from

"Eilbog.

The Count de D'hona is arriv'd, and hath had

a private Audience of His Majesty.

Before you leave Holland you must remember to fettle well with Monsieur de Witt that point of their lending Money to the Marquis Castel Rodrigo to be furnished to His Majesty, and to learn of them, as far as they will be content to open themselves, by what method, and manner we shall be able to joyn our Forces together, in case our Mediation be rejected; of which we look to hear formething from you, after the receipt of this. And likewise what their Opinion is of the King of France's present enterprife. And whether it may not beget fome variation in his Propositions for a Peace, which may render our work more difficult with Spain.

I cannot end this Letter without letting you know how His Majesty hath charged me with giving you thanks for the good Service you have rendred

him in this occasion.

I am, &c.

P.S. H IS Majesty would have you discourse with Monsieur de Witt concerning the re-establishment of Mr. Kievit; letting him know he cannot do a more acceptable thing to him. His Majesty having already written to the States so earnestly upon this Subject, he is unwilling to expose himself to a second delay, or denyal, and would willingly owe the entire Obligation of it to Monfieur de Witt; which he hath, as we fuppose, ground enough to do upon His Majesty's having professed that the faid Mr. de Kievit never corresponded directly, nor indirectly with this Kingdom whilest he

was in the States Dominions: That during his abode here he hath labour'd only in promoting the good Intelligence between the Two Nations. You shall do well to advice with Kievit's Friends for the manner of handling this point with Monsieur de witt, who will address themselves to you to this effect.

With the Marquis His Majesty would have you take a great deal of Pains for the procuring to Father Patrick the Abby he pretends to in Burgundy, for the many Services he hath formerly rendred that Crown, the affection the Conde de Molina, and Baron d'Isola have for him, and the universal good will the whole Court bears him.

INSTRUCTI-

INSTRUCTIONS

For our Trufty and Well Beloved

Sir W. Temple, Bar.

Returning from the Hague to Brussels.

January 24. 68.

Having Exchang'd the Ratification of our Treaties in the Hague, and performed all Offices else to establish a good, and entire Correspondence betwixt Us, and the States General, and particularly with Monsieur de Witt, you shall transport your self with all convenient speed to the Marquis Castel Rodrigo, and indear, as far as you can, to him the part we have had in bringing the States General to these last Resolutions, so favourable to the affairs of Spain; and conjuring him to all possible facility, on his part, in the accomplishing those Points, which are the Foundation of our Union, and the only Human Means left to preserve to our good Brother the Catholick King, the Dominion of his Countreys.

You shall further represent to him, the disabilities we are under towards the providing and setting to Sea a Fleet of 60. Capital Ships; which will be of absolute necessity in our Conjunction with the States General, and that we must expect from him the means of essecting it; which cannot be done with-

without the speedy Supply of Four, or 500 000 %. That even now in the beginning there must be a confiderable part of it advanc'd to us; which we fuppose he may be furnished with out of those Moneys the States General are content to lend him upon the Pawn of some Towns, and Places in the Pays de Geldre. It he, the Marquis, shall press you to engage us to a Levy of Land Forces, you shall reply to him, that, whilst we are in the state of a Mediator, we cannot properly furnish it, nor indeed, enter into agreement thereupon, but by joint advice with the States, after the King of France shall have refused the Peace. That our Arming in the mean time strongly by Sea, puts us in as considerable a state of defending the Spanish Low Countreys, as can be wish'd, without giving Umbrage to France. That the Expence of it will be very vast, and cannot be fo much as entred into, till we fee means from thence wherewithal to promote it. That in conclusion, you shall insist upon at least 300000 l. if you cannot prevail for the greater Sum, and lay your whole stress upon this; declining for the prefent all Conditions for the Benefit of Trade, which must of course be subject to tedious and long Discussion, and Reports to the Council of Spain, finithing with all fpeed some agreement for the faid Sums according to the Powers herewith fent you. And, if you meet any obstacle, or difficulty herein, you shall with all speed transmit it to us, that we inay clear it the best way we can from hence.

By His Majesty's Command.

ARLINGTON.

Febr. 4. 68.

SIR,

Have forborn Writing to you fince your Brother left us, having no New Matter to entertain you upon, holding you sufficently instructed to all things before you. Neither have we received any Letter

from you.

I was further desirous in my first to acquaint you of Sir John Trevor's dispatch, which is now finished, and in his hands. The scope of his Instructions is to promote the Peace as effectually, as is possible, according to the Rules set down in the Treaty, and with an intire Considence and Communication with the Holland Ambassador; and in this latter part he goes warned in a most express manner. We, foreseeing the former cannot miscarry but by the Proposition of some jealousse between them.

I fend you the Copy of the King's Letter to the French King, which you may shew if you please. And, for their further satisfaction, let them know that Monsieur de Ruvigny hath made a Compliment to the King, our Master, from his, almost, I may say, unprovoked, that he will, to gratise the King of England, be content that the suspension of Arms shall be extended to the 15th of May. The King, our Master, hath accepted it, and told Monsieur de Ruvigny he hoped his Master, having granted so much, would not refuse the addition of 15. days longer at his intreaty.

I long to hear you have exchanged the Ratifications in Holland, and also that you negotiate

happily

happily with the Marquis; upon which, if any thing occurs to you (requiring your return to Holland) useful to the great end before us, His Majesty leaves it to your discretion to do it accordingly; since it will be hard from hence to instruct a New One that will play his part well there.

I am, &c.

Febr. 10. 68.

SIR,

IN my last I sent you a Copy of His Majesty's Instructions to Sir John Trevor, which I have since delivered likewise to the Dutch Ambassador: And this Night send a Copy of the States Instructions to Monsseur Van Beuningen, renewing again His Majesty's Injunction to Sir John Trevor, to live in an intire Considence with him.

The Letters this day from France fay, the King hath Bezancon, and Salmos surrendred to him, and that he was going to besiege Dole. I am not skilful enough to reconcile this with his Professions to make the Peace, or to understand why he should take such pains to get Places to restore them again.

I must oblige you touse your best endeavours with the Marquis for the furnishing His Majesty with ready Money, least his Preparations stand still for

want of it.

Don Juan is coming from Madrid with ready Money, and will be in Flanders this Month.

I am,&c.

Instructi-

Instructions for Monfieur Van Beuningen, going in quality
of Ambassador Extraordinary from the
Estates General to
his most Christian
Majesty.

Instruction pour le Sieur de Beuningen, allant en qualité d'Ambassadeur Extraordinaire de Messeigneurs, les Estats Generaux des Provinces Unies au Roy Treschrêtien.

Ī.

THE faid Ambassa-I dor, after a Complemental Introduction, shall fignifie to the said King, and his Ministers, that the faid Estates, having understood the Conditions which his Majesty was pleased to consent unto with Spain, had done all on their part, to effect the Peace to his Majesty's satisfaction, as well by their good Offices, employed with the Spaniard, as also I.

T E dit Ambassadeur, apres une introduction complimentaire, informera le dit Roy, & ses Ministres de ce que les dits Estats, apres avoir sceu a quelles conditions sa Majesté veut terminer la guerre avec l'Espagne, ont fait de leur côte pour effectuer la Paix au gré de sa Majesté tant par des bons offices, employés auprés des Espagnols, pour les porter accepter les dits conditions, que par by

by their instances to other Princes, to oblige them to joyn in the same design with them.

des instances, faites aux autres Princes, pour les faire conspirer au même dessein avec elles.

II.

And above all, he shall make him perfectly fenfible, that by the good fuccess, which their Solicitations have had with the King of Great Britain, and by the Treaty concluded betwixt His Majesty and their High and Mightinesses, all is founded upon fuch a bottom that his most Christian Majesty cannot fail of a Peace upon the faid Conditions; if he does but agree to what hath been concluded in the faid Treaty, and go along with His Majesty of Great Britain, and their High and Mightinesses. in directing the Negotiation of Peace upon a foot agreeable to his Inclination, and for the common repose of Christendom.

TI.

Et fera sur tout bien comprendre, que par le bon succés, que leurs Sollicitations ont eu aupres du Roy de la Grande Britagne, & par les Traités conclus entre cette Majesté, & leurs Hautes Fuissances, le tout est presentement aux termes, que la Paix aux dites conditions ne peut pas manquer a sa Majesté Tres chrêtienne, si elle veut bien aggreer le convenu aux des Traités, & convenir avec sa Majesté de la Grande Bretagne, & avec leurs Hautes Puissances diriger la negotiation de la Paix, sur ce pied la, pour sa propre satisfaction, & pour le repos commun de la Chrêtienté.

III.

And the faid Ambassador shall make use of all such Reasons as may serve to dispose his most Christian Majesty to consent to the said Convention, being instructed, to that end, with necessary Power, and having, for his direction the said Treaty between the King of Great Britain, and their High and Mightinesses.

IV.

And, because there is no express mention made, in the faid Treaty of any forcible methods, which shall be employed, in case the Spaniards, contrary to all expectation, do not accept of the Peace, upon the Conditions specified therein, the faid Ambaffador shall be impowered to promise, in that case, that their High and Mightinesses will take the Field with a powerful Army, and act against

III.

Et usera le dit Ambasfadeur de toutes les raisons, que peuvent servir a disposer sa Majesté Tres chrêtienne a donner les mains a cette convention, êtant muny a cette sin d'un pouvoir necessaire, & ayant pour son instru-Etion les des Traités entre le Roy de la Grande Bretagne, & leurs Hautes Puissans

IV.

Et, d'autant que, dans les des Traités, ne sont point exprimés les moyens d'efficace, qu'on employera, aucas que les Espagnols, contre toute attente, n' acceptent point la Paix, aux conditions y mentionnées, le dit Ambassadeur se trouvera authorisé de promettre qu', au dit cas, leurs Hautes Puissances mettront en campagne une armee sufficience, & agiront avec elle contre les Espagnols, au Pais Bas

the

the Spaniards, in the Low Countreys, till the Peace be obtained, in the manner aforesaid.

jusques a se, que la Paix sera obtenu de la maniere susdite.

And the faid Ambaffador may further promise that, if their High and Mightinesses do not put the same in Execution, his most Christian Majesty, upon that Supposition, shall be no longer restrained from invading the Low Countreys; but may fall upon them according to discretion.

VI.

He may, in like manner, promise that, incontinently after they have come to an agreement with his most Christian Majesty, their High and Mightinesses will not suffer any Troops to march thro their Dominions, to affist the Spaniard in the Low Countreys.

The Value Va

Et pourra le dit Ambassadeur accorder que si leurs Hautes Puissances n'executent pas ce qui vient d'être dit, qu'en ce cas la sa Majesté Tres chrêtienne ne sera plus tenue de ne faire point entrer ses armées au Pars Bas, mais qu'elle y pourra faire la guerre comme bon luy semblera.

VI.

Il pourra aussy accorder, que leurs Hautes. Puissances, incontinent aprés qu'ils seront convenus avec sa Majesté Tres chrêtienne sur cette matiere, ne donneront point de passage, par leurs ter-, res, aux troupes, qui pourront marcher, au secours des Espagnols, au Pars Bas.

VII. The

VII.

The faid Ambassador shall entertain, thro the whole Negotiation, an entire Considence with the King of Great Britain's Minister there, at the Court of France; and shall manage all in a common concert, as well with that King, as with their High and Mightinesses.

VIII.

He shall also invite the Ministers of other Princes, at that Court, whose Masters are interested in this great Assair, to second the good Intentions of this Estate.

IX

But, for as much as the whole stress lies upon the said Treaties, with His Majesty of Great Britain, he shall not, in any case, begin the said Concert with his most Christian Majesty, before they be ratissed.

VII.

Le dit Ambassadeur usera d'une considence entiere, en toute cette negotiation, avec le Ministre, qui se trouvera, de la part du Roy de la Grande Britagne, a la Cour de France, & dirigera le tout a un commun concert, tant avec cette Majesté, que avec leurs Hautes l'uissances.

VIII.

Il invitera aussy les Ministres des autres Princes a la dite Cour, dont les Maîtres ont interest dans ce grand affaire, a seconder les bonnes intentions de cet Estat.

IX.

Mais, d'autant que tout se repose sur les dits Traités avec sa Majesté de la Grande Britagne, il n'achevera pas le dit concert, avec sa Majesté Tres chrétienne, qu'ils ne soyent auparavant ratifiés.

whitehal, February 14. 68.

SIR,

13, 39.

Have received yours of the 17th. with an inclofed account of the Transactions between the Marquis Castel Rodrigo, and the Deputies of Holland, by which it does not yet appear that the Marquis is prepared enough to the acceptance of that Alternative which the French shall chuse. It is probable he will suspend his final Declaration till it is absolutely necessary, or that he may hope a Succeffor may come to have the Honour of it; which, I dare fay, as to that circumstance, he will willingly part with. When you are with him, you must remember to prepare him not to find it ftrange, if, in our. Project at Paris, the Terms are made reciprocal, when we threaten alike that King, that shall refuse the Peace. For tho, as you well remember, the Term in our Treaty with Holland is a little softned towards Spain; yet in Monsieur Van Beuningen's Instructions, Art. 4. you see that, in case the Spaniards resuse the Peace, he is to promise the States will enter into Flanders with a sufficient Army, and force it. And you may remember likewise we told you both the Spanish Ambassador, and the Baron de Isola, have in their Discourse always swallowed this Foundation. I mention this particular the more at large to you, because I find the Dutch Ambassadors are full of Apprehension that the Marquis may be too resty on his part; and have therefore taken a great deal of pains to perswade the Baron de Isola to go over into Flanders; fupposing you Two together will be able to do more with his Excellency than all the rest of his Council. There

There is another point troubles them much; they have asked me whether there be no means of agreeing the Marquis with Monsieur de Martyn, the Prince de Ligny, and the other great Men of those

Countries.

We have Letters from my Lord Sandwich at Lisbon of the 30 of Jan. which tell us the Cortes had fworn Fealty to Don Pedro: That he had had one Audience with him: That he had proposed the giving the Marquis del Carsno his liberty, and hoped to have it; in a word, That the Nobility and People shewed such an inclination to the Peace, that he was almost consident it would be made: That Monsieur de St. Romain travers'd him all he could, with the assistance of the French Party, and, amongst other things, alledged his Credentials and Powers, being elder than their Treaty with France, were not of effect: For which reason we are dispatching away a Vessel with some of a fresher date. His Memorial was directed to the King, as in the Queen Regents time, and the Infanta stood on the right hand of the Canopy, but not under it: There are other particulars in my Letter, which shall be transcribed for you this Night, if I can get it out of the Queens hands.

The Parliament, instead of falling upon the King's Succour, have unhappily led themselves into the Report of the Committee, appointed before Christmas, to report the miscarriages of the late War. At the Conclusion of which we are to hope they will be in a better humour to assist His Majesty upon a League they seem to like so much.

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I am,&c.

P. S.

The Swedish Ambassador had his first Audience this Day, and seems very ready (professing he hath Powers to that effect) to come into our League with Holland.

The Swedish Ambassador's Offer to come as Principal into the Treaty.

Hereas the King of Great Britain, and the States of the United Provinces, of the Low-Countreys, have much defired to draw the King of Swedeland, as Principal with them, into the League, which was this Day concluded and Signed by their Deputies and Plenipotentiaries, for the furthering a speedy and safe Peace between the two Neighbour Kings; as also that, by the assistance of the Divine Grace, a general quiet may be fetled in Christendom: And whereas the King of Swedeland, himself hath, from the beginning of these Commotions, which are fprung up between the two mentioned Kings, expressed both to the King of Great Britain, and to the States of the United Netherlands, his good and fincere Purpose and De-·fire to affociate and joyn with them in this business aforesaid, in regard of the most strict Friendship, and these Ties, by which he acknowledgeth himfelf bound in the same Interest with them, and by this Intervention, and by all other convenient and honourable Ways to labour to fettle Peace between both

both Kings, and that he hath not hitherto been hindred, by any difficulty, from declaring his mind upon the whole business, but only that he expected, some certain Information, what Councel and Refolution the King of Great Britain and the States of the United Provinces would take upon this Matter, and how far Assistances, and Things of that Nature might be advanced, wherein the faid King of Swedeland expected to receive fatisfaction, that he might go on with the King of Great Britain and the States of the United Provinces in an even and equal Pace; therefore it hath been thought fit for the Publick Good, that this Instrument, between the Ministers, Deputies, and Plenipotentiaries of the faid Kings of Great Britain and Swedeland, and the faid States of the United Provinces, should be committed to Writing; by which on one side, the King of Swedeland might be obliged, provided he receive the aforefaid fatisfaction, to enter into the forementioned League, and to engage equally in the same undertaking, and to proceed in the like manner, as the faid King of Great Britain, and the faid States think fit to do, for the promoting of so pious a Work: And on the other side the said King of Swedeland might be thus informed that there is full room left for him to enter, as a Principal Party, into this League. As by these presents especially he is friendly defired to do, by the King of Great Britain, and the States of the United Provinces, who, will with all willingness, use their endeavours with the Emperour, and King of Spain, for the speediest composure, and just determining of fome differences, which the faid King of Swedeland may have with them: But as to the affiltance, which the faid King desires, the States General of the P 3 United .

214 The Earl of Arlington's Letters

United Provinces will not omit to give such necessary Orders to their Ambassadors, in the British Court, that such Counsels may be taken for the right setling of things, requisite and necessary; between them, and those Commissioners, whom the said King of Great Britain shall appoint for that Affair, and the Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Sweden, who is now going thither from the Netherlands, that the said League may, in little time, take the Form and Substance of a Triple Agreement, and our endeavours shall be every where, most diligently employed, to draw into it all such Friends and Confederates as desire to be admitted thereinto.

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A Project whereby the King of Swedeland should be received into the Treaty between the English and Dutch.

He most Serene and Potent Prince and Lord, Lord Charles, by the Grace of God, of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals King and Prince Hereditary, &c. So foon as the report of those fresh Commotions, which have hapned in the Spanish Netherlands, between the Two Neighbouring Kings, reached his Majesty's Ears (conceiving doubtful Imaginations thereupon, lest these might be the forerunners of greater Evils, and that the Flame might extend it self further, whereby the Christian World Forma quâ Rex Suevicus adscisci debeat in Consoderationem inter Regem Anglia & Ordines Uniti Belgii habitam.

Erenissimus atque Po-D tentissimus Princeps ac Dominus, Dominus Carolus Dei Gratia Suecorum, Gothorum, Wandalorumque Rex ac Princeps Hæreditarius, &c. Ex quo ad Regiam suam Majestatem fama pervenit de novis quibusdam motibus, qui in Belgio Hi-Spanico duos inter vicinos Reges coorti sunt, sollicitudinem concipiens maximam, nè fortè majorum malorum isthæc esent initia, ac latius diffunderetur hoc incendium, ex cujus occasione toti Christiano Orbi gravissim i imminerent incommoda atque P 4 might

might be exposed to infinite inconveniences and dangers) he did not only behold with Pleasure the rest of the Kings and Estates of Europe (but more especially the King of Great Britain and the United Provinces) concerned and careful that so dangerous a War might, by mature and Wise Counsels, be timely stopt and concluded; but, desirous to contribute his own Care and Pains to fo necessary and wholfom a Work, most kindly gave Instructions to his Ambaffador Extraordinary, the Illustrious and Excellent Lord Count de Dhona Field-Marshal, &c. After the conclusion of the Peace at Breda, and the difpatch of other Negotiations at the Hague, to continue there, that, if any Proposals should be offered, or Treaty entred upon, in order to re-fettle a Feace, between the Two Kings engaged in the War aforesaid, he discrimina; non modo lubenter percepit, aliis Europæis Regibus atque Statibus, præsertim verò Serenissimo Magnæ Britanniæ Regi atque Celsis ac Prapotentibus Dominis Ordinibus Uniti Belgii id curæ cordique esse, ut bellum tam periculosum maturis at que providis consiliis in tempore sisti ac sopiri posset, sed & ipsamet tam necessario tamque salutari operi promovendo operam suam denegare nolens, Legato suo Extraordinario Illustrissimo atque Excellentissimo Domino Cometi de Dhona, Campi Mareschallo, &c. Cum post Pacem Bredæ confectam, aliaque negotia cum Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus pertractata, Haga-Comitum adhuc persisteret, clementissime in mandatis dedit, ut si forte de Pace inter belligerantes Reges supra memorates redintegranda, deliberatio susciperetur, vel tractatus iniretur, & ipse in id incumberet, operamque fuam omni meliori might

might use his utmost endeavours and interest to promote the fame. For his Majesty abovesaid is more intent upon, and inclined unto the folliciting of that Affair, both because the Offices of his Mediation have been Friendly required as well as readily received by the most Christian King of France: as also that so strict an Alliance hath formerly been and continued between his Swedish Majesty, and the King of Great Britain, together with the High and Mighty Estates of the United I rovinces, that he is bound in as strong a Friendship, and a defenfive League with both of them, as the forefaid King of Great Britain and the Sates General are with one another: wherefore in consideration of the mutual and recipiocal Alliance, which hath been formerly between both those Kings and the States of the United Provinces, his Royal Majesty modo ad idem opus conferret; utique cum summe memorata Regia Majestas ad ejusmodi negotii curam tanto proclivior, tantoque propensior reddita sit, quod ejus interpositionis officia à Christianissimo Galliarum Rege & amice requisita, & prompte grateque recepta sint; nec non jam anteà Sacræ Regiæ Majestati Suecia, cum Serenissimo Magnæ Britanniæ Rege, Celsisque ac Præpotentibus Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus Uniti Belgii necessitudo intercedat adeo arcta, ut cum iidem non minus utrinque firmissime amicitie atque defensivi fæderis contineatur nexu, quam inter se Summe dictus Magnæ Britannix Rex, ac Domini Ordines Generales devin-Eti sunt; unde ob Confæderationum priorum sortem adeò mutuam, & reciproce binc inde inter ambos hosce Reges & Statum Uniti Belgii correspondentem, in corundem sacietatem etiam in boc negotio semet ut partem

of Swedeland can fee no reason why, upon their Invitation heshould refuse to affociate with them as a Principal in this Affair.

Wherefore feeing that just when the foresaid Swedish Legate Extraordinary was going to depart from the Hague, and to pass over into England, a Minister from the King of Great Britain came altogether unexpectedly thither, and concluded with the States General concerning the Affair in hand upon the 13. of January, this present Year, the Legate Extraordinary of Swedeland could not subscribe to the faid Treaty, by reason of the narrowness of Time, and also because it was but proper, in a matter of fo great a Consequence, to be perfectly informed of the King of Great Britain's intent and meaning. However, in the mean while, it is provided and established, by a particular and authen-

Principalem adscisci, Sacra Regia Majestas Sueciæ ab iisdem ad hoc invitata ac rogata cur renueret non invenit.

Quapropter, cum sub ipsum discessum supradicti Domini. Legati Extraordinarii Suevici, eo prorsus tempore, quo Haga abiturus, iterque suum versus Angliam ingressurus erat, plane ex improviso acciderit, ut Serenissimi Regis Magnæ Britanniæ Minister eo advenerit, ac cum Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus de negotio indigitato die 13. Jan. anni volventis transegerit; ipfi quidem tractatui, ob nimias temporis angustias, & quia de tanti momenti negotio Serenissimi Magnæ Britanniæ Regis mentem ac intentionem probe prius cognoscère atque percipere non immerito cupiebat, Legatus Sueciæ Extraordinarius subscribere statim non potuit; actu tamen peculiari atque authentico, interea provisum ac constitutum est, ut Sacra Regia tick

tick Act, that his Swedish Majesty should embrace the intended League, and become a Principal Party in it, and that the League already mentioned, should receive the Substance and Form of a Triple Compact, so soon as the Ministers of both Kings and the States General in England had concluded upon all that was requifite and necessary to be done whereby Swedeland might go on semblably and equally with England and the United Provinces in this Negotiation according to the import of the Act peculiarly fign'd: which, after the arrival of the Legate Extraordinary of Swedeland, instructed with sufficient Power for that end, being now treated and agreed upon here, the League, concluded the Day and Year abovefaid, is not only approved and confirm'd after the best manner, by his Swedish Majesty, and all and singular the Articles there-

Majestas Sueciæ designatum fædus, partésque in eo principales amplecteretur, atque ut fædus jam dictum consequeretur substantiam atque formam pacti tripliciter conventi, quamprimum per Regis atriusq; Ministros ac Dominorum Ordinum Generalium Legatos in Anglia degentes conventum fuisset de omnibus iis requipitis ac neces-Sariis, que efficere debent, ut Suecia, pari & æquato, cum Anglia, atque Unito Belgio, passu, se-cundum acti istius peculiariter consignati tenorem. in hoc opere procedere pofsit: De quibus cum, post adventum Domini Legati Extraordinarii Succia; potestate ac mandatis sufficentibus ad id instructi, nunc hic actum conventumque sit, non modo à parte Sacra Regia Maje-Statis Suecia feedus istud, inter Serenissimum Magnæ Britanniæ Regem ac Dominos Ordines Generales, die ac loco suprà significatis, percussum, omni meliori modo approbaof repeated and corroborated; but also the same League is improved and consolidated, by several additional Articles, which the Nature of the Swedish Affairs, as well as some other circumstances required, in the following manner.

Artic. I.

In the First place, it is concluded and ordained, That between the Kings of Swedeland and Great Britain and the States General of the United Frovinces respectively, and their Subjects, Kingdoms, Dominions and Provinces, a Firm, Perpetual and Real Friendship and good · Correspondence thall be and remain, which shall be so sincerely and carefully cultivated, that each Party shall heartily and truly promote the Dignity and Prosperity of the other, and with equal care endeavour to avert every thing that may oppose them.

tur. atque confirmatur ejusque articuli cuncti &
finguli hic repetuntur ac
corroborantur; fed & illud idem fædus per quofdam adjectos articulos,
quos ratio Suevicæ rei,
aliæque circumftantiæ exigebant, in modum fequentem adaugetur ac confolidatur.

Artic. I.

Ac primo quidem conclusum & statutum est, ut inter respective Serenissimos & Potentissimos Sueciæ Magnæque Britanniæ Reges, Celsosque & Prapotentes D. D. Ordines Generales Fæderati Belgii eorumque Subditos, Regna, Ditiones & Provincias, firma, perpetua & sincera semper sit maneatque amicitia & bona correspondentia, eaque ita sincere serioque colatur, ut quilibet partium commoda alterius dignitatemque mutuam ex animo bonaque fide promoveant, quicquid verò ei adversatur pari studio avertere conentur.

II.

H.

For that end the Conditions of former Leagues and Alliances, whereby the Kings and Kingdoms abovefaid, as also the States General of the United Provinces, are mutually engaged to each other, shall remain both firm and inviolable.

devincti

Moreover, at this time, upon an intuition of the present Constitution of Things, as in like manner of those Dangers, which threaten the Common Good, and particularly the Confederates, an especial and mutual League Defensive must be established by Virtue whereof the Confederates are bound, by the strictest Obligations of Confederacy to the mutual defence of their Kingdoms and their Dominions; to the prefervation of a common TranIn eum finem firmæ quoque & inviolabiles manebunt antiquiores amicitiæ & fæderum leges, quarum vigore altissimè memorati Reges & Regna, Celsique & Præpotentes D.D. Ordines Generales Belgii Fæderati sibi invicem antehac devincti sunt.

III.

Hac vice insuper, intuitu præsentis rerum constitutionis, periculorumque, que publice rei, fæ-. deratisque imprimis ingruere videntur, conditum sit speciale & mutuum fædus defensivum, cujus virtute. fæderati invicem, aretifsimo confæderationis nexu. obligentur & mutuam [alutis, Regnorumque & Ditionum suarum defensionem, securitatisque tranquilitatis publicæ conservationem, adeoque pro asserenda & redintegranda pace per belli nuper conflati minas, discrimiquility

quility and Safety; and finally, To affert and fet up that Peace which, by the menaces of a War, but lately broke out, as also the dangerous Confequences arising from it, may to the disturbance of Europe be easily trampled under foot.

LV.

But above all other Confiderations let the Confederates propose as a Basis, the Peace of Westphalia, An. 1648.concluded at Osnabrugh and Munster, which Treaty is always to be accounted as the Foundation upon which those things relating to the Benefit and Safety of the Confederates in general ought to be built.

V. I was

But the principal mark, towards which this Confederacy ought to be directed, is and shall be the mutual Preservation of naque inde oritura aliàs; in turbationem Europæ; facile conculcanda.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

Ante omnia verò proponatur hic cuil bet Fæderatorum tanquam Basis conservatio Pacis Westphalicæ, An. 1648. Osnabruggis & Monasterii conclusa quæ pacificatio ubique instar fundamenti habenda est, eorum quæ in usum & salutem communium Confæderatorum desuper ædificari debent.

• **v**.

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Træcipuus verd scopus ad quem hoc Fædus collimare debet, est, eritque mutua omnium Confæderatorum, eorumque Reg-

all

all the Confederates, their Kingdoms and Provinces, situated in Europe, the Warranty of their common Safety and Tranquility, and a defence from all growing Dangers and Affronts. And for this reason the Confederates shall preferve and promote all their Rights and Dominions, by Land and Sea, their People, Navigation, Commerce and mutual Liberties, which shall be done in such manner that, if any danger, in general or in particular, appear to threaten them, or any Machinations or Conspiracies of their Enemies be discovered, they shall impart it to each other, and as far as it lies within their Power, shall prevent and oppose them, neither shall they be confenting that any thing be acted, or agitated to the disadvantage of any of the Confederates; but if any fuch matter come to their knowledge, they shall straightway difnorum & Provinciarum in Europa sitarum conservatio, publicæque salutis & tranquilitatis manutenentia & ab ingruentibus periculis & injuriis defensio, itaque Jura, Dominiague omnia terra marique Ditiones; Populos, Na-. vigationes, Commercia & Libertates mutuas Confæderati invicem, curabunt & promovebunt, atque fiv, si pericula aliqua aut omnibus fimul, aut huic illive in specie simmineant, welmachinationes alique co conspirationes inimicorum innotuerint; facient, sefer invicem certiores, easque quantum in seeft impedient i resistent, neque consentient, uto incommodo alicujus Confoederati quide piam agatur aut tractes tur zuguinesi tale quid intellestum fuerit, mox indicabunt, viribusqué comnibus avertent.

cover it, and oppose it with all their might.

VI.

But this is particularly concluded and provided amongst the Confederates, that whereas a grievous War is begun, for the Belgick Provinces, between the Two Neighbouring Kings, as is abovefaid, which may draw in the adjoyning People, and easily reach and involve the Estates and concerns of the Confede-· rates, they shall embrace each other with a mutual Love and Affection, and provide by mature Counfels, that so great an ill, as may obliquely strike the Estate of Europe, may be presently, and as it were, cropt in the very Bud.

1 . T. 31. 3/10.

VI.

Potissimum hoc inter Fæderatos statutum & cautum est, ut quandoquidem de Provinciis Belgicis inter duos, uti suprà dictum est, finitimos Reges grave bellum exortum st, quod ad vicinos trahi, Confæderatorumque status & emolumenta facile corripere & implicare queat, Fæder ati sese invicem mutuo amore & affectu complectantur, maturisque consiliis provideant, ut tantum malum, quod Europæ statum in transversum agere possit, quantocyus & velut in herba sistatur & Sopiatur.

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whitehal, Febr. 17. 68.

SIR,

Y last was directed, as this, to Brussels: where, at our, and the Dutch Ambassador's Recommendation, you are like to see the Baron D' Isola quickly. We believing he will be of great Use to the determining the Marquis his Resolutions; which they fear much, and enlarge their Apprehensions upon the quarrels that are betwixt him and the Count de Martin, and all the Flemish Principal Nobility, and have several times asked me whether His Majesty might not interpose to the reconciling them. I shall mind His Majesty, at least, of taking an occasion to lament them, and the mischiefs they will certainly occasion at the Baron's going from hence.

Since my last the Count de D'hona hath given in a Project, and declared his sufficient Power to enter into our Treaty with Holland for the making the Peace. Communicating which to the Holland Ambassadors, and desiring their meeting with His Majesty's Commissioners to treat thereupon, I was furprised with their saying they had not Power; or Instructions to do it; but they said they would immediately fend for both. The only difficult point in the Project is, requiring us, together with the States, to assure a blank Sum to them to be paid at the beginning of every Three Months for the entertainment of their Army for the future. And because, as the Ambassador says, they kept it on foot, first at His Majesty's recommendation, and since, at the recommendation of the States, that they may receive

receive from Us both some Compensation. When we come to debate the point, we shall take for granted, as a Member of the League, they will do something themselves; next, that Spain will do something. And, when these two Points are assured, we suppose the rest of the Burthen, being laid upon us, and the States, it will not be insupportable, with this refervation, on our parts, that Spain will enable us to discharge what shall fall to our share. I tell you this matter, thus particularly, that you may mention it to his Excellency when you come to talk of Money matters.

The House of Commons are yet in their enquiry after miscarriages; I leave it to your other Correspondents to tell you what Votes they have passed therein. But cannot forbear letting you know that Mr. Marvel hath struck hard at me, upon the Point of Intelligence, tho hitherto unsuccessfully, as to the doing of me any harm thereby. This Day he hath given me cause to forgive him, by being the first Man that, in the midst of this enquiry, moved the taking into Consideration the matter of His Majesty's Speech, which begat the resolution of doing it on Wednesday Morning.

I am, &c.

· Whitehal, Febr. 21. 68.

SIR,

T Have received no Letters from your felf fince that of the 17th. S. N. but by the hands of the Dutch Ambassadors, I had a Copy of that you wrote to Monsieur de Witt of the 24th. after your first first discourse with the Marquis Castel Rodrigo at

Antwerp, as likewise a Copy of Mon-

* Vid. Sir W. fieur * de witt's answer to you. And as His Majesty applauded much the Temple's ground you had gotten of the Mar-Letters, Fol. quis, beyond what the Deputies of I. p. 4.60.

Holland could do with him; fo he ap-

proved as much Monsieur de Witt's directions to you, and hath commanded me to fignifie his Pleafure that you follow them punctually, as if you had them immediately from hence, fince they are fo conformable to his own mind, and to the end he defires, that is to fay, the making of the Peace, which we have more reason to fear the Spaniards will not be fo easie in, since the making that of Portugal. The News of which was brought us on Tuefday last, with the Articles to be ratified, and fent to both Crowns, you' will find the substance of them in the enclosed Gazette.

We hear nothing from Sir John Trever fince his landing at Calais. I hope you take all opportunities of writing to him, and directing him in his Negotiation, according as you fee the substance of it

play from Holland and Flanders.

It is not to be told what mischief the Privateers of Oftend do to our Merchants. You must make sharp Expostulations upon it to the Marquis, and let him understand all the Good Will we have for Spain will not make us able to digest these Wrongs, and that he cannot do a more acceptable thing to this Nation than shewing them, by some Overtand Effective Act, that these Pyracies are not countenanced by his Authority.

I am, &c.

TO

Monsieur de Witt. Monsieur de Witt.

Antwerp, Feb. 24.S. N.68.

SIR,

A T my arrival here last Night, I found by good luck, the Marquis Castel Rodrigo in Town, and at the first Audience, which I had this Morning, I left him in this Resolution; at present, of the Publick Affairs now lying before us.

That the first time, that the Deputies of the States and I should joyntly give him Reasons, on the part of our Masters, to give a more clear and more positive Answer to the Propositions already made by the said Deputies, at their arrival here, his Excellency will tell us, That, as to that

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Anvers, 24. Fev. 68.

Monsieur,

Mon arrivé icy hier au soir, j'ay trouvé, par bon heur, Monsieur le Marquis de Castel Rodrigo en cette ville: & à la primier Audience, que j'ay en ce matin, je l'ay laissé en cette resolution sur les affairs communs, a present sur le tapis.

Que la primier fois, que Messieurs, les Deputés des Estats, & moy conjointement, luy ferons les instances, de la part de nos Maîtres, pour tirer un réponse plus claire & plus positive sur les Propositions deja faites par les dits Deputés à leur arrivéicy, son Excellence nous dira qui pour ce, qui est de la which

which relates to the Truce, he accepts of it till the end of the Month of May, and in the mean time, also he accepts it to the end of the Month of March, to give room for an immediate cessation of Arms on both fides.

That, in the fecond place, he will appoint a Person to go to Aix, to treat with the Minister of his most Christian Majesty, in Quality, and with Powers requisite on that occasion.

That for the third Point, of the Alternative, he has already fent into Spain for more abfolute Powers to confent thereunto, and does not in the least doubt of receiving them, even before the Treaty shall be fet on foot, to stand in need of them. In the mean time he hopes that the King my Master, and the States General will imploy their utmost endeavours with his most Christian Majesty to dispose him, on his part,

Trefue, elle accepté jusques à la fin du mois de May, & par advance l'accepte aussy, à la fin du Mars, pour donner lieu a une immediate suspension d'armes de deux côtés.

Qu'en second lieu il nomera une personne pour aller a Aix, & traitér avec le Ministre de sa Majesté tres chrêtienne, en la qualité, & avec les pouvoirs requis dans cette oc-

casion.

Que, pour le troisième point de l' Alternative, il à deja depeché en Espagne pour avoir les absolus pouvoirs d'y consentir, & ne doute aucunement de les recevoir, devant même que le Traité poura être en train, de le requirer, & en attendant il'espere que le Roy mon Maîtres & les Estats Generaux employeront leurs offices aupres du Roy tres Chrêtien pour le disposer, de son côté, d'accepter la trefue, jusques à la fin du moy de May, aussy bien Q 3 to to accept of the Truce, to the end of May, as alfo to that of March, to facilitate the following Negotiations, and to be contented with the faid Alternative, according to the Project of Peace made between the King of Great Britain, my Master, and the States.

And, as to the reft, that his Excellency will omit nothing, on his fide, to let the World fee, that Spain is not behind hand either with England, or Holland in the fincere defires, which they have testified for the Peace and repose of Christendom.

Being affured of this Answer from his Excellency, I writ to day, to Malines, to desire the Deputies of the States, to take a turn hither, as soon as possibly they can, that we may joyntly demand an Andience, which I hope by their diligence we may have to morrow. After which we will communicate the Answer, as well to the Ministers of

qu'a celle de Mars, pour donner lieu aux Negotiations suivantes, aussy bien que de se contenter de la dit Alternative selon le Project de la Paix, fait entre le Roy de la Grande Bretagne mon Maêtre & les Estats.

Et, au reste, que son Excellence n'obmettra rien, de son côté, pour fair voir au monde que l'Espagne ne cede pas, ny à l'Angleterre, ny à l'Hollande, dans les desires sinceres, qu'ils sont têmoignés de la Paix, & repos de la Chrêtienté.

Estant assuré de cette réponse de la part de son Excellence, s'ay écrit aujourdny à Whalines pour prier Messières les Deputés de faire un tour tes le platôt qu'il leur sera possible, a sin que nous demandions conjoyntement l'audience, es s'espere de teur diligence que nous pourrions l'avoir demain. Après la quelle nois donnerons part de la réponse aux

the

the King my Master, as those of the States at paris, that thereupon they may employ themselves to bring his most Christian Majesty to consent to an immediate cessation of Arms, as the first and most necessary foundation of all the rest.

In the mean while having prest the Marquis franckly to accept without any further helitation the Alternative as well as the Truce. He told me en confidence that it will be impoffible as yet to consent thereto, without perswading France to take an equivalent for Tournay, Courtray, Oudenarde, and the other finall places which advance themfelves fo far into the heart of the Countrey, that they even block up the Gates of Brussels. That he always depending upon the Good Offices that we shall employ in this business, He is resolved to accept the Alternative, as foon as he Ministres, tant du Roy, mon Maître, que de Messieurs les Estats a Paris, à fin qu'ils se promissent employer la dessus a faire consentir le Roy Tres chrêtien à une immediate suspension d'armes, comme le primier & necessaire fondement de tout le reste.

En attendant, ayant pressé Monsieur le Marquis d'accepter franchement, sans plus balancer, l'Alternative, austy bien que la trefue, il m'a dit, en confidence, qu'encore qu'il sera quasi impossible d'y consentir sans persuader a la France deprendre l'equivalent pour Tournay, Courtray, Oudenarde, & les autres petites places, qui s'avancent dans le coeur du pais, & serrent les portes mêmes de Bruxels. Que se fiant tous jours aux Offices, qui nous employerons à cet regard, il est resolu d'accepter l'Alternative tout aussy tôt qu'il pourra être assure de quelle façon & jusquils a quel point il sera assisté par le Rry mon Q 4 can can be affured in what manner, and how far he shall be affisted by the King my Master and the States, in case that France is obstinate, neither to accept the Truce, nor be contented with the Alternative, that his Excellency may fee that, as we defire the Peace, by a common concert, fo we will be ready, with the same concert, to sustain the War in case that the ambition and obstinateness of France makes it inevitable.

To this end his Excellency defires very much to have a Conference with you and me together, in case that under pretence to fee your Estate near---you may take an occasion to come to the Frontiers: or if that cannot be done, he defires that you will fend a Person of your intire Confidence, and, with him, Instructions from the Commissioners of Secret Affairs, that we may concert the Means and

Maître, & Messieurs les Estats, en cas que la France l'opiniâtre ny d'accepter la Tresse, ny de se contentir de l'Alternative même, à sin que son Excellence promisse voir que, comme nous desirons la Paix par un commun concert, nous serons prêt avec le même concert aussy de soûtenir la guere, en cas que l'ambition & l'opiniátreté de la France nous eu rende inevitable.

A cette fin son Excellence desire fort de l'aboucher avec vous & moy ensemble, en cas que, sous pretexte de voir vos biens aupres de---- vous trouveres a propos de vous rendre sur la frontiere: ou si celane se peut pas faire, il desire que vous luy envoyiez une personne de vôtre entiere confiance, & avec les instructions de la part de Messieurs les Commissaires des affairs secretes, à fin que nous pússions concerter les moyens, & les ProporProportions to be obferved by all three for the maintaining the War, in case of an absolute refufal, or familiar amusements of France, in this occasion. And, before this can be concerted between us, his Excellency will frankly declare for the Alternative, that is to fay (to ratifie it) in the mean while that we may take care to have Powers from our Masters to conclude, that which has been a stop to us together by a previous concert.

Of all this his Excellency defired me to inform you this Evening, by this Express, which will wait for your Anfwer. And I desire you to fend to the States Ambassadors in England a Copy of this Letter by the Packet, which goes on Saturday to Harwich, to give it my Lord Arlington, because I don't think the Newport Packet fo fecure as yours.

proportions à être observies de tout trois pour la soûtiene de la guere, en cas d'un refus absolu ou de amusements accoûtumés de la France, en cette occasion & par apres, que cela sera concerté entre nous, son Excellence declarera franchement sur l'Alternative (c'est a dire ad ratificandum) en attendant que nous tachions de faire venir les pouvoirs, de la parte de nos Maîtres, pour conclure ce que nous aurons arrêté ensemble tour un concert provisionel.

De tout cela son Excellence m'a prie de vous donner part, ce soir, même par cet exprés, qui attendra vôtre rêponse, & je vous prie de faire tenir aux Ambassadeurs des Estats, en Angleterre, une copie de cette Lettre par le pacquet, qui part le Samedy vers Harwich, pour la donner a my Lord Arlington, puisque les Pacquets de Newport ne me semblent pas si assurés que les vôtres.

I am fomewhat concern'd at the proceedings of Don Estavan de Gamarra, who has writ to the Marquis that I have shewn him the Third of our separate Articles, and says, at the same time, that, by the Second, we were agreed not to force Spain to the Alternative, in case of a resusal on his side.

The Marquis will not have me refent it, not knowing whether it was done out of Ignorance or Malice; and therefore I shall content my felf to tell you (in case he thould have plaid me the same trick by his discourse in the Hague) that he is much mistaken, and perhaps would take this revenge because that I only read to him the Third Article with a design, that he might not take notice what the Marquis faid to me; and that, as to the rest, I have neither told him

Je suis un peu touché par le procede de Don Estavan de Gamarra, qui a êcrit au Marquis que je luy avois montre le troisième de nos Articles separés, & dit en même temps que par les second nous êtions accordé de ne forcer pas l'Espagne a l'Alternative, en cas de refus de son côté.

Le Marquis ne veut pas one je m'en resente, ne sachant pas s'il aura fait ou par ignorance, ou par malice, & pour cela je me contenteray de vous dire (en cas qu'il m' aura joué le même tour par ces discours à la Haye) qu'il est fort trompê, & peut êtré à voulu avoir cette reveange de ce que je luy ay seulement leu le troisième Article, en la fin, qu'il n'entend pas a ce que me dit le Marquis, & qu' au reste, je ne luy ay pas tout dit, mais aussy je n'ay riendit ny a luy, ny a perto Sir William Temple, Bar. &c. 235

any thing at all, nor fonne que me fît verihave I, in reality spoke table. of it to any Body.

I defire you still to continue me in the posfession of that Friendship you have always expressed to me, and believe that I am as sincerely and heartily as any Body,

je vous supplié de me maintenir tous jours dans la possession que vous m' avez donné de vôtre amitié & de croire que je suis aussy veritablement, autant que personne.

SIR,

Monfieur,

Your most Affectionate

Vôtre tres Humble & tres

Humble Servant,

Affectioné Serviteur,

W. Temple.

W. Temple.

Whitehal, Febr. 28. 68.

SIR,

C Ince my last to you of this day sevenight, I have received yours of Febr. the 27th. and March the 2d. as likewife all your former, with the figned Articles of Commerce by the Mervin Yatcht; which Articles are ingroffing for His Majesty's Ratification, and for Publick Satisfaction, are now in the Press to be Published, with the Defensive, and the mediating Leagues; We directing our selves herein by the example in Holland, and the curiofity in the Parliament to fee what is effectually done in our Negotiation, fo celebrated, and valued by us here at home. If there have been any Errors in Form, as you feem to fay there was in yours of March the 2d. it must have been your omission, or the Deputies, with whom you treated, to fign both the Parts: but all this is sufficiently overruled by the Ratification, and our Printing on both fides.

When I read to His Majesty your discourse with Monsieur de witt about the Pavillon, he bid me silence you for the future in that Point, because, however Monsieur de witt may insist upon the contrary, that which hath been practised in all times must be acknowledged to be the Rule, till we can be perswaded, or beaten out of it. And the truth is, besides, His Majesty's jealousse herein, the Punctilio of the Nation is so universal, that it cannot be held a safe thing to dispute it, so that in conclusion, if you be called upon hereaster again in this matter, you must

fay

fay, you dare not meddle in it till you have ex-

press directions to treat upon it.

His Majesty was very glad to read in yours, of March the 2d. received the last night, that you had gained the great Point of the Marquis agreeing to the Alternative, which was likewise confirmed in his Excellency's Letter to the Conde de Molina; fo that now we have it in our hands to press the King of France to a Categorical Answer upon the Peace. I hope you have fignified fo much to Sir John Trevor, to whom I likewise wrote it last Night by the Ordinary Post.

Monsieur de Ruvigny, even before the News of this, confidently continued affirming to us, that his Master would make a Peace, notwithstanding that all the French Letters are full of the contrary.

And, the Truth is, the belief his Opinion gained, and another, That His Majesty had yet 500000 l. in Bank of the Old Money, have contibuted much to the House of Commons Voting His Majesty but 300000 l. towards this great Matter, in which he is engaged. Upon the knowledge of which laffure my felf, you will double your Instances and Diligences, in pressing the Marquis Castel Rodrigo. to furnish His Majesty with some present and effective Supply of Money, without which it will be imposfible for him to Arm Himfelf fo, as to answer his Obligation to Holland, and the expectation, and real necessity of the Spanish Low Countreys. And how backward foever they were in Holland, before this Point gained of the Marquis to furnish him with Moneys upon the Pawns, for fear that should render him more Averse to a Treaty; yet now, when France hath answered positively to our Minister for the Peace, I am willing to perswade my self the Hollander Hollander will make no further difficulty of furnish-

ing the Marquis according to their promise.

The knowledge of this Point gained hath likewife convinced His Majesty of the opinion, that the Baron de Isola should be diverted from his Journey: he feems willing to it; but the Conde de Molina takes the contrary part, and yet defires us to think whether the Baron may not be necessary, as to many other purposes in Flanders. We have answered him that we look upon the Marquis as going off the Stage, and expect Don Juan d'Austria here in his way to Flanders. As to the fecurity of his Passage, and the satisfaction of seeing likewise how far His Majesty may be depended on, as to the succour of the Low Countreys; and in this Speculation we see no need of the Baron's going over; and in this opinion the Dutch Ambassadors joyn with us, who were the first and most earnest promoters of his Tourney.

You shall do well to advertise us betimes of the Necessity, if there shall appear to be any, of His Majesty's sending to Aix la Chapelle, and what kind of Character the Person going must have. Which trouble, I fear, is like to fall upon you, in that manner I have discoursed to my Lady your Wife,

wherein my Lord Keeper agrees with me.

You may have heard by some Letters how Monsieur de la Roche, commanding a French Squadron in the Chanel, went into Torbay, took an Oftend Ship from the Key, and landed Armed Men to take away Goods belonging to it; which, for their security, that Ship had put on shoar: and likewise that, coming after to the ----, he had taken from the shoar Four Oftenders, and carried them Prisoners on board his Ship. His Majesty resenting much this Indignity Indignity and Invasion of the Honour of his Port, commanded me to write to Sir John Trevor to demand Reparation, which I hope he hath done. In the mean cime News came to us last Night, that Sir Thomas Allen, who was defign'd to go into the Streights, and is now by Order stayed in the Chanel, coming accidentally to the Spithead near Portsmouth, found la Roche there, and, pursuant to his Orders, demanded the giving up to him the Oftend Vessel, with all the Goods, and Tackle belonging to it, all his Majesty's Subjects he had on Board him, together with the Four Oftenders. All which, I suppose by this time, are surrendred, and His Majesty doth with reason Value himself to Monsieur de Ruvigny for not having proceeded with more rigour herein towards Monsieur de la Roche, expecting that his Master will punish him for his Fault.

The Spanish Ambassador liath sent off a Ketch or Two, to meet the Ships wherein he supposeth Don Juan is, or the money'd Men from Spain, with assurance that, if they demand Protection, and Convoy of His Majesty's Ships, it shall be granted

them.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, March 2. 68.

SIR,

Have received yours of the 6th. and the Two Papers given you by his Excellency the Marquis Castel Rodrigo, and a Copy of your Letter to Sir John Trevor, all which shall be sent to him by this nights Post from hence, for sear, as you ob-

ferve well, least the Original should have been diverted. If the advice be not superflu-This out ous, I should give it That, for the fuof Cypher. ture, you should fend the important Letters thither by Expresses, as if they were

fent by Merchants to Paris. For I know no other fecure way you have for them. And you can eafily imagin, that the loss of a Letter might bring a

prejudice to the great Negotiation.

My last told you of the Reasons that had prevailed for the detaining the Baron D' Isola here, which do fo fill, and will certainly, at least till we hear News of Don Juan de Austria, or that your Solicitations of the Marquis to furnish His Majesty with Money shall prove unsuccessful, which we hope they will not, fince, without it, it will be impossible for His Majesty to go on with his Preparations. Let the Aid of the Parliament be great or small we must reckon upon it coming in very late, which I have faid to the Conde de Molina and Baron de Isola to waken their Diligence and good Offices in this particular. Their Answer to me is, The Marquis hath not wherewithal to supply us till Don Juan's arrival, or the conclusion of the getting it upon the Marquis his Pawns to the Hollander, who will be unwilling to furnish it, as their Ambassador tells me, till France hath refused the Peace, least the giving it sooner, should induce the Marquis to do so too. Communicating with the faid Ambassadors the Two Packets from the Marquis, concerning his yielding to the Suspension of Arms and the Alternative, they raised a Question to me, which I could not answer to more than by Quere (viz.) Which of the Alternatives the Marquis adheres to, and requiring me to press you, as they will do their Deputies, to a clear

clear declaration thereof. It fell fo out that being together with the Conde de Molina and Baron de Ifola, we moved the same question to them, and they eafily answered; That the Marquis must needs mean the Alternative concerning France's detaining the Places they have conquered the last Campaign, because the Equivalent is of three times the value, and your Letter feems to understand it so, when you fay the Marquis must be beholding to the Mediators for the obtaining the Exchange even of some of those Places. We concluded therefore, the Dutch Ambassadors and I, and I have His Majesty's approbation of it, that we would write to you and the Deputies to get a clear Declaration of the Alternative from the Marquis, to be fent with all possible speed to Sir John Trevor and Monsieur Van Benningen at Paris, that the want of it may not furnish France with a pretence of delay, fince the term of their first Offer, which is the Foundation of the whole Negotiation, is so near expiring.

We also observed by your Letter of the 6th. That the Baron de Bergeyk was going to the Hague. The same Person the Marquis names for his Plenipotentiary at Aix la Chapelle, and that it was fit you together with the Deputies of the States should mind the Marquis of calling him immediately back, or of substituting and sending immediately another in his place to Aix, with Powers to yield the Alternative he submits to, in a Due and Authentick Form; least the Plenipotentiaries of France arriving there, and not finding the Marquis, should take the pretence to return, and so Shipwreck the whole Nego-

tiation of the Peace.

In conclusion, notwithstanding the continued Protestations of Monsieur de Ruvigny, that his Master

will unalterably make the Peace, we have much ado to believe it, and therefore would be glad to know of the Marquis what kind of Succour he would expect of Us, and how applyed? Whether towards a Diversion in France, or an immediate support of the Affairs in Flanders? With a Specification of the said Succours towards the Cost, or what Materials he can furnish towards the former. I have already asked the Conde de Molina, and the Baron d'Isola this Question, and they have taken time to answer me in Writing: Tis not amiss to observe to you, that Monsieur de Ruvigsy in his discourse doth insinuate, that the Marquis his Power is but pretended, that it is disannul'd in Spain by the Queen Regents persisting still in a resolution to have the Treaty of the Peace made at Rome.

I fend this Letter to Bruffels, hoping you are still there, where the Contents of it must operate most. If you chance to be gone into Holland you must endeavour to obtain the effect of it by Letter, unless you think it sitter to return for it, and in that case, press Monsieur de Witt, by your Letters, to a speedy conclusion of furnishing Moneys upon the Pawns of the Places. I am forry I cannot yet send you any better News of the Parliaments having concluded upon what Fund to give His Majesty the expected

Aid.

I am, &c.

there is a contract to the second of the sec Whitehal, March 6. 68.

They can a second of the secon Have received none from You fince my long one by I the last Post in Cypher, neither hath Sir John Trevor or the Ambassadors here, furnished me with any new matter.: We are hourly expecting what France will fay to the Marquis his accepting the Alternative. whether they will embrace the Proposition of treating at Aix, or raise the scruple we suggested to you in my last, against which, I hope, you lost no time to provide. The Dutch Ambassadors, and we according to our Informations do very much suspect the Peace will not be made, and therefore have difcoursed provisionally of what ought to be done in order to the War, accordingly we have asked the Conde de Molina and Baron d' Isola, what the Necessities of Flanders will first and most pressingly require of us? They have answered, a good Body of Foot: 4000, from each of us, for the defence of their Places at the opening of the Campaign, which they look will be early on the French fide. We have undertaken that in Fifteen Days time we can make ready our Quota, but to the Conde de Molina we have whispered, That without Mony from Spain we shall not be able to stir in that, or in our greater Preparations. He promises to write effectually to the Marquis about it, but tells us withal, he believes so confidently Don Juan d' Austria will be here; that he assures us we shall receive present fuccour from him.

To Morrow, we shall read together with the Dutch Ambassadors, the Project of our Treaty with the Count de D'hona. It has not a little furprised us that the Dutch Ambassadors should have been so long without Power to conclude, and yet they speak but scantly of that which is sent them now, tho they concur with us that there is an absolute necessity of concluding immediately with that Crown, whom we have referred to Spain for the payment of the subsistance of their Army, which the Conde de Molina and Baron d'Isola have undertaken for.

This day His Majesty quickned the House of Commons with a Message to dispatch His Supply; they had it in debate this Day, and promised to prosecute it to morrow, it comes but hardly from them, and will I sear be but little at last, the knowledge of which must double your Industry there.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, March 9. 68.

SIR,

Have no Letter from You fince yours of the 6th. which makes me conclude you are remov'd from Bruffels; I should be very forry mine of the same date, O. S. should not have found you there, because I find by Sir John Trevor's of the 14th. that he had need of your Replies to several Questions in it: which I make no doubt but you have likewise from him, and the Papers, as constantly as he receives them from the Ministers. In the last of which there is fault found with the Marquis not declaring himself, upon which of the Alternatives he will Treat the Peace. The suspicion of the sufficiency

of

of his Powers, and last of all, his not having fent a Passport for Monsieur Colbert, which was demanded

fo long ago.

I need not tell you how near we are to the end of March, and that if France gets but Two Hours beyond it, before the Marquis hath fatisfied them in these Particulars, they will hold themselves free

from all Obligations of Treating.

The Dutch Ambassadors having at length avowed they have Power to Treat with the Conde de D'hona, we have compos'd a new Project of a Treaty, and offered it to him, wherein we have omitted Two Articles that were in his, to wit, The warranting of all their former Treaties in Germany, and another more material one of entertaining, at our cost, the Sweedish Troops; for recompence of which we have gotten the Conde de Molina and Baron d' Isola to declare, That the House of Austria shall do the fame thing. He hath our Project in his hands, and promises us his Answer in few days. The Dutch Ambassadors perswade themselves, he will do it to our fatisfaction.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, March 13.68.

SIR,

Have received Yours of the 16th. and to your discourse upon the Ratification of the Treaty of Commerce, will say only this, That the Articles are Printed, and the Ratification under the Great Seal, which at first I knew not well how to dispose

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of, but at last I have agreed with the Dutch Ambas-sador, that they shall send for theirs hither, and ex-

change it for ours.

Having received your aforesaid Letter but this Day, I have not had time to dispatch the Power his Majesty hath commanded me to send you, to qualifie you for the Congress at Aix. The Form of it is to be His Majesty's Plenipotentiary there, and Ambassador, if the other Ministers you are to concur with, shall appear under that stile; and the Matter, to do and perform all things in order to the effecting the Peace betwixt the Two Crowns, according to the Mediation; and if the words of the aforesaid Power run fully thus, I do not yet foresee any necessity of adding any Instructions, but sollow the Rule of Solomon, that says, Send a Wise Man of an Errand and say nothing to him: after all this God knows whether ever the matter will be brought to this point.

Our last Letter from Sir John Trevor, give us but faint hopes of the Peace. And France making to little scruple of performing, even where they promise (as the taking of Genap is a sad evidence of it) what can we expect where they do not pro-

mise?

Our Negotiation with the Count de D'hona is driven to a head, and might have been long ago finished, if the Dutch Ambassadors would have confessed they had Power to conclude. Is it not strange to you, they should be without it all this while, when it was promised the Count de D'hona it should summediately follow him, and that we are now within eight days of the end of March, after which, if France resuses the suspension of Arms, our Treaty with Sweden must run upon a new Foot? I have

offered an expedient this day, which His Majesty approves, and I hope it will put a period to this matter to Morrow.

His Majesty is content you should entertain your Treaty with the Marquis Castel Rodrigo; but cares not it should be absolutely concluded, but with Don Juan d' Austria, who will have more Power, more Money, and, we hope, more Indulgence; especially, when he sees of how much use His Majesty may be to him.

By what I have faid to you before of His Majefty's Intention of fending you to Aix, you see there is a necessity of your excusing your felf from going into Holland, as long as there is a possibility of going to the former; the expectation of which cannot

last you many days.

That you may the better know, how to discourse of the Pavilion, in case there be any occasion for it, read the 19th. Article of the Treaty at Breda.

Religion and Miscarriages have hitherto so entertained the House of Commons, that the way of His Majesty's Supply is not yet throughly setled; but sitting de die in diem upon it, as they do, we hope it will quickly be finished.

I am, &c,

P. S.

I am of the same opinion with the Dutch Deputies, who think you do your self wrong in signing on the Right Hand of the Paper, as you write, that on the Left Hand, which is the first in Order

R 4

of Writing, being effecm'd the more Honourable in the figning of Foreign Treaties, and fuch like publick Instruments; tho, I think, we observe the contrary in Bonds, &c. in England.

Part of a Letter from Sir John Trevor to my Lord Arlington.

March 12. 68.

This out weak. In our Conference we observed they fought difficulties, to colour their refusal of any farther Cestation than the end of this March, and insisted on points unnecessary for them to ask, and impossible, as they know themselves, by our Treaty, for us to grant. The French King told the Queen Mother yesterday, that he had appointed the 15th of April to take the Field, and all Orders, and Preparations go on accordingly.

It is a mortal Sin at St. Germains to talk of Peace, and some have been rebuked for the mentioning of it. They take pains yet to perswade us that they desire the Peace, and only fear to be cozened by Spain, who, since the Peace of Portugal, intend nothing else, and that the Marquis Castel Rodrigo knows he shall be dis-

avowed.

I do not much fear a Journey to Aix, for, I believe we shall break upon this Point of the Cessation, and, if the King marches into the Field, I think, I may march home.

At our next Conference we resolve roundly to give them the choice of War, or Peace, and that this

Point of the Cessation must determine it.

Whitehal, March 16. 68.

1. 11. 11.

SIR,

T Have none from you fince my last, wherein I promised you your Commission to go and Treat at Aix, supposing the States will send some body thither in the same quality of Ambassador. We should fend you Money to gild this Character; but I hope your own credit will suffice you for the pre-fent, as your good Talent must furnish you with Instructions. And, knowing the matter so intirely, as you do, there need, I suppose, no other be given you, but to operate in an entire Confidence with him the States shall send thither. If you shall need any further Directions, or Orders from hence, giving me the hints of them, I will take care to fee them dispatch'd.

I had a Letter yesterday from Sir John Trevor of the 21st. with a Copy of one enclos'd from Monsieur de Lyonne to him, and Monsieur Van Beuningen, reciting what had past in a Conference; But, as Sir John Trevor says, not fairly, what they had said, which would oblige them to tell their own

Tales them felves.

It feems France has accepted the Alternative till the middle of May; but, not confenting to the suspension of Arms, it is worth little. They complain the Marquis his Acceptation is conceiv'd in very ambiguous Terms, and fuch as do not positively accept it; but that he accepts to Treat upon the first Member, whereas it was expected he should plainly fay, qu'il cedera a la France les places conquiles dans la Campagne passée avec leur dependences,

that is, That he would resign to France the Places conquered in the last Campaign, with all their depen-

You see what a distrust there is of sincerity, on both fides, and therefore you cannot press Clearness and Perspicuity too much, when you go to Aix. I hope you will establish a way of sending to, and hearing from Sir John Trevor, that may be secure

and expedite.

In my last I told you, I hoped, we should, before this time, be agreed with the Count de D'hona. The Spanin Ambassador was willing to answer for the defraying of the Swedish Troops from the time of the Signing the Treaty, and because the Count infifted upon the Payment of them for Six Months past, His Majesty charged himself with Two of the Months, and prevail'd with the Spanish Ambassador to do the like for Two Months more. But when we came to the Dutch Ambassadors, to press them to fatisfie the Two remaining Months, they refused it positively, declaring their Instructions are against the giving any Money in this ill state that Negotiation is. I am refolv'd to try the Spanish Ambassador once more, whether he will not rather engage for the whole Arrear, than hazard the loss of the Swede, or furnish the Count de D'hona with a pretence of faying he expects new Orders, when the end of March shall be come.

Complaints against Conventicles and from the Adventurers of Ireland have interposed, to divert the House of Commons from finishing the King's Supply, before the Holy-days, some yet hope it

may be done,

Sir John Trevor's

LETTER

Jan To my a ch part

Lord ARLINGTON.

Paris, March 21. S.N. 68.

My Lord,

Ithin an hour after our last Post was gone, I received the Two Packets from your Lordship, which the ill weather had detained on that side, as well as on this.

I return your Lordship my thanks for your news, but I am not pleased to hear they keep always to

one Tune, and, I think, a very ill one.

In my last I gave your Lordship an account of our Conference, whereof I send you here enclosed an Account drawn up by Monsieur de Lyonne, together with the Answer, the King hath thought sit to give, to the desire we made, to enlarge the Alternative, and the Cessation till the end of May.

We desire your Lordship will not conclude that our Conference passed as Monsieur de Lyonne's Paper doth pretend; to which we are preparing to give an Answer, and a new state of the Conference, wherein we will remember our Arguments, which are

wholly omitted in his Paper.

This

This we shall do, that if the Ministers of Germany, in this Court, be ill informed by this Narrative, we may also Communicate ours to oppose it. Your Lordship will see by this Paper, where the matter lies, when our demands are answered by another question, viz. What assurances we will give France, that at the end of the Cessation, Spain shall not refuse the Peace. In the Treaty we are to make with them, they do expect, that, if Spain shall refuse, we shall declare some means to compel them. The means we proposed, and the general Guarranty in our Treaty with the Condition annexed to it, viz. That they shall not enter, &c. they declaim much against, as you will read in his Letter; What we have advised upon, as fit to be done, in reference to the state of this Affair, as we see it before us, your Lordship will find in this inclosed Cypher. Monsieur Colbert parts on Saturday for Aix. We received a Courier last night from Brussels, who brought us the Declaration upon the choice of the Alternative, viz. Les Places conquises, &c. together with an extract of his Powers; but from Sir William Temple no Letter, but an account that he was very ill, and not able to write, which I am extremely concern'd for, both as to his Person, and the Publick Disadvantage.

Here hath been with me to day, Two Deputies (as they call themselves) from the Duke of Lorrain, to desire I would represent his Desire to the King, that in this Peace he may be comprehended, and that the King my Master, would desire it on his behalf: I thought it a strange request, and asked them, if the Duke was not already in Terms of Amity with both the Crowns; They confessed he was, but that it would be an Honour and Advantage

tage to him to be comprehended: I answered, I had no Instruction, nor Commission in this kind, but I would represent his Desire; They pretend great Merit on the Duke's part from the King, and great Alliance. What Complement the King will think sit to pass on him, your Lordship at your leisure, will please to let me know.

Monsieur de Lyonne tells me he has written to

Monsieur Ruvigny about la Roche.

I am, &c.

The Cypher mentioned to be enclosed in the foregoing Letter.

tation to be in very imperfect Terms, and fuch as will give matter of Exception that he hath no Power to subdelegate, but what is derived by a Consequence; and for his Powers though they seem general, yet the form will be excepted against. We have resolved, and this day dispatched a Courier to Madrid with Letters from Van Beuningen to the States Ambassador there, and from me to my Lord Sandwich, if he be there, to represent the necessity of sending full Powers to the Marquis, and a clear acceptance of the Alternative, beyond all exceptions, which we think will be the only Argument to answer their Questions, and lay the matter at their door, and perhaps make Peace.

I defire His Majesty's pleasure, whether he thinks fit to give us any such Power, or to insist upon the Terms of the Treaty without giving surther satis-

faction, and so break off upon their denial.

Mon-

Monsieur de Lyonne to Sir John Trevor and Monsieur Van Beuningen.

1 2000 1 1 20 2 1

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St. Germains, March 19.S.N.68.

A Onfieur Tellier, IVI Monsieur Colbert, and my felf have made a Report to the King of all that passed in the first Conference which we had with you; and I hope, with your favour, that it may be taken in good part (to prevent all equivocating and misunderstanding in so weighty a matter) if I give you the detail of what you in substance spoke to us, and of the answer which was made unto it.

Infifting upon what was contained in your Monsieurs de Lyonne au Chevalier Trevor & Monsieur Van Beuningen.

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A St. Germain Mars 19. S.N. 68!

. with the contract

Messieurs,

Monsieur le Tellier, Monsieur Colbert, & moy avons rendu comte au Roy de ce qui s'est passé dans la premiere conference que nous avons eue avec vous; & vous trou-verez bon; s'il vous plaît, qu'afin, qu'il n'y ait point de quivoque, ou de mêprise, dans une affaire si grave, je fasse icy un repetition succincte de ce que vous nous dîtes en substance, code ce qui y fût rêpondu.

Insistant au contenu en vôtre dernier memoire, laft

last Memorial of the 5th. of this Month you demanded that the King would consent, for the good of the Peace, to prolong the Sufpension of Arms till the end of May, which his Majesty hath already agreed to for all March. And that in like manner his Majesty wou'd declare himself content with the Conditions of the Accommodement of one of the Alternatives till the end of May, which he had offered till the end of March, because the King of Great Britain and the States General, your Masters might employ the rest of that Month, and the other two following here to dispose the Spaniard to fign a Treaty of Peace upon the Foundation of yielding to one of the faid Alternatives, offering on the behalf of your Masters, in case his Majesty wou'd comply with your Two Proposals, to enter at present into a Treaty with his Majesty

du 5. de ce Mois, vous demandâtes, que le Roy eut agreeable, pour le bien de la Paix, de consentir a proroger la même suspension d'entreprises jusqua la fin de May, que sa Majesté a dêja accordée pour tout ce mois de Mars, & qu'il pleut aussy a sa Majesté de declarer, qu'elle se contenteroit pour les conditions de l'accommodement, jusqu'au dernier May, de l'une des alternatives, dont elle avoit offert de se contenter jusqu'a la fin de Mars, a fin que le Roy de la Grande Britagne & Messieurs les Estats Generaux vos Maîtres pussent employer ce qui reste de ce moisicy, & les deux autres suivants, a disposer les Espagnols de signer un Traité de Paix sur le fondement de la cession de l'une des dites Alternatives, offrant de la part, de vos Maîtres, en cas que sa Majesté voulût accorder, vos deux instances, de faire des a present un Traité avec sa dite Ma-(for

(for which you had fufficient Powers) whereby the faid King and States would be obliged, if, by the refusal of the Spaniard, the Peace could not be concluded before the end of May, to enter the Low-Countreys, under the Dominion of Spain with an Army, composed of such a number of Horse and Foot, and Artillery, proportionable thereunto, (as should be at present agreed on by the faid Treaty,) and that the faid Army should act in an hostile manner against the Spaniard, by attacking and taking of Places, and all other Warlike Actions, to force the faid Spaniard to accept of a Peace upon the Conditions of one of the Alternatives, but upon a Prefumption and conditionally only that his Majesty would reciprocally engage himself to the faid King and States, that he would fuspend all hostile Asts in the Low-

jesté (furquoy vous avez les pouvoirs suffisants) par le quel le dit seigneur Roy Gles dits seigneur's Estats s'obligeront a elle, que, si, par le refus des Espage nols, la Paix na peu être faite dans ce terme la de la fin de May, ils feront entrer dans les Pais bas, de la domination d'Espagne, une Armee, composeé de tel nombre de Cavalerie & d' Infantrie, & d'Artillerie a proprotion (selon qu' on en conviendra des a present par le dit Traité) & que la dite - Armee y agira hostilement contre les Espagnols, par attaques, prises des places. & toutes autres actions de guerre, pour forcer les dits Espagnols a la Paix aux conditions de l'une des Alternatives; bien entendu neantmoins, & a condition seulement qu'il pleût a sa Majesté de s' engager, reciproquement envers les dits seigneur Roy & les dits seigneurs Estats, qu'elle suspendra tellement toute action de ses Armes dans les Pais Countrevi

Countreys whilst their Army was there, so that his Majesty, should not receive under his Obedience any Place, Town, or Port which might surrender voluntarily to him.

You may remember, Gentlemen, what we in substance represented to you upon the whole, that nothing could be more contrary to the Peace it self against the Intention of your Masters, than the Plan which you had framed: That it was very evident, Marquis de Castel Rodrigo's design was only to endeavour to gain more time by a fresh Ceffation, by that means to give an opportunity (whilst it lasted) for 10000 Spaniards to march, without any oppolition, under the command of Don Juan of Austria into Flanders, as also for other Succours, which they expected out of Germany: That provided the Marquis, taking the advantage of the re-

Bas, pendant celle de leur Armeé, que sa dite Majesté ne pourra mêmes recevoir sous son obeissance aucune place, ville, ni poste des Espagnols, qui voudroient se rendre volontairement a elle.

Vous vous louviendrez, Messieurs, que nous vous representame, en substance, fur tout ce que dessus, que rien ne pouvoit être plus contraire a la Paix même contre l'intention de vos Maîtres, que ce Plan que vous faisier: qu'il se voyoit clairement, que le dessein du Marquis de Castel Rodrigo n êtoit que d'essayer a gaigner du temps par une nouvelle suspension, a fin de donner lieu (pendant qu'elle dureroit) a la venue, sans obstacles, ni opposition, des dix mille Espagnols naturels, qui passent en Flanders, avec Don Juan d'Austriche, & des autres puissants Secours, qu'en y attend d'-Allemagne: que, pourveu que le dit Marquis, se prevalant de la complaisance, qu'il seait, que le Roy a gard

gard which, he was fenfible, the King had for the Proposals of the King of Great Britain and the States General, might bind his Majesty's hands all the two next Months, wherein he forefees that he shall not be fo well prepared as in the Month of June, he troubleth himself but a very little whether he shall be avowed or difavowed, in Spain, in all that he has now advanced, not only without Powers, but contrary to the Orders which he hath as well upon the acceptation of the Alternative, as touching the place of Assembly at Aix la Chapelle.

That, as to the first Point, all advices from Madrid, of the 25th. of Feb. (which is the day of the depart of the last Courier that is come) do unanimously agree that, after the Peace of Portugal was Sign'd, Ratified, and the Ratification fent already to Lisbonne, and after a Pro-

pour les desirs du Roy de la Grande Bretagne, & des Estats Generaux, puisse lier les mains a sa Majesté pendant les deux mois prochains, ou il prevoit qu'il se trouvera un peu plus d'épourveu de forces, es d'affictances qu'il ne le seroit au mois de Juin, il se sousiera peu d'etre advoué; ou desadvoué en Espagne, de toutee qu'il avance aujourdbuy, non seulement sans pouvoir, mais contre les Ordres qu'il a tant sur l'acceptation de l'Alternative, que touchant le lieu d'assembleé a Aix la Chapelle.

Que sur le premier point; tous les advis de Madrid, du 25. Fev. (qui est le jour du depart du dernier Courier qui en est venu) portent unanimement qu' apres la Paix de Portugal signeé, ratissieé, & la ratification deja envoyeé a Lisbonne, & apres la parolle, que le dit Don Juan a donnée de partir mile,

mise, that the said Don Juan hath given to part infallibly upon the first of March, the Ministers would not so much as hear one Syllable mentioned of the Alternative.

That, as to the fecond Point, the Cardinal Visconti his Holiness's Nuncio, wrote upon the 23d. of Febr. to Abbot Vibo, That they would not have Aix la Chapelle spoke any more of at Madrid, and that, if France would not confent to Treat at Rome, he did not see how the Parties could be brought to any Agreement about the Place of Assembly.

Moreover, That the Queen of Spain hath writ in the last place to the Electors and Princes of the Assembly at Cologn, that she had long since, remitted the whole Assembly at the Pope's hands, to be decided at Rome: That the Courier, who brought this Letter, dated the 16th. of Jan. hath attested to the said

infalliblement au primier jour de Mars les Miniftres ne vouloient pas seulement ouir nommer le met d'Alternative.

Que pour le second Point le Cardinal Visconti, Nonce de sa Sainteté êcrit, du 23d. Fevr. a l'Abbe Vibo, que l'on ne veut point a Madrid ouir parler d'Aix la Chapelle, & que, si la France ne donne son consentement de traiter a Rome, il ne voit point de lieu de faire convenir les parties de celuy de l'Assemblée.

De plus que la Reine d'Espagne à êcrit, en dernier lieu, aux Electeurs & Princes de l'Assemblée de Cologn qu'elle à remis, il y a longtemps, toute l'affair entre les mains du Pape pour être traitée a Rome: Que le Courier, qui a porté cette Lettre, dattée du 16. Janv. a attesté aus dits Electeurs &

Electors and Princes. That it was given him only upon the 28th, and that he parted not from Madrid before the 3d. of Febr. tho the Marquis told the Gentlemen, your Collegues, That, by a Letter the 18th. of Jan. the Queen, his Mistris, had fent him word that fhe approved the choice of Aix la Chapelle: That, to give a farther demonstration that the said Marquis, who is Conscious that he acts contrary to his Instructions (tho, without doubt with a delign to serve his Master in the method he hath taken) hath not made one step but with great timidity, and then only when the pressing Instances of the Gentlemen, your Collegues, have left him no room to recoil, one need only make reflection upon the Paffport for Monsieur Colbert, which hath been demanded, by his Holiness's Plenipotentiary, fince the middle of Fe-

Princes qu' elle luy fût mise en main seulement le 28. & qu'il n'est parti de Madrid que le 3d. Fev. quoy que le dit Marquis ait dit a Messieurs, vos Collegues, que, par une Letter du 18. Jan. la Reine sa Maistresse luy à mandé qu'elle approuvoit le choix de la ville d' Aix la Chapelle: Que pour montrer encores que le dit Marquis qui... sçait en sa Conscience qu'il agit contre ses Ordres (quoy que sans doute dans la pensée de mieux servir son Maître dans le chemin quil tient) n'y fait aucun pas qu'avec grande timidité & lors seulement que les vives instances de Messieurs vos Collegues ne luy laissent plus de lieu de reculier, il n'y a qu'a faire reflection que le passport pour Monsieur Colbert luy à êté demandé par le Plenipotentiare de sa Sainteté des la my Fev. qu'il

truary, but hath not been dispatched before the 29th. and hath not been received at Paris till the 16th. of March: as if Paris were 300. Leagues from Brussels; whereas one may, on a Summer Day, travel it between Morning and Evening: Besides, That the Marquis hath yet, to this day, avoided the shewing of his Powers to your Collegues, being very well affured himself that the general Clause, which he has formerly communicated, whereby the Queen of Spain has thought good that he might act in the affair of the Peace, as she pretends, is not at all sufficient to give him a justifiable Power to delegate another with the Ime Power. If this Power be not particularly specified in his (which his Majesty submits to the Judgment of all the Christian World) then all the Marquis's proceeding is full of Artifice, irregular Motions, Contradin' a êté expedié que le 29. & qu'on ne la receu à Paris que le 16. Mars comment si Paris êtoit a 300. lieues de Bruxelles, bien qu'on puisse y aller du matin au soir en un tour d'êté. En outre que le dit Marquis evite encores aujourdhuy de faire voir son pouvoir a vos dits Collegues scachant fort bien luy même que la clause generelle, qu'il leur y à autrefois montrer, par la quelle la Reine de Espagne trouve bon qu'il puisse agir dans l'affair de la Paix; comme elle feroit, elie même ne suffit pas pour luy donner valablement la faculté de subdeleguer un autre, avec le même pouvoir. Si cetté faculté n'est nommement specifiée dans le sien (dont sa Majesté fait juge toute la Chrétiente) que toutee procede du dit Marquis, plein d'Artifice, de contritemps, de contradicti-

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ctions, and want of Power, and in fine hath no other delign than to get time, in the mean while, for the arrival of Don John of Austria, and the Succours from Germany, and fo cannot possibly fuffer his Majesty, in this conjuncture, if he will follow the Rules of Prudence and Policy, to grant what, without such weighty Confiderations, he would most willingly give to the good of a Peace.

We farther added, That we did not in the least doubt, but that, in the Propofals and Offers which you made to his Majesty, he would observe at the first light, the true Method to have no Peace, was to follow your Plan and your Project. For, to fay as you do, after the end of May we thould attack the Spaniards with 25. Regiments of Foot and 5000. Horse; but is it reasonable, at the same time, that his Majesty, who may attack ons, de deffaut de pouvoir, & enfin, qui n'a pour but que de gaigner du temps pour donner lieu cependant a l'arrivée de Don Juan d'Austriche, & des Secours d'Allemagne, ne permet pas a sa Majesté en ce rencontre, si elle veut suivre les regles de la Prudence & de la bonne Politique, d'accorder ce que, sans des considerations si fortes, elle donneroit tres voluntiers au bien de la Paix.

Nous adjoutames, en suite, que nous ne doutions pas que dans les Propositions & Offres, que vous faisiez à sa Majesté, elle ne remarquat d'abord que le vray moyen de n'avoir point le Paix êtoit celuy de suivre vôtre Plan & vôtre Projet. Car, de dire, comme vous faisiez, apres la fin de May, nous attaquerons les Espagnols avec 25. Regiments d' Infantrie, & 5000. Chevaux mais il faudra, au même temps, que sa Majesté, qui peut les attaquer S 4 them

them perhaps with 100-000. Men, should remain with his Arms a-cross. Besides, This would be to demand of his Majesty an eternal fuspension, rather than for two Months only: In like manner to ask his perpetual confent to the Alternative, and not for the same two Months; fo that thereby, you will shew the Spaniards the way that they ought not to yield to the Alternative, because that the worst which can happen, upon their rejecting of it, will be the loss of some Places, which you may take from them, and which they know before-hand, you must be obliged to restore unto them, and consequently they will be very easie upon that score, because that, besides that by this means, they will be best secured against the Arms of this Crown, they will have a farther advantage, that you must supply them with Garrifons, and fo they can

peutêtre avec 100000. hommes, demeure les bras croisés. Outre que c'êtoit demander a sa Majesté une suspension eternelle, & non pas simplement de deux mois; luy demander aussy son consentement eternel a l'Alternative, & non pas pour les mêmes deux mois, vous enseigneriez par la vous mêmes aux Espagnols qu'ils ne devoient pas mêmes accorder la dite Alternative, d'autant que le pie, qui pouvoit leur arriver en la refusant, seroit de perdre quelques places, que vous leur prendriez qu'ils scauroient par advance que vous vous seriez obligés de leur rendre, & dont, par consequent, ils servient eux mêmes bien aises; par ce qu'outre que, par ce moyen, ils les auroient mises, en toute seureté, contre les Armes de cette Couronne, ils y auroient l'avantage que vous entretiendriez les Garrisons, & qu'ils pour idention : et all

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then make use of those Men in the Field, which they must otherwise have been obliged to keep and maintain there. But moreover (fay we) it does admit of a great difpute whether you may take those Places from them; for they will have a more confiderable Army than yours: And, after all, pray what would follow in case your Army should be beaten and defeated? would you pretend still, upon the Principles of Tealousie, which Monsieur Van B. hath established so forcibly against the continuation of his Majesty's Progress in the Low-Countreys, that, in this case, his faid Majesty might not once dream of revenging you; but should always remain in a condition of having neither Peace, nor War; and that he flould tamely wait the pleasure of the Spaniard to accept of Peace?

In fine, Gentlemen, we agree with you that

roient alors se servir à la Campagne de celles qu'ils auroient autrement ête obligés d'y tenir, & de les y faire subsister. Bien plus (dîmes nous) il est mêmes fort douteux, si vous leur prendriez ces places; car. ils auront des forces plus considerable que les vôtres: Et, apres tout, qu'arriveroit il si vôtre Armée êtoit battue & diffaité? pretendriez vous encores sur les principes de Falousie que Monsieur Van B. nous êtablissoit si fortement contre toute continuation des Progres de sa Majesté aux Pais Bas, que dans ce cas la même sa dite Majesté ne peut songer a vous vanger; qu'elle demeurat tousjours en cet êtat la de n'avoir ni Paix, ni guerre; & que'elle attendit encores oysivement la commodité des Espagnols de vouloir la Paix.

Enfin, Messieurs, nous convinmes avec vous que

all you have proposed might be good upon a prefumption that the Spaniard would infallibly condescend to the Peace, so that it might be Concluded and Ratified before the end of May; but we have represented to you that their proceedings (considering at the same time, what is done in reference to Portugal) leave no room to believe that they have fuch a thought; or, at most, that there can only be conceived a dubious and very uncertain Hope; or rather that, one may certainly averr, they will not at all confent to a Peace, when they understand the King hath bound his hands after fuch a manner, that it is not in his Power to attack them, and therefore it can't be dispensed with by the Laws of Prudence, that his Majesty should determine to return a politive Answer to your Two Demands, that is to fay, To confent

tout ce, que vous proposez pouvoit être bon sur la presupposition, que les Espagnols donneroient infalliblement les mains a la Paix, en sorte quelle peut être faite & ratifiée avant la fin de May; mais nous vous representâmes que leur procede (considerant mêmes ce qu'ils viennent de faire du côté de Portugal) ni donne pas lieu de croire qu'ils ayent cette pensée; ou, tout au plus, qu'il ne s'en peut concevoir qu'une esperance fort douteuse & fort incertaine, ou, plutôt, qu'il se peut dire certainement qu'ils ne consentiroient point a la Paix, quand ils apprendroient que le Roy se seroit lié les mains aneles pouvoir plus attaquer, '& partant qu'il étoit indispensable par toutes les loix de la Prudence qu'avant que le Roy peût ce determiner a faire une rêponse precise, sur vos deux instances, c'est a dire, de consentir a l'Arterna-

to the Alternative, and the suspension of Arms, till the end of May, before his Majesty be well informed what the King of Great Britain's and the States intentions are, in relation to those meafures, which he must take joyntly with them, in case that, through the default of Spain, the Peace might not be concluded before the end of May; His Majesty (that he take such a Resolution as may not expose Him to great inconveniencies) having a particular Interest to take a perfect Prospect of the whole Affair in all the accidents that may likely happen; that so at prefent a Purvey may be made of all the possibilities and difficulties alledged on your part, upon the Estate of the Affair after the end of May, before he report on his fide, the poffibilities and difficulties, in reference to what is defired of him, between this and that time.

tive, & de la suspension d'attaquer de places jusque's a la fin de May, que sa Majesté scent au vray quelles étoient les intentions, du Roy de la Grande Bretagne, & de Messieurs les Estats, sur les mesures qu'elle auroit a prendre avec eux en cas que la Paix, par la faute des Espagnols, n'ent peu être faite & ratiffiee avant le dernier May; sa Majesté (pour prendre une resolution qui ne l'expose pas a des grands inconvenients) ayant une notable interest de voir, d'une seule vene, toute l' affaire dans tous les cas qui peuvent y arriver, affin que des a present on pourvoye a tous les facilités, ou les difficultés apportées, de vôtre part, sur l'êtat de l'affaire apres la fin de May; dévant apporter, de la sienne, des facilités, ou des difficultés, a ce qu'on defire d'elle, entre cy & ce temps la.

And thereupon, Gentlemen, we proposed Two Questions to you, The First, To know whether your Masters thought that the King should lie always under an obligation not to pretend to any thing from the Spaniards besides the Alternative; or how long you desire, by the Treaty to be made with you, that His Majesty should be obliged unto it.

Secondly, If you mean that the Spaniards refufing the Peace, His Majesty must eternally sufpend the progress of his Arms against the Low-Countreys; or when they may, by your confent, begin to act with yours towards forcing the Spaniards to a Peace, And what Terms he shall be under then, if the obligation His Majesty was under for the Alternative, had ceas'd, as it was reafonable it should after the end of May.

To this you were pleas'd to Answer that

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Et la dessus, Messieurs nous vous simes deux questions, la premiere pour sçavoir si vos Maîtres entendoient que le Roy demeurât eternellement lié a ne pouvoir pretendre des Espagnols que l'Alternative; ou jus qu'a quel temps vous desireriez par le Traité qu'on feroit avec vous, que sa Majesté sy'obligeât.

Second, Si vous entendiez que les Espagnols, refusant la Paix, sa Majesté suspendit eternellement l'action deses Armes aux Pays Bas, ou en quel temps elles pourroient de vôtre consentement commencer à agir avec les vôtres pour forcer les dits Espagnols a la Paix, & a quelles conditions elle se feroit alors & l'obligacion & sa Majesté a l'Alternative avoit deja cessé comme il êtoit juste quelle cessat des la fin de May.

A cela il vous pleût de nous rêpondre que vous ne you you found nothing in your Instructions that could make way for His Majesty's satisfaction upon these Two Questions; and that your Masters had thought of nothing but what related to the finishing the Peace before the end of May.

We replyed thereunto by shewing you what that Treaty would be, which the King might make wich His Britannick Majesty and their High and Mightinesses, which speaks but of a very doubtful case, as is that, that the Spaniards would accept the Alternative before the end of May, and speaks not one word of another case, that is very probable, which is, That they will not accept the faid Alternative in that time: from whence we concluded that it was necessary (since there is time enough for it) you should, as foon as possible, receive more ample Instructions from your Masters upon the measures,

trouviez rien dans vos Instructions qui vous peut donner lieu d' êclairir sa Majesté sur ces deux interrogats & que vous Maitres n' avoient songé qu'a ce qui regardoit la conclusion de la Paix avant la fin de May.

Nous y repliquâmes en vous representant quel seroit donc ce Traité informe que le Roy pourroit faire avec sa Majesté Britannique & leurs Hautes Puissances, le quel ne parleroit que d'un cas fort douteux comme est celuy que les Espagnols accepteront l'Alternative avant la fin de May & ne diroit pas un seul mot d'un autre cas fort vraysemblable, qui est, qu'ils n'accepteront pas la dite Alternative dans ce terme la d'ou nous conclumes qu'il êtoit indispensable (puis qu' aussy bien le temps suffit a cela) que vous receusses promptement de vos Maîtres des Instructions plus amples sur les mesures, we must joyntly take, touching this last Point, before the King may explain himself in the First; that is to say, upon your two Instances contained in your Memorial of the 5th. of this Month.

The King nevertheless, after we had given him an account of all what had past, having the goodness to approve all we had faid and reprefented in his behalf, commanded me to let you know from him, that he has ordered Monsieur Colbert to part without fail in Three Days making what hast he can towards Aix la Chapelle with one Coach only, to carry him thither, leaving the rest of his equipage to follow after.

That His Majesty, the more to testifie with what fincerity he goes on with the Peace, and that he desires to gain it, as soon as possible, since time is become so precious, and

que l'on devra prendre enfemble touchant le second cas, avant que le Roy puisse avec prudence s'expliquer sur le premier, c'est a dire sur vos deux instances continues dans vôtre memoire du 5. de ce mois.

Le Roy cependant apres le compte que nous luy avons rendu de tout ce qui s'est passé & apres avoir eu la bonté d'approuver tout ce que nous vous avons dit & representé sur ses interests, m'a commandé de vous faire sçavoir de sa part qu'il à ordonne aujourdhuy a Monsieur Colbert de partir dans trois jours infalliblement pour aller aux plus grandes journées qu'il pourra a Aix la Chapelle avec le seul carosse dont il a besoin pour luy conduire, faisant apres suivre le reste de son equipage.

Que sa Majesté pour têmoigner de plus enplus avec quelle sincerité elle marche dans le chemin de la Paix, & qu'elle desire mêmes d'y gaigner jusques aux moindres instants d'un

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not to finish it by Artifices and affected delays, as is done at Brussels and Madrid. And as His Majesty (if he had had but little regard to the advancement of the Peace) had a fair opportunity of doing, not only under a specious, but very reasonable pretext, that before he can return you any Answer, or make any Declaration of his Intentions, he expects the necessary explanations he demanded of you, from your Masters. His faid Majesty (notwithstanding the considerations which might hinder him) has commanded me to declare to you in His Name, in the first place, that, for the good of the Peace, and facilitating it, as much as is possible on his part, he will content himfelf, (for his fatisfaction for the Rights fallen to the Queen) to the 15th. day of May inclusive, with one of the two Alternatives, which he had of-

temps, devenu desormais si precieux; & non pas le consommer par des subtilities, ou par des longueurs affectées, comme on le fait a Bruxelles & a Madrid, & comme sa Majeste (si elle se souçioit peu d advancer la Paix) auroit un si belle occasion de la faire, sous le pretexte non seulement specieux mais raisonable, qu'avant que vous rendre aucune réponse ou faire aucune Declaration de ses Intentions; elle veut attendre les éclercissements si necessaires quelle vous a demandes de celles de vos Maîtres. Sa dite Majesté. (non obstant ces considerations qui pourroient l' arrêter) ma commandé de vous declarer en son nom, en premier lieu, que pour le bien de la Paix & pour la faciliter de sa part autant quilluy est possible, elle se contentera encores (pour sa satisfaction des droits êcheus a la Reine) jusqu au quinzième jour de May inclusivement de l' une des deux Alternatives, dont elle avoit cy devant tered

fered to be fatisfied with, before, to the last of March, provided the Treaty, to be made thereupon between him and Spain, be Sign'd, Ratified, and the Ratifications exchang'd before the 16th. day of May. In which you may easily obferve (Gentlemen) that the time given is more than enough to finish all what is to be done, if the acceptation, which Monfieur the Marquis Castel Rodrigo has already made of the faid Alternatives, be fincete and agreeable to his Orders, for a good Courier goes in Seven Days from Paris to Madrid, and from the 19th. of March to the 15th. of May is 57. days.

In the Second Place, to make His Majesty's sincerity appear in this Declaration, he is willing, even to Morrow, to enter into a Treaty with the King of Great Britain and the States General upon your full Fowers: by which he

offert de se contentir, jusqu'au dernier Mars, pourveu que le Traité qui se doit faire la dessus entre elle & les Espagnols soit signé, ratifié, & les ratifications êchangées avant le 16. jour de May, en quoy (Messieurs) vous pourrez aisement remarquer que le temps qu'elle prescrit est pluque suffisant pour tout ce qui est a fairé, si l'acceptation que Monsieur le Marquis de Castel Rodrigo a deja faite des dites Alternatives a êté sincere & conformé à ses Ordres, car un bon Courrier va en sept jours de Paris à Madrid, & du 19 Mars, au 15. May il y a 57. jours.

En second lieu, que pour faire voir la sincerité de sa Majesté en cette Declaration, elle est prête de faire des demain un Traité avec le Roy de la Grande Britagne & les Estats Generaux sur vôtre plein pourvoir, par le quel elle

will oblige himself to be contented with the faid Alternative to the 15th. of May inclusive; in which shall be inserted, word for word, the Treaty of Peace, to be made with the Spaniards, upon the Foundation of the faid Alternatives; your Masters taking upon them to obtain of Spain, in good form, the Signature and Ratifications, in fuch time, that they may be exchang'd before the 16th. of May.

In the Third Place, That His Majesty, from this instant, gives his Royal Word to our Holy Father the Pope, and to all the King's, Potentates and Princes in Christendom (and will accordingly make an Article, conformable thereunto, in the Treaty to be made with your Masters) that he will, bona fide, restore to the King of Spain all the Places and Posts which he may be in poffession of the last day of March (from which time

s'obligera de se contenter de la dite Alternative jusquaudit 15. May inclusivement, dans le quel Traité on inserera mot a mot le Traité de Paix qu'elle doit faire avec les Espagnols sur le fondement des dites Alternatives, vos Maitres se chargeant d'en rapporter en bonne forme laSignateur & les Ratifica> tions d'Espagne dans un temps que celles cy puissent s'eschanger avant le 16. May.

En troisième lieu, que sa Majesté donne, dez a present, sa parolle Royalle a nôtre Sancte Pere, le Pape, & a tous les Roys Potentats & Princes Chrêtiens (& en composera mêmes un article en cette conformité dans le Traité qu'elle pourrafaire avec vos Maitres) qu elle restituera de bonne for an Roy d' Espagne toutes les Places es Postes que les armes pourroient avoir occupé depuis le dernier jour de Mars (au quel la sufthe suspension of Arms determin'd) to the faid 15th. day of May inclufive, without pretending even to that day, to higher or more advantageous Conditions, for Peace, than those of one of the two Alternatives, on condition that the Spaniards (as has been faid) may, by that time, have confented to yield one unto him, and that the Ratification of the Treaty, which should be made with them, should be exchang'd before the faid 16th. of May.

You must own (Gentlemen) that you your felves, who were fo convinced by the confiderations, which were reprefented to you, in our Conference, that you cannot reasonably ask a positive Answer of the King to your demands, before that, by larger Instructions, which ought to be fent you, you find out a method to fatisfie His Majesty upon the Questions we made you, you

pension d'entreprises aura cessé) jusqu'audit jour 15. May inclusivement sans pretendre jusqu'a ce jour cy des plus hautes & plus avantageuses conditions de Paix que celles de l'une des deux Alternatives pourveuque les Espagnols (comme.il a ête dit) ayent alors consenti a luy en ceder une, & que les Ratifications du Traité qu'elle en aura fait avec eux ayent êté eschangeés avant le dit jour 16. May.

Advouez, (Messieurs,) que vous mêmes qui parûtes si convaincus par les considerations qui vous furent representées en nôtre conference de ne pouvoir raisonablement, demander au Roy une réponse precise sur vos demandes qu'apres que par une ampliation d' Instructions qui vous seroit envoyée; vous auriezeu le moyen d' êclairir sa Majesté sur les questions que nous vous avions faites, vous n'auriez presques ozé would

would scarcely have prefumed, to hope, to fee fo great, fo important, and fuch favourable Declarations, for the advancement and conclufion of the Peace, as these which His Majesty thought fit I should offer you in this Letter. But, in fine, without, at prefent, being any further obliged than to the end of March, he puts the Peace still into your Power, upon the same conditions to the 15th. of May, as if he had forgot that he conquer'd the French County, and he has spoke most clearly and without any ambiguity, or intricate. terms, being willing to give to all Christendom new and effective Proofs of the fincerity, wherewith he wishes the speedy restitution of the Publick Repose, and his great moderation in the Conditions of the Agreement, in case that the Spaniards will make use of one or the other (as

ésperer de si grandes, si importantes, & si favorables declarations, pour l'avancement voire pour la conclusion de la Paix que celles que sa Majesté atrouvé bon que je vous fasse par cette Lettre. Car. en fin, fans sy être jusqu'a present obligée que jusques à là sin de Mars elle met encores la Paix entre vos mains aux mêmes conditions jusqu'au 15. May; comme si elle avoit oublie d'avoir conquis la Franche Comté, & elle vous en parle clairement & sans ambiguité, ni termes captieux, ayant voulu donner a toute la Chrêtienté de nouvelles preuves effe-Etives & de la sincerité, avec la quelle elle souhaire le prompt restablissement du repos public, & de sa grande moderation dans les conditions de l'accommodement, en cas que les Espagnols vueillent se prevaloir de l'une & de l'autre dans un espace de temps lequel (comme il

has been already taken' notice of) in fuch a time as was thought more than fufficient to put his good intentions in execution. Nevertheless the other of the King's Commissioners and my felf will wait for your larger Instructions, upon the explanation we have required of you, and which you know to be necessary that we may go on further, and concert, and take other measures together (as also with the Electors and Princes of the Empire, who have fent to His Majesty, and have so much interest in this affair) concerning the dangerous point, which is fo much daily to be fear'd, that the Spaniards flattering themfelves upon the feparation of Portugal, and having conceiv'd great hopes,upon Don John's arrival, and the Succours from Germauy, chuse rather to keep Christendom in pain than rid themselves of all confusion by accepting the

à deja êté remarqué) se trouve plus que suffisant pour reduire à effet ses bonnes intentions. Cependant Messieurs, les autres - Commissaires du Roy & moy attendrons l'ampliation de vos Instructions sur les écleircissemens dont nous vous avons requis, & que vous cognoisses être fi necessaires pour pouvoir passer outre, a concerter & prendre ensemble les autres mesures (comme aufsy avec Messieurs les Electeurs & Princes de l'Empire qui ont deputé a sa Majesté. & qui ont tant d'interest en l'affaire) touchant la dangereux cas qui demeurs toujours si fort a craindre que les Espagnols flattés de la separation du Portugal, & ayant conceu de grandes esperances de la venue de Don Juan & des secours d' Allemagne, ne choisisent plutot le parti de tenir la Chrétiente en trouble que de se tirer de tout embarras en acceptant des Conditions; dont Conditions; the equity and moderation of which, on the part of the King, they find plainly authorized by the Judgment, which his Britannick Majesty, and their High and Mightinesses have made in the Treaty, at the Hague, in January last. Upon all which I remain,

la moderation, de la part du Roy, & l'equité se trouve plainement authorisées par le jugement que sa Majesté Britannique & leurs Hautes Puissances en ont fait dans le Traité de la Haye du mois de Janvier dernier. Sur ce demeure.

Gentlemen,

Messieurs,

Your most affectionate

Vôtre tres humble & tres

Humble Servant,

139 121 13

Affectionné Serviteur,

De Lyonne.

De Lyonne.

Minsieur Van Beuningen to the most Christian King.

11 april 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -

HE Ambassador and I Envoy of the King of Great Britain and the States General, here under written respectively, have Orders to represent to His Majelly that the faid King and States, their Masters, having observed that his most Christian Majesty conceives some doubt of the validity of the Marquis of Castel Rodrigo's Powers, as also of the Sincerity of the Intentions of the Queen Regent and Council of Spain, have thought fit to offer themselves as Guarantees (in like manner as the underwritten have done in their Names) of the fufficiency of the faid Marquis his Powers, and to assure His Maje-By that in case the Queen Regent of Spain (conLe Chevalier Trevor & Monsieur Van Beuningen au Roy Tres Chrêtien.

the building in L ES sousignés Am-bassadeur & Envoyé Extraordinaires du Roy de la Grande Britagne & des Estats Generaux des Provinces Unies respectivement, ont Ordre de faire sçavoir a sa Majeste que le dit Roy & les dits Estats, leurs Maîtres, ayans remarque que sa Majesté tres Chrêtienne doutoit & de la validité des pouvoirs du Marquis de Castel Rodrigo & de la Sincerité des Intentions de la Reine Regente & du Conseil d'Espagne, ont trouvé a propos de se rendre Guarants (ainsy qui. les sousignés le font en leurs Noms) de la validité des pouvoirs du dit Marquis, & d'assurer sa Majesté qu'en cas que la Reine Regente d'Espagne (contre toute trary

trary to all expectation) does not approve, nor admits for good, the acceptation of the Alternative made by the faid Marquis, or may not be altogether fatisfyed, but refuseth to ratifie what may be Treated hereafter, and concluded by her Deputy at Aix la Chapelle, or any where else, as there may be occasion, the said King and States, upon that Supposition, will incessantly, with their utmost Power, employ all their Forces, by Sea and Land, to oblige the King and Kingdom of Spain to do it to the fatisfaction of his most Christian Majesty.

This is what the underwritten have Orders to fignifie, with all diligence, to his Majeffy: and they Hope that this may contribute to make him fenfible of the fincere Intentions of their Masters. And that His Majeffy will make no further difficulty to concert Measures with them, for

ésperance) n'approve pas, & ne tienne pas pour bonne l'acceptation de l'Alternative faite par le dit Marquis, ou ne soit pas satisfaite & refuse de ratifier ce qui pourra être traité en suite, & conclu par son Deputé a Aix la Chapelle, ou aileurs, s'il en êtoit besoin, le dit Roy & les dits Estats, en ce cas la, se serviront, incessamment & avec toute la vigueur posfible, de toutes leurs forces; par mer & par terre, pour obliger le Roy & le Royaume d'Espagne de le faire a la satisfaction de sa Majesté tres Chrêtienne.

C'est ce dont les sousignés ont eu Ordre de donner en toute diligence avis a sa Majesté: & ils esperent que cela contribuera a luy faire cognoître la sincerité de l'Intention de leurs Maîtres. Et que sa Majesté ne fera plus aucune difficulté de prendre des mesures avec eux the advancement of the Peace, upon the Foot, which hath been propofed, and to grant the Prorogation of the ceffation of Arms, which the faid King of Great Britain and the said States, and the Princes of the Empire, together with them, have folicited with fuch pressing instances, to the end that nothing may alter the good difpofition which appears for the Conclusion of the War to his Majesty's satisfaction, without any further effusion of Christian Blood; and suffer Christianity, to enjoy thereby an Universal Peace, which is a Happiness she hath not enjoyed for many Ages, and which the cannot expect, without a Miracle, but by the good Intentions and generofity of His Majesty:

Paris 26. March 68.

Signed,

J. Trevor, Van Beuningen.

pour l'avancement de la Paix, sur le pied, qui a êté proposé, & d'accorder la Prorogation de la cessation d'armes, que le dit Roy de la Grande Britagne, & les dits Seignieurs Estats, & les Princes de l'Empire avec eux font solliciter avec de si vifues instances, a fin que rien ne puisse alterer la bonne disposition ou tout se trouve pour terminer cette guerre au contentement de sa Majesté, sans une plus grande effusion de Sang; & faire jour la Chrêtienté, par la, d'une Paix universelle au dedans, qui est un bien dont elle n'a pas jouy en pleusieurs siécles, & qu' elle ne peut attendre, apres Dieu, que des bonnes intentions, & de la generosité de sa Majesté.

A Paris le 26. Mars, 68.

Signé

J. Trevor, Van Beuningen.

SIR,

Whitehal, March 19.68.

SIR,

T Have received Yours of the 23d, with your Opi-I nion upon the Proceedings of France, in both your Cyphers, which we have found exactly in your New One. It must be the fault of our Writers if they understand it less than yours: I have examined them upon it, and they promise the mistake shall be opened to you, that it may not be made hereafter, and that it be not made in Sir John Trevor's Letters, whose rule, it seems, differs something

from yours.

·Here inclos'd you receive a duplicate of your Power to Treat at Aix under the Signet only, which we suppose will be as available as that which is gone under the Broad Seal, and the Dutch Ambassadors tell us Monsieur Beverning will meet you at Aix from the States. I confess, I fear, the case there will happen to be no better than as you suppose it. We have all the reason in the World to doubt that France intends nothing more, in all these Transactions, but the throwing the Odium of the continuance of the War upon Spain, and we fulpect that even the restoring of the Castle of Guenap is an Argument they will use to the World for the fortifying that opinion It must be therefore your care to continue pressing the Marquis to all possible facility, on his fide, (as you have hitherto very fuccessfully done) to take that advantage from France, and to engage thereby the States to engage more frankly in the War with Spain, upon a despair of the Peace from France.

282. The Earl of Arlington's Letters

I have been going and coming, these Five Days, betwixt the Ambassadors, in order to the engaging the Swede. The Spanish Ambassador saith he hath an ample Power for it; but fays he is restrained by an Instruction not to proceed to a conclusion, but by the Marquis his Approbation. For this Reafon he propos'd Two Days ago, and 'twas accepted by us, that he should be indemnissed as to this point by his Majesty's writing, in his own hand, to the Marquis, answering to him for the Conde de Molina's concluding without his leave, and warranting his doing fo, upon the importance of the Affair. I shall know this Evening, both from the Spanish and Swedish Ambassadors, why we have not concluded it, and I will add the Reason of it to this Letter.

In a former Letter I told you His Majesty was content you should leave your Treaty with the Marquis unsinished for the Reasons therein expressed; and yours expressed in your Cypher, confirm him much more in this resolution. I do assure you there wants no circumspection, on our side, in cultivating the good Intelligence betwixt Us and the States. And I, in my own particular, have done it so industriously, that the Ambassadors have made me many Complements thereupon, and assured me they have written no less to the States their Masters, which I am glad of, for the common Cause sake, if they have done it.

Thus far I writ to you Yesterday, upon March 20. the mistake of the Post-day, and to day having been a day of much Devotion, especially with the Spanish Ambassador, I have not seen him. The Dutch Ambassadors I have, and had long discourses with them, of which I will give you an account in my next,

next, we coming to no conclusion for the present. Amongst other things they have communicated to me, Monsieur de Witt's Letter to you of the 26th. S. N. Upon the whole matter, if the Marquis will not enable the Conde de Molina to be very Bountiful and Liberal to the Swede, as well for what is past, as what is to come, we shall not be able to bring any thing to pass, nor so speedily as the Concernment of Flanders will require. And if the Marquis does not in the like manner very particularly instruct the Conde de Molina, wherein he expects most expresly the Application of Ours and the States Succour, whatever our Intentions may be, Flanders will not be able to reap the fruit of them.

The Dutch Ambassadors tell me that, at my defire, they shall have Power sent them from their Masters to agree with Don Juan d' Austria and Uls, in case his Highness lands here; and if we on our fide fee he passes the Chanel without touching in England, this latter business must be perform d by you there. I wish you could cut your felf into Three Parts; to satisfie our Obligations at Aix, at Brussels, and at the Hague; fince it is impossible for us to help you from hence, in any of the Three Functions. God give you good luck to your skill in them all, and the many occasions to shew the Truth wherewith:

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Sir William Temple's

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Lord ARLINGTON.

will not hande to reap the true it " and M Oney from hence is not to be had before Don Juan's coming, or the Pawn of their Towns. I believe I could bring the Marquis to Sign an Agreement for it, obliging the King at the fame time to a certain Preparation towards their, Affistance; but I consider, that any such private Treaty might give jealousie to the Dutch, and perhaps, the Marquis might make use of it, to let them fee that we had advanced further than they in the Engagement, having that Opinion, that, if we we were once engaged, the Dutch must follow, so that to Sign an Agreement before we can touch the Money may do us harm, and can do us little good. I suppose what Money we touch in private, must come from the Stores Don Juan brings over in Specie, and what we receive on that, to be lent on the Towns, must be agreed by a common concert with the Dutch, who will expect to detain a share for defraying their own charges. I defire suddain. directions whether I shall Sign a Treaty with the Marquis, obliging Spain to furnish us with Three

Three Millions of this Countrey Money, and his Majesty to set out a Fleet of Sixty Ships for their Defence, in case of France's pursuing the War: And, if it seems sit to do it, tho I see no Money ready, whether I shall acquaint de Witt with it as soon as it is done. For, I think, what most imports us is to prevent all jealousies, the Dutch may take from any particular Treaties between us and the Spaniards: And, if the notice goes not into Holland from me; I much doubt it will from the

Marquis.

Since what goes before in Cypher, I have received a Packet from Paris, and fee by Sir John Trevor's Letter, but more by Monsieur Van Beuningen's, that there is no hopes of prolonging the Truce, and confequently that the War is inevitable. All what can be further done feems, for England and Holland to tell the French King joyntly, That, fince all the difficulty he makes is upon the Marquis his Powers, and belief that Spain will disavow him, they defire the Truce may be prolonged for fuch a time, in which they may procure a direct answer from the Court of Spain, which they undertake to do; but, if the French King refuses this, to tell him boldly, That the first Pace he makes to attack the Spanish Netherlands, they will move their Forces in its Desence. I doubt the design of France is, if they can, to divide Us and the United Netherlands by the Proposal of our joyning our Forces with France against Spain, in case of their refusing the Peace, which they know the United Provinces were disposed to before our late Treaty, and perhaps to provoke us by Infolencies, at Sea, to break out before the United Provinces, in hopes, the Dutch feeing Us

once engaged, may be content to be quiet. But fure the main of our business is, to go joint Paces with Holland, and keep them up in the best Temper we can; and for that end it may be necessary for me to go thither, as well as upon the Marquis his Instances; which are to press their Assistance upon the First March of the French, and to Negotiate the Money Business upon the Pawn of their Towns. Therefore I desire my Letters may continue to be directed to Monsieur Nipho.

Brussels, March 23. S. N. 68.

Monsieur de Witt to Sir William Temple.

Hague 26. March, N. S. 68.

SIR,

77 Ours of the 18th. of I this Month came fafely to my hands. And tho fome urgent Affairs have hindred me from anfwering you fo foon after as I would; yet I have not omitted to communicate my Thoughts and Judgment to the Deputies of the States upon the King of France's Answer of the 9th. of this Month, and, upon the whole, to impart to you, and ask your advice in what remains to be Treated with the Marquis Castel Rodrigo. I am perswaded that you will agree with me, That there are two important

Monsieur de Witt au Chevalier Temple.

A la Hay 26, Mars, N. S. 68.

Monsieur,

J'Ay bien recen la vôtre du 18. de ce Mois. Et quoyque des occupations pressantes ne m' ayant pas permis de vous rêpondre incontinent apres; je n' ay pas laissé pourtant de communiquer aux Deputés de l'Estat mes pensées & mon jugement de la rêponce du Roy de France, du 9. de ce Mois, & sur tout de vous en faire part, & de prendre vôtre conseil sur ce que reste a Traiter avec le Marquis de Castel Rodrigo. Je suis tres persuadé que vous juges avec moy, qu'il y a deux points tres importants, qui doivent être Points Points which ought to have been adjusted before now, and upon which all the good fuccess, we can wish for, absolutely depends. That is to fay, In the first place, the Pawn of the Places along the Meuse with the Forts in Flanders, and in the fecond, the intire engagement of the King of Sweden in our Alliance; which, in my opinion, cannot be brought to the defired end without the first. And tho it is the faid Marquis, who ought to press the one and the other, nevertheless it so happens that, being press'd himself, he seems to neglect them. You may be better instructed in the present State of the King of Spain's affairs than I, and you will judge by the confequence, whether it is possible or imaginable that they should obtain the end of their Bufiness without borrowin a good Summ of Money. As for my own part, I am affur'd, that,

adjustéz, il y a long temps; & dont tout le bon success, que nous pouvons esperer dans le grand affair, depend absolutement. Sçavoir, en premier lieu, celuy de oppignoration des Places au bord de la Meuze, avec les Forts en Flandre; & au second, celuy de l'engagement entier du Roy de Swede dans nôtre Liason; lequel, a mon jugement, ne peut être conduit à la fin souhaitté, sans le primier. Et quoy que c'est le dit Marquis, qui devoit presser l'un & l'autre, si est ce pourtant, qu'en êt ant pressé luy même, il semble les negliger. Vous serez mieux instruit de l'Estat present des affaires du Roy d' Espagne que moy, & jugerez, par consequent, avec plus de fondement, s'il est imaginable ou possible, qu'ils vienent a bout de leurs affaires, sans un prêt d' une bonne somme d' Argent. Quant a moy, je tiens pour assurer qu', a

without it; they will not only be incapacitated from gaining Succours from the Swede; but they will not be able to put their Troops into any condition to make the least resistance against their enemies. The time too it felf feems fo precious to me in this Business, that already by the loss of that which is elapsed since you took the Pains and Care to exhort his Excellency by your Letters from the Hague, to forward the Pawn, Two Millions won't have that effect now which one would at that time. Befides that, he can't be ignorant, the Composition of the Republick is fuch, that, in the end, tho his Excellency will be resolved on his part, vet there are still Weeks requir'd to pass an affair here, which touches the Purses of all the Provinces: And, I am much mistaken, if the French King will have so much complaifance then, as to

faute de cela, non seulement ils ne pourront pas se prevaloir de secours Suedois, mais que même ils ne seront pas capables de mettre en aucun état leurs troupes pour faire le moindre resistance a leurs ennemis. Même le temps me lemble, en cecy, si pretieux, que deja, par la perte de celux qui est êcoulé, depuis que vous prêtés la Pein & le Sou d'exborter son Excellence par vos Lettres de la Have. de vouloir avancer la dite oppignoration, deux Millions ne feront pas' tant d' effect que chaque Million auroit fait en cette season la. Outre, qu'ilfaut Sçavoir, que le corps de cette Republique est de telle composition, que quand a la fin jon Excellence seraresolue de son côté, il faudra encore des semaines pour faire passer icy une affair qui touche la bourfe par toutes les Provinces: Et. je me trompe fort, si le Rov de France aura la complaisance de nous octroyer

allow us the opportunity, which we have vainly let flip by our own neglect. If you are of the same Sentiment, I should intreat you to represent it very earnestly to his Excellency that he will ruine the whole Affairs of the King his Master by his irrefolution and delay: And that in a little time they will be past all remedy if he continues the same Measures. It is requisite that the Swedish Army should be presently put into a condition, to be capable of performing the Service which ought to be expected from it. And it is to be lamented that the Money, by which the Soul ought to be inspir'd into this Body, is still so far to feek. God knows whether it can be help'd vet tho we were to conclude the Contract for the Pawn to day! I difpose the States as much as possibly I can, to Liberality; but they begin to make objections against

alors, le temps que nous faisons écouler inutilement par nôtre negligence. C'est pour quoy, si vous êtres de ce même sentiment, je vous supplie de representer a son Excellence tres vivement qu' elle ruine les affaires du Roy son Maître, par son irresolution, & par sa lenteur: Et qu' en peu de jours, elles serent sans remedé, si elle continue ce même train. Il est temps que l' Armée Swedoise soit dêja mise, en bon êtat pour être capable de rendre le Service, que l'on en doit tirer. Et il est tres fàsheux que l'argent, par la quelle l'ame doit être inspirée à ce corps, est encore si loign à cérsher. Dieu sgait si l'on y pourra encore remedier quand même on concluroit le contract de l'oppignoration jourdhuy! Je dispose tant, que je puis, les Esprits des Estats a la liberalité; mais on commence à me faire des objections, qu'il

me, as if I espous'd the Interest more than Spain it felf; That it is better to employ Three Millions in one's own Countrey, and amongst one's own Subjects, than to fend One out of doors: That Spain will the more endeavour to fend Money into their Low-Countries, when they shall have no hopes of getting it from hence, and others of the same nature. However I will not omit pressing, and causing, by our Deputies, the said Affair to be press'd with the Marquis, fince, I am very well affur'd, that for want thereof we lose the Swede, and abandon the Defence of the Low-Countreys.

It is more now than a Month fince his Excellency let me understand, by you, That he thought it very necessary that, immediately before all other things, we should concert together the means requisite for their Defence, and to carry

'qu'il semble que j' y prende plus d'interest que l'Espagne même: qu'il vaut mieux employer trois Millions dans son pais, & entres ses propres Subjects que d'en envoyer un au dehors: que l'Espagne s' evertuera mieux, a envoyer de l'Argent dans son Pais Bas, quand', elle n' aura pas l'esperance d'en pouvoir toucher icy & semblablez. Je ne laisseray pas pourtant de continuer a presser, & a faire presser, par nos Deputez, au pres de son Excellence la dite affair, d'autant, que je suis persuadé, que faute de cela, l on perd la Suede, & l'on abandonné la defence des Pais Bas.

Il y à plus d'un Mois que son Excellence me fit mander par vous, qu'elle jugeoit tres necessaire que Sans perte de temps & devant toutes chosez l'on concertat ensemble les moyens dont on le serviroit pour leur defence, & pour agir de concert avec la 11 2

on

on the faid Concert with Vigour necessary against France. You may remember that you very well approv'd my Aniwer, which was, That, if the King of France, after his Excellency had accepted our Propositions, should fly back, or feek Evalions, then it would be very just, and much to the purpose to Concert, on the part of the King of Great Britain and the States, with his Excellency the manner whereby we should act in the King his Masters Territories. And, fince the King of France still refuses, by his last Answer, of the 19th. of this Month, the conrinuance of the Cessation of Arms, methinks there is a necessity that all things should be prepar'd for such a Concert. That the Pawn, and the lending a good Sum of Money were refolv'd: That the Treaty with the Swede, and the neighbouring interested Prin-

Vigeur requiré contre la France. Il vous souviendera sans doute que vous approuvier fort ma rêponse qui pourtoit, que, si le Roy de France apres que son Excellence auroit accepté nos Propositions venoit a reculer ou a chercher des êchappatoires, alors il seroit tres juste & tres a propos que de la part du Roy de la Grand Bretagne & des Estats l'on concertat avec son Excellence la maniere dont on agiroit dans le Territoire du Roy son Maître, Et puisque le Roy de France refuse encore par sa derniere réponse du 19. de ce Mois la continuation de la cessation des Armes; il semble que le temps requiert que tout fût dêja preparé pour un tel Concert. Que l'oppigneration & le prêt d'une bonne somme d' Argent fût arrêté, que la Traité avec la Suede & autres Princes voissins & interessés fût

ces was concluded: That the Marquis had given you, and our Deputies an exact information of the present State of his Militia, and of the Garrisons of the most important Places, as also of the success of that great Levy, which the Baron of Bergeyck talk'd so much of (at that time when he was with me, and we put into bis, and Ambassador Gamarra's hands, the Copy of our Treaties.) And, as · I am told, 'tis in a manner all vanish'd into Air; partly, by the Knavery or Thefr of those who were intrusted with the Money to raise the Troops; and partly, for want thereof. And that we think of means to remedy these miscarriages, which without doubt will be found in fome fort, through the whole business. It is very indecent, and contrary to all Rules, that we, who have an inclination to furnish him with Money, as the first and principal Remedy for all his Sores, O D. L

conclu, que le Marquis ent donné une information tres exacte a vous & a nos Deputéz de l'estat present de sa Milice & de la garde de ses places le plus importantes comme aussy du succes de cette grande Levée, dont Monsieur le Baron. Bergeyck nous parlatant (lors que thez moy nous mêmes entre les mains de l' Ambassadeur Gamarra & les siens la Copie de nos Traités.) Et, qu' lon me dit, être allée en fumée pour la plus part; partie par la mauvaise foy, ou. larun de ceux, qui avoient touché des deniers pour lever les regiments, & partie, faute d'Argent, & que l'on songeat aux moy= ens pour remedier aux defaults 'qui s' y troveront sans doute quasi par tout. Il sera mal seant, & contre la methode ordinaire que nous, qui avons inclination de lui fournir de l' Argent, primier & principal remedé a touts ses manx, l'allions prien d?

should go and beg him to accept it of us. But methinks it would be more proper for him, who has the greatest occasion for it, to use this method. And, fince his Excellency feems more cold in this matter than any other, I refer my felf to your Judgment, whether it would not be convenient that you carry your felf a little warmly therein, that this point may speedily be determin'd, which must visibly be the first Spring to fet the whole Machine in motion. And as to the other, we have dispatch'd, a great while ago, fuch Orders, Instructions and Powers to our Ministers in England that, the first being concluded, the effect thereof will without doubt occasion a speedy conclusion with the Count de D'hona; and of the Triple Alliance to be made between England, the Swede, and this State. We fail not in the mean time to affemble our

en vouloir de nous. Mais il me semble que ce seroit plus dans l'ordre qué cette priere vînt du côte de celuy qui en a fort besoing. Et, puisque la froideur de son Excellence semble en cecy grande qui en toute autre chose, je me remets a vôtre jugement s'il ne sera pas a propos que vous y apportier un peu de chaleur, pour faire terminer promptement ung affair, qui doit visiblement être le primier resort qui fera mouvoir toute la Mai. chine. Et, quant a l'autre point, nous avons envoye; il y a long temps, tels Ordres, Instructions & Pouvoirs a nos Mini-Gres en Angleterre, que, le premier êtant conclus, l'effect de ces movement fera sans doute la prompte conclusion avec Monsieur le Comte de D'hona, & la Triple Liaison que se doit faire entre, BAngleterre, la Suede, & cet Estat. Nous no manquons pas, cependant, de ufaire i affemble nos Troupes vers rid the rot ylurn

Troops towards Bergen op Zoom, and also to form another Body towards Zutphen, as you will hear more at large from our Deputies, who are with you, and who will not fail to entertain you upon every thing that relates to the common Cause; whereto referring my self, I remain,

SIR,

Your most Affectionate

Humble Servant,

les quartiers de Berg op Zoom, & auffy de former un autre Corps vers le quartiers de Zutphen, comme vous serez plus amplement informé par Messeurs nos Deputés, qui sont aupres de vous, & qui ne manqueront pas de vous entretenir sur tout ce que touchera la Cause commune, à quoy me remettant, Je demeureray,

Monsieur,

Vôtre tres Humble & tres

Affectioné Serviteur.

John de Witt. Johan de Witt.

The state of the state of

Whitehal, March 23. 68.

SIR,

C Ince my last I have received yours of the 27th. and feen, in the Dutch Ambassdors hands, what Monsieur de Witt wrote to you of the 26th, wherein he feems to lay the blame very hard upon the Marquis that there is not an end yet made of the Bargain of the Loan Money. The Spanish Ambassador, on the other side, and the Baron d' Isola charge the States as strongly, upon the delay, saying, Their additional demands of Damne, &c. shews plainly they have no mind to conclude with the Marquis. In the mean time this, or fomething worse must be a Cause that we cannot come to a Conclusion with the Swedish Ambassador; and, however the Marquis may understand it there. We are amazed Spain will flick at any Sum of Money that may affure that Crown to them in all Events.

We had Letters yesterday from Sir John Trevor, of the 29th. S. N. which give us no clear light to judge what is like to be their conclusion. We tell them, from hence, the only Touchstone to try them by, must be France's consenting to the Suspension of Arms; who still object against it, saying, The Intentions of Spain are not for the Peace, That the Marquis deals unsincerely with them, and undertakes for things he knows he shall be disavowed in Sir John gave us some hopes of continuing the Suspension, yet 12, or 15, days, beyond the end of March, in which time he hopes We, or Spain, with Us, may beget some expedient that may, at least, clear

clear Us in the Opinion of the German Princes, if

not convince France.

We know not what to think of Don Juan's delay, In what condition would the Affairs of Flanders have been now, if we had not treated with the Hollander? And yet in Madrid, as I told you in my last, they do nothing but declare against our Treaty at the Hague. Let them say what they will, if Don Juan does not immediately arrive with Money, and good store of it, and the Pawn be not made in Holland, Sweden will be lost to Spain, and we shall not be gotten with any effect to it. I need not enlarge any more to you upon these matters, supposing it is possible you may be gotten to Aix before this overtakes you.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, March 27. 68.

SIR,

THE freshest I have from You is of the 27th.S.N. which I acknowledged in my last, and God knows where this will find you. For Montieur de Beverning being gone to Aix, 'tis possible You are so too; but, till I hear it from your self, I shall not put my self upon writing very particularly to You. For which reason, I do not acquaint you with those new Qualifications we have sent to Sir John Trevor by the recommendation of the Dutch Ambassadors, by which we hope to obtain not only the Cessation, but the Peace also. The noise of them may possibly give some offence to Spain; but the reality

reality and substance will not. For, if Spain does what they have promised, and what we have undertaken they shall Perform, they can receive no prejudice from what we Promise if they do not Perform.

Here hath been a rumor, this day in the Town, of Don Juan's having passed the Chanel, but, upon examination I found no ground for it. Your Lady Dined with me this day, and shewed me Three Lines of your last Letter, wherein you ask to be instructed in the Ceremonial Part of your Negotiation at Aix, I can give you but one Rule in it, viz. To form your Meetings so as to avoid all Competitions and Rivalships for Place; which it must be the Dutch Ambassador's part to Negotiate fairly betwixt you, because he can never come into the Competitions.

Iam, &c.

whitehal, March 30. 68.

The same of the land

SIR

Ast Night I received Two of Yours, of the 30th. of March, and April the 3d. And, according to your desires, have herewith dispatch'd a New Power for You in the Quality of Envoy Extraordinary, to those Letters you sent me of your Commerce with Monsseur de Witt. The Dutch Ambassadors have this Day added their late Answer to Yours dated April the 4th. and this Asternoon we have been together with them in debate upon the sending to You Monsseur de Lyonne's late Project for the Peace, to have You offer it to the Marquis

to be Sign'd, which we wish he would do in the Terms it is propos'd without any alteration; because, by that means, France could have no pretence to go off from it. But, because it is likely he will on his side insist upon a Guaranty for the Peace, we have charged our felves to agree, to Morrow, upon an Instrument, and fend it to you with a Power to Sign it together with the States Deputies. And this we take to be a shorter way to the Peace, than that of Aix, of all which you shall have a more particular Account by an Express within a day or two, presuming you follow Monsieur de Witt's Advice, not to make any haste to Aix, where I suppose, little or nothing will be done. The Letters from Madrid, of the 14. March, faid no more of Don Juan's coming away, than that he was preparing himself for it; and this day, from Sea, we hear that Monsieur de Beaufort is abroad with Twenty Ships to way-lay him.

Being so far as you are there from the War, we think any Propositions of Peace ought to be acceptable to You; especially since the Marquis must be long ago convine'd that Holland will not be lead against their will into the War, and consequently never leave finding out Expedients for the Peace at a greater Price than Spain, the longer it is delayed. His Majesty sent for the House of Commons this Afternoon, to quicken them in finishing the Money Bill, and to tell them they should not sit beyond

Whitsuntide.

1 am, &c.

the state of the state of the state of

Monsieur de Ly- Le Projet du onne's Project. Monsieur de Lyonne.

7 Hereas the De-V lays and difficulties, which must have attended the examining of different Rights, Pretensions and particular Exceptions of the Two Kings, would extremely retard the Conclusion of the Treaty, and defer the Benefit which all Christendom does expect and may receive, it hath been Covenanted and Agreed, as well in prospect of a Peace, as to put an end to those prefent differences, which have inflamed the War, That the most Christian King aforesaid shall have, possess and really enjoy all those Places, Forts and Posts which he took and fortified during the

D'Autant que les lon-gueurs & difficultés, qui se seroyent rencontrées si on fût entré en discution des divers droits, pretensions, & exceptions respectives des dits deux Roys, eussent pen beaucoup retarder la conclusion de ce Traité, & differer le bien, que toute la Chrétienté en attend, & en recevra, il a êté convenu & accordé tant en contemplation de la Paix, que pour terminer les differents presans, qui ont rallumé la guerre, Que le dit Seignieur Roy tres Chrétien retiendra, demeurera saisé & jouira effectivement de toutes les Places, Fortes & Postes que ses armes ont occupées, ou fortifées pendant là last last years Campaign. That is to fay, The Fortress of Charle-Roy, the Towns of Binch and d' Atte, the Fortress of Doway, the Fort de Scarpe, Tournay, Oude-Narde, Liste, Armentiers, Courtray, Berg and Furnes, comprehending the extent of all their Bailliwicks, Chasteleins, Territories, Governments, Appurtenances and dependencies, by what name foever they

may be called.

The faid Places, Towns and Fortresses of Charle-Roy, Binche, Atte, Doway, Fort de Scarpe, Tournay, Oude-Narde, Liste, Armentiers, Courtray, Bergand Furnes, their Bailiwicks, Chasteleins, Governments, Precincts, Territories, Domains, Seigneuries, Appurtenancies, and Dependencies by what name foever they may be called, shall remain, by this present Treaty, to the faid most Christian King and his Successors, and those having Cause irrevo-

Campagne de l'année passée. A scavoir, la Fortresse de Charle-Roy, des Villes de Binch & d'Atte, des places de Douay, Fort de Scarpe, Tournay, Oude-Narde, Lisle, Armentiers, Courtray, Berg & Furne, & toute l'êtendué de leurs Baillages, Châteleines, Territoires, Prevôtez, Appartenances & dependances, de quelque nom qu'elles puissent être appellées.

Les dits lieux, Villes & Places de Charle-Roy. Binch, Atte, Douay, Fort de Scarpe, Tournay, Oude-Narde, Liste, Armentiers, Courtray, Berg & -Furne, leurs Baillages, Châtelleines, Gouvernances, Prevôtez, Territoires, Domaines, Seigneuries, Appurtenances & Dependences, de quelque nom qu' elles puissent être appellées, demeureront, par le present Traité de Paix, au dit Seignieur Roy tres Chrêtien, & a ses Successeurs, & ayant cause irrevocablement & a tous-

cably

cably and for ever, &c. as is settled by the 41st. Article of the Pyrenean

Treaty.

The faid most Christian King, immediately, upon the Proclamation of the Peace, shall withdraw his Troops from the Garrisons of all Fortresses, Towns, Castles and Forts within the County of Burgundy, commonly called le Franche Comte, and shall really, truly and faithfully restore to his Catholick Majesty all the faid County of Burgundy, without referving or retaining any part thereof.

The faid most Christian King shall, in like manner, restore to his Catholick Majesty all the Places, Forts, Castles and Ports which he hath, or may gain till the very day that the Peace is proclaimed, wheresoever they may be situate, those Places only excepted which by the present Treaty ought to remain to his Christian King shall be said to his christ

jours,&c. Comme au 41. Article du Traité des Pyrenées.

Le dit Seignieur Roy tres Chrêtien, aussi tôt apres la publication de la Paix, retirera ses Troupes des Garrisons de toutes les Places, Villes, Châtaux & Forts du Comté de Bourgogne vulgairement appellée le Franche Comté, & restituera réellement effectivement & de bonne foy a sa Majesté Catholique toute la dite Comté de Bourgoigne, fans y rien referver n'y retenir.

Le dit Seignieur Roy tres Chrêtien fera ausst restituer au dit Seignieur Roy Gatholique toutes les Places, Fortes, Châtaux, & Postes, que ses armes ont ou pourroient auoir occupé jusqu' au jour de la publication de la Paix, en quelque lieu qu' elles soient scitués, a la reserve des places & fortes, qui doivent demeurer, par le present Traité a sa Ma-

stian

stian Majesty, as hath been above recited; as also his most Catholick Majesty shall restore all the Places, Forts, Castles and Posts which he may take till the day that the Peace is proclaimed, wherefoever they may be fituate.

Their Majesties give their confent that all Kings, Potentates and Princes, who please to enter into a like Engagement, may give to their Majesties their Promises and Obligations of Guaranty, for the execution of all that is contained in the present Treaty.

It hath been Covenanted, Agreed and Declared that nothing is hereby revoked in the the Pyrenean Treaty (that only excepted which concerns Portugal, with whom the faid Catholick King hath fince concluded a Peace) any further than it hath been otherwisedisposed in this, jesté tres Crêtienne, ainsi qu'il a êté cy dessus dit; Comme pareillement sa Majesté Catholique fera restituer a sa Majeste tres Chrêtiené toutes les Places, Forts, Châtaux & Postes qui ses armes pourroient avoir occupé jus qu' au jour de la publication de la Paix en quelque lieu qu' elles soient situés.

Leurs Majestés consentent que tous les Roys, Pottentats & Princes, qui voudront bien entrer dans un pareil l'engagement puissent donner a leurs Majestés leurs promesses & obligations de Garantié de l'execution de tout le continu au pre-Sent Traité.

Il êté convenu accordé & declaré qu' on n' entend rien revoquer du Traité des Pyrenées (a l'exception de ce qui regarde le Portugal, avec le quel le dit Seignieur Roy Catholique a depuis fait la Paix) qu' entant qu'il en aura êté autrement disposé en celuy cy pur la cession des by parting with the Places abovefaid; yet fo, that no Party may acquire any New Right, or may receive any Prejudice, as to their respective Pretences, in any Matters, whereof no express mention is made in this present Treaty.

places susdites, sans que les parties ayent acquis aucun nouveau droit, ou' puissent recevoir aucun prejudice sur leurs pretentions respectives; un toutes les choses, dont il n'est point fait mention expresse pur le present Traité.

Whitehal, March 31. 68.

SIR,

A Ccording to my Promise last Night, I herewith fend you a Copy of Monsieur de Lyonne's Project, which you are, together with the States Deputies to press the Marquis Castel Rodrigo to Sign, unless he will chuse rather, which we suppose he will not, to fend Power to Monsieur Van Beuningen and Sir John Trevor to Sign it at Paris. And because we foresee he will not consent towards the Peace upon what terms foever, unless he can secure his Master from another War. We agreed with the Dutch Ambassadors to send you likewise a Power to warrant and secure to the Marquis the Peace in general Terms, according to the Draught herewithal fent you, from which you are not to vary in Substance. tho you may in small Circumstances, as the inserting the very Peace in it according to the inclosed Articles, or changing the Manner as you please, so you do retain the Substance, wherein you perceive

there is a further Guaranty to follow after the conclusion of the Peace. We have acquainted the Spanish Ambassador and the Baron de Isola, with our Proposition, but they seem not much to like it, therefore you may suppose they will give the Marquis ill impressions concerning it; but the time is come wherein the Marquis must either make the Peace or War: Towards the latter he is very ill provided, therefore methinks he should not hesitate upon the former.

In our Letters last Night to Paris, we agreed to direct our Ministers to press the King of France to suspend his Demolition of the Forts at Dole and Gray. It is certainly a most unjustifiable proceeding, but, perhaps, not an ill Argument that they will

make the Peace.

I am, &c.

P. S. The Dutch Ambassadors do this Night send an Express to the Hague, to obtain such a Power for their Deputies at Brussels, as is herewith sent you.

Whitehal, April 3. 68.

SIR,

Receiv'd one from You of the 1st. O.S. which I am forced to acknowledge so, because it had no date. It complains, and with reason, of the Project made in Holland, of constraining the Spaniard, much beyond the degrees, or Specification expressed in Our Treaty, which made us here reject it when

'twas proposed, especially the latter part of it, relating to a Republick, and Cantonizing the Spanish Netherlands, indeed betwixt France and Holland, and with no advantages of Honour, or Profit to his Majesty. But on the other side, it is plain to us that, if we do not accommodate our felves to Holland, in giving some fair Answer to the King of France's Two principal Questions, expressed in Monsieur de Lyonne's of the 19th. past, we are not only in danger of losing the Princes of Germany, but even Holland it felf; who feem refolv'd, tho they do not speak it very plainly, either to make the Peace upon any even shameful Terms towards Spain, or else to return to the Thoughts you found them ' in, when you went first to the Hague, of dividing the Prey of the whole Low-Countries with France. And this is that I frequently say to the Conde de Molina, and the Baron d' Isola, when they discourse to me their diffatistaction in all Holland's Propositions for the Peace; which I tell them they ought to accept of upon any Terms how unfecure foever; I mean, with relation to that Member of the Alternative which the Marquis hath accepted. For, at least, they will get some breathing time for the prefent, and when the Peace is made, it will be the Interest of Holland especially to see it warranted sufficiently; if they refuse this, I ask them what party they will take? Have they a means without, and perhaps against Holland to secure the Swedes? Can England suffer it self to be led into the War, lying under fuch Debts, and with 3000001. yet only promised to support it? Are the Affairs in the Spanish Low-Countreys yet in a condition of refifting 15. days march of the French: Army? Does the Emperor yet shew himself to as to make the World

World believe he is allyed to the Crown of Spain? If the Marquis cannot answer you well all these Questions, you may, methinks, easily convince him that he must make the Peace, since he cannot make the War, and that he must not wonder at us if we rather chuse to follow Holland, in some indecencies towards Spain, fo the Peace may be attain'd by it, than suffer them by a despair of our conjunction, to go over to France, to the utter ruine of the Spanish Low-Countreys; and perhaps to no less for our Selves, if France and Holland can find it their interest to conspire to our destruction.

The effect of all this Discourse is to awaken You to prepare the Marquis to be wife for himfelf, and to interpret favourably what we do in their concerns. Herewith I fend you a new Parchment to carry to Aix, having understood that Monsieur Colbert goes thither with that Character, and that Sir John Trevor writes, they in France have warned him not to look that their Ambassador will give the hand to

Envoys when they come to visit him.

By the next Post I shall be able to fend You an account of our last Instructions to Sir John Trevor, which, how displeasing soever they may be to Spain, the Marquis will, I hope, remember he may always exempt himself from them, by making good what

he hath promised.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, April 6. 68.

SIR,

N Saturday Night last I received Yours of the 10th. which brought us the good News of the arrival of the Spanish Courier with all the Power the Marquis desired, the want of which hath made the French fo confidently fay they would make the Peace, and offer his Excellency accordingly the Project for it, which, if he either Signs himfelf, or fends Power to the Ministers of the Mediation to do at Paris, we shall immediately either see the Peace, or a final desenganno. The Belief of this last makes the Holland Ambassadors press more warmly than they did before the Agreement with the Conde de D'hona; and Monsieur Meerman charges himself with drawing up the Project which he Promifes shall be ready before the Conde de Molina's Power can be here to indempnifie us, notwithstanding all his Professions and seeming Concernment to make haste. I know he will not conclude the matter till he hears that France hath totally rejected the Peace, and that the Agreement for the Loan is Sign'd and Ratified. Both he and the Conde de Molina press Us to make ready our 4000. Foot, and His Majesty hath, this The Conde. Evening, given his Order for them. promifes Mony shall not be wanting, upon condition we will keep the Dutch Ambassadors in ignorance of it, least the Example should make them pretend to the like.

Don Bernardo Reall brought His Majesty a Letter from the Marquis, intimating a likelihood of his waiting upon him here, since France hath denyed

him

him a Passport. I will mind His Majesty of answering it by the first occasion, and assuring his Excel-

lency of his welcome.

I am told, and from a very good hand, the States are going to warn the Prince of Orange out of his Lodgings at the Hague, and to take his Stables from him. You know how tender His Majesty hath been of pressing them to do any thing for him inconsistent with the Maxims of their present Government, if His Majesty's discretion should expose his Nephew to fuch a Mortification, what would his Highness, and all standers by say of it, especially in a time when England and Holland are so united? His Majesty is loth to enter into any Expostulation in this matter, till he knows the Truth of it, which he thinks he cannot better come by, than by your questioning Monsieur de witt upon this Subject, and deriving your curiofity therein from common fame. As likewife to know what kind of Figure his Highness shall take in this Campaign, in case the Holland Army take the Field. I pray fail not in your first Letter to Monsieur de Witt to take up this matter and let me have an account of it as speedily as you can.

We hear a Tempest dispersed Don Juan's Fleet as soon as it got to Sea, and that the same or such like Weather had sent part of Monsieur de Beaufort's into Rochelle, but we have only weak Foundations

for either of these News.

I am, &c,

London, April 10.68.

SIR,

I Have Yours of the 13th. to acknowledge but little else to add, except the Warm Conversation we have had this day with the Count de D'hona, in the presence of the Dutch Ambassadors, who after he had, with much justice, complained of the delays we have used toward him, closed at last as we could wish in all things, but the last regulation of the Sum for what is past and to come (which we are to adjust to Morrow Morning) and, much to our wonder, on all fides, to fee that Crown, which hath had a more mercenary Reputation than perhaps it deserved, should in such a Conjuncture keep it felf so fair and clear to its first Profession. But now when we have brought the Matter thus far, and that the States are willing to joyn with our Master in fecuring the Payments to the Swede, the Marquis his Power does not appear, or will not be owned to be here to indempnifie us.

We are in the same condition for the 4000. Foot, we are raising. The Spanish Ambassador hath promised privately to surnish the Moneys; but yet they appear not, when matters go thus towards the War, is it possible the Marquis can delay the Peace.

Sir John Trevor, in his last of the 14th saith he was in hopes they should make it, if the Marquis would proceed frankly, and we give him leave to accompany Monsieur Van Beuningen in the steps he proposed, and had Authority from his Masters to make. We have done it, but neither yet will I tell you what

what they are that you may, with a better Conscience, yet persist, Swearing you know not what they are, and with a better grace bewail them, if they be a little more indecent to Spain than we can well justifie. After all, 'tis said, We are not in a leading State, and if we had not followed Holland, so close that they could not lofe us, perhaps Spain might have lost them.

A Rich Fleet is come from Smyrna, and others from the West-Indies, yet none of them can tell us any news of Don Juan, or Monsieur de Beaufort.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, April 13. 68.

SIR,

HE same day I received Yours of the 17th. an Express came hither from Sir John Trevor with the Treaty Sign'd at Paris,

which is to be Sign'd at Aix: all Vid. Mr de Ly, which I suppose were in your onne's Project. hands as foon, and perhaps before

this can overtake you at Bruffels. You will also be gone thither, and I hope the rest will be concluded in an Hours Time. And, if the Marquis had not fent a Gentleman thither already in Pomp, I dare fay he would direct him to Sign it in his riding Boots, Puis qu'il ny a plus rien à merchander, Because he hath nothing more to do. And, after all is done, if Spain can get a good Guaranty from its Neighbours, which, methinks, Holland should be industrious in, as well as the rest, they will have much X 4

much to bless God that they are so happily deliver-

ed from this Campaign.

One thing I could wish, you had credit enough with the Marquis to obtain, that he would, for the security of the House of Austria, and for our Honour's sake, enable us to comply with the Swedes in the Treaty we have here made with the Count de D'hona: without which he must go off, and consequently that Crown be eternally disobliged, which France will not in its next attempt,

leave in a state cercher partie.

One thing more I must presume to advise the Marquis to, that, if Holland does not joyn frankly, and sincerely with us, in making a good Guaranty for this Peace, and such a one as may not only keep the War out of Flanders, but out of the rest of Christendom. Don Estevan de Gamarra should threaten the States that the King his Master will throw up all the Low-Countreys into the hands of France, rather than be the Guardian only of their Frontiers, whilst France makes the War upon other Members of the Spanish Dominions.

I am, &c.

A Provisional Treaty
between the King of
Great Britain and
the States General,
on the one part;
and his most Christian Majesty on the
other: in order to
the Peace between
France and Spain.

Un Traité Provisional entre le Roy de la Grande Bretagne, & les Estats Generaux de l'une part; & le Roy tres Chrêtien de l'autre, pour achever la Paix entre France & l'Espagne.

HE King of Great Britain and the States General of the United Provinces, of the Low-Countreys, having fent in the end of February, Van Beuningen and. Sir John Trevor, respe-Crively their Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary to the most Christian King, to make him an offer of employing their Care and Offices for the speedy establishment of the Publick Repose, by the conclution of a good Agreement be-

E Roy de la Grande
Bretagne & Mefsieurs les Estats Generaux
des Provinces Unies des
Pais Bas, ayant Envoyé
a la fin du mois de Fevrier
les Sieurs Van Beuningen
& Trevor respectivement
leur Ambassadeur & Envoyé extraordinaire au Roy
tres Chrêtien luy offrir d'
employer leurs Soins &
leurs Offices pour le prompt
rêtablisement du Repos Public par la conclusion d'un
bon Accommodement entre

tween him and the Catholick King; and the faid most Christian King having at that time kindly received the Offer of the said King of Great Britain and the faid States; declaring to the faid Van Beuningen and Trevor, that, for their Masters sake, he continued still in a resolution of agreeing to the making of a Peace upon the fame Foundation, of one of the Alternatives, which they had proposed at the end of the Campaign the last year; that is to say, Either that the Spaniards should leave him in posfession of all those Places, Forts and Posts, which he had taken the last Campaign, together with their dependances, or that they should grant him an Equivalent by giving up to him Franche Comté, (or in lieu thereof the Dutchy of Luxenburgh) Cambray and Cambresis, Doway, the Fort de Scarpe, Aire, St.Omer, Berg, Furn and Link,

luy & le Roy Catholique; & le dit Roy tres Chrêtien ayant des lors agreablement receu les Offres du dit Roy de la Grande Britagne & des dits Seigneurs Estats declarant aux dits Seignieurs Van Beuningen & Trevor qu' en consideration de leurs Maîtres, il persisteroit a se contenter encore de faire la Paix sur le même fondement de l'une des deux Alternatives dont il s' êtoit expliqué des la fin · de la Campagne de l' année passée, a sçavoir ou de la cession que les Espagnols luy feroient des Places, Forts & Postes que ses armes avoient occupées pendant la dite Campagne & de leurs dependances, ou bien d' un Equivalent consistant en la cession de la Franche Comté (ou en sa Place du Dutché de Luxembourg) Cambray & Cambrelis, Doway, le Fort de Scarpe, Aire, S. Omer, Berg, Furn & Link, avec leurs Depenwith their Dependances. It hath, fince that, come to pass that by the Care and Offices of the faid King of Great Britain and the States General, the Marquis of Castel Rodrigo, Governour of Flanders, by vertue of his full Power to treat a Peace, hath accepted, in the name of the faid Catholick King, the first part of the two faid Alternatives, and declared to Sign himself, or by his Subdelegate, a Treaty of Peace conformable to the Project, which hath been offer'd him by the Ministers of the King of Great Britain and the faid Estates, who are at Bruxelles. Pursuant thereunto, the faid Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary, perceiving the matter proceed io fairly, have made fresh instances to his most Christian Majesty that he would confent to a ceffation of Arms till the last day of May next following, in order to gain a convenient dances, il seroit depuis arrive que, par les Soins & Offices du dit Roy de la Grande Bretagne & des dits Seigneurs Estats le Marquis de Castel Rodrigo, Governeur des Flandres, en vertu de son plein pouvoir de Traiter la Paix, auroit accepte au nom du dit Roy Catholique, le premier membre des dites deux Alternatives cy dessus dites, & declare d'être prêt de signer, ou faire signer par ses Subdeleguez un Traité de Paix conforme au Projêt qui luy auroit êté presenté par les Ministres du Roy de la Grande Bretagne & des dits Seigneurs Estats, qui sont a Bruxelles. Ensuitte de quoy les dits Ambassadeurs & Envoyé Extraordinaires, voyant l'affaire si bien acheminee, auroient fait de vives instances a sa Majeste tres Chrêtienne de vouloir bien consentir a une suspension d' Armes jusqu' au dernier jour de May prochain, affin de donner un temps con**fpace**

space of time for finishing the faid Treaty, according to the usual Forms: and his Majesty having declared, at their request, that, in the present condition of Affairs, he could not, without doing himfelf the last prejudice, grant the same, tho the faid King of Great Britain and the faid States gave him all the affurances, which he could conceive to be necessary, that the Peace would infallibly succeed, both as to the foresaid Conditions, and the time limited therefore; and the faid Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary have offered thereupon to his most Christian Majesty that the King of Great Britain and the States would be Guarantees of the Promise, which they had brought him on the behalf of the Marquis of Castel Rodrigo, upon the acceptation of the first part of the Alternative; and fay, that by this Guaranty, which

venable pour ashever le dit Traité, selon les formes accoûtumées: & sa dite Majesté ayant declare sur les dits instances que, dans l'Estat present des affaires, elle ne pouvoit l'accorder, sans le faire des prejudices extremes a moins que le dit Roy de la Grande Bretagne & les dits Seigneurs Estats luy donnassent toutes les seuretez, qu'il jugeroit luy être necessaires, pour l'infallible success de lay Paix, aus dites Conditions, & dans ce temps susdit; & les dits Ambassadeur & Envoyé Extraordinaire ayant la dessus offert a sa Majesté tres Chrêtienne que le Roy de la Grande Bretagne & Messieurs les Estats luy seroient Garants des Paroles, qu'ils luy avoient portées de la part du Marquis de Castel Rodrigo, sur l'acceptation du premier membre de l' Alternative & dit que par cette Garantié, qu' ils avoient pouvoir de

they have power to Promife, they are fully authorifed and empower'd to give to his said Christian Majesty all the fatisfaction and fecurity requisite, and what he can demand of the faid Infallible Success; the most Christian King hath hereupon nominated and deputed the Sieur de Tellier, Counsellor in all his Councils, Director of his Orders, Secretary of State, and of his Majesty's Commands: the Sieur de Lyonne in like manner, Counsellor in all his Councils, Director of his Orders, Minister and Secretary of State, and of his Majesty's Commands: and the Sieur Colbert, Counsellor in all his Councils, Controuler General of all his Finances, Treasurer of his Orders, and Supervisor of his Buildings, instructed with full Power to Treat with the faid Van Beuningen and Trevor, having the same Power, to Concert together the faid Securities, promettre ils le trouvoiens pleinement authorisez & en Estat de donner a sa dite Majesté tres Chrêtienné toutes les satisfactions & seuretez requisés,& qu'elle pouvoit desirer de l' Infallibilité du dit Success ; le Roy tresChrêtienne auroit la dessus nommé & deputé le Sieur Tellier Conseillier en tous ses Conseils, Commandeur de ses Ordres, Secretaire d' Estat, & des Commandments de sa Majesté: Le Sieur de Lyonne aussy Conseillier en tous ses Conseils, Commandeur de les Ordres Ministre & Secretaire d' Estat, & des Commandments de sa Majesté: Et le Sieur Colbert, Conseilher en tous les Confeils, Controeleur general de ses Finances, Tresorier de ses Ordres, & Surintendant de ses Bâtiments, munis d'un plein touvoir suffisant pour Traiter avec les dits Seigneurs Van Beuningen & Trevor nunis aussy d' un même pouvoir, & convenir ensemble des dits seuretez, ainsi que des as also the safest and readiest means to come at a Peace, and after several Conferences, which the said Plenipotentiaries held thereupon, they at last came to consent unto, establish and conclude upon the Articles hereafter following.

moyens, plus seurs, & plus prompts, pour parvenir a la Paix, & apres plusieurs Conferences que les dits Plenipotentiaires ont eues ensemble, ils ont ensin accordé, êtably & arrêté les Articles qui s'ensuivent.

T.

The Treaty of Peace; between France and Spain, shall be made conformable to the Project aforefaid, which hath been now deposited in the hands of the faid Van Beuningen and Trevor; and the Ratification of Spain shall be transmitted to St. Germain en laye to his most Christian Majesty, by the last day of May next inclusive; as, in like manner, the most Christian King shall send the Ratification of the faid Treaty, by the fame last day of May, to the Governour of Flanders, or fooner if it can be done.

Ì.

Le Traité de Paix, entre la France & l'Espagne, sera faite conformement au Projet susdit qui a êté presentement remis entre les mains des dits Seigneurs Van Beuningen & Trevor; & la Ratification d'Espagne sera Envoyée a St. Germain en laye, a sa Majesté tres Chrêtienne, dans le dernier jour de May prochain inclusivement; comme pareillement le Roytres Chrêtien fera remettre la Ratification du dit Traité dans le même jour dernier May entre les mains du Governeur de Flandres, & plûtôt si faire se peut.

The most Christian King does agree unto, on his part, a Cessation of all hostile Acts against the Spaniards; on condition that the same be reciprocal on the part of Spain; and this till the last day of May inclusive.

Le Roy tres Chrêtienne accordé, de sa part, une Cessation de toûtes sortes d'enterprises à attaques sur les places fortes des Espagnols; a condition du reciproque du côté de l'Espagne; & cejusqu'au dernier de May inclusivement.

That W. HI. OR

In case that, contrary to all expectation, Spain refuseth to make the Peace, according to the Project abovefaid, or that the Ratification of Spain be not transmitted to the most Christian King, by the last day of May inclusive; the faid most Christian King being no longer then obliged to make the Peace, according to the Conditions of the forefaid Alternatives, his Majesty declareth that he will however be ready to make the Peace, during June and July, upon

TIT.

En cas que, contre toute attente, l' Espagne manque a faire la Paix, selon le susdit Projêt, ou que la Ratification d'Espagne n'ayant pas êté remise au Roy tres Chrêtienne, dans le dit jour dernier de May inclusivement, le dit Rov tres Chrêtien n' étant plus alors tenu de faire la Paix, aux Conditions des sus dites Alternatives, sa Majesté declaré quelle se contentera de faire encore la Paix, pendant les mois de Juin & Juillet, aux con-

the Conditions of the Two New Alternatives here following (the choice whereof shall be left to Spain) that is to fay, the First, That Spain shall part with the Conquests gain'd in the Campaign the last Summer, and shall further part with Franche Comté, and Cambray and Cambresis; the Second is, That Spain shall part with an Equivalent to what is specified above, and shall farther part with Luxemburgh, or, in lieu thereof, with Lifle and Tournay.

Alternatives suivantes (dont le choix sera laissé a l'Espagne) a schavoir la premiere, de la Cession des Conquestes de la Campagne de l'êté dernier, en y adjoutant par l'Espagne la Cession de la Franche Compté & Cambray & le Cambresis; la seconde, de la Cession de l' Equivalent cy dessus dit, en y adjoutant, par l'Espagne, la cession du Luxembourg, ou, en sa place, celle de Lille & de Tournay.

ditions des deux nouvelles

IV.

In the mean time, granting as hath been already observed, That the Peace be not concluded, nor the Ratifications prepared, within the foresaid Term, by the neglect of Spain, the most Christian King attacking the Spaniards, after the Cessation is expired, in order to compel them to a Peace, upon the Condi-

IV. 147 102

Cependant, dans le même cas, qui vient d'être dit, que la Paix ne soit pas faite, & les Ratifications fournies, dans le Terme sus dit, par la faute de l' Espagne, le Roy tres Chrêtien attaquant alors, apres le Terme de la dite suspension expiré, les Espagnols pour tâcher de les necessiter a la Paix, aux Conditions de l'une des tions

New Alternatives, the King of Great Britain and the faid States shall be obliged to execute the Promise contained in their Guaranty abovementioned, and consequently to imploy incessantly all their Forces, by Sea and Land, to oblige Spain to make a Peace upon the Conditions already made mention of.

deux nouvelles Alternatives, le Roy de la Grande Britagne & les dits Seigneurs Estats seront obliger de mettre a effect la Promesse continue dans leur Garantie susmentionnée; & consequement employeront incessament toutes leurs Forces, par Mer & par Terre, pour obliger l'Espagne a faire la Paix aux Conditions qui venirent d'être dites.

V.

In case that the Peace, by the default of Spain, cannot be yet concluded, during June and July, upon the foresaid Conditions; their Majesties and the said States shall then resolve, a-new, upon what they conceive most expedient to put an end to the War.

VI.

But, to the end that, whilft their Majesties and the States Armies are in

V.

En cas que la Paix n' ayt pû encore être faite, pendant les dits mois de Juin & de Juillet, aux dits Conditions, par la faute de l'Espagne; leurs Majestés & les dits Seignieurs Estats conviendront alors ensemble, de nouveau, de ce qu'ils trouveront être plus expedient pour terminer la Guerre.

VI.

Mais, a fin, que, dans l'employ des Armes de leurs dites Majestés & des dits Y Action, Action, those inconveniencies may be avoided, which might possibly attend their joint Enterprifes, where all may likely resolve on the same defigns, it is agreed, That his most Christian Majefty shall be confined to act with his Army on this fide the Rivers and Canals which pass by the Towns and Places, or along the Towns and Places following; That is to say, Argentan, Navaigne, Maestricht, Hallen, Diest, Sichem, Arschot, Malines, Rupelmond, Dendermond, Gand, Plafsendal and Ostende, neither shall he attack any of the faid Towns or Places; and the King of Great Britain and the States shall be confin'd to act only on the other fide the same Rivers and Canals, neither shall they attack any Towns or Places situate on this side.

All which Points and Articles, above-mentioned, have been joyntly

Seigneurs Estats au cas susdit, on puisse eviter les inconveniens, qui pourroient naître par la concurrence des Entreprises. dont châque partie pourroit vouloir choisir les mêmes desseins, il a êté convenu que les Armes de sa Majesté tres Chrêtienne se contiendront a agir du côté de deça des Riviers & Canaux qui passent par les Villes & Places, ou le long des Villes & Places suivantes; aseavoir, Argentan, Navaigne, Maêtricht, Hallen, Diest, Sichem, Arschot, Malines Rupelmonde, Dendermonde, Gand, Plassendal, & Ostende; & n'attaqueront aucunes des dites Villes au Places; & que les Armes du Roy de la Grande Britagne & des dits Seigneurs Estats se contiendront a agir au dela des mêmes Rivieres & Canaux,& n' attaqueront au: cunes Villes ou Places situéez du côte de deça.

Tous lesquels Points & Articles, cy dessus enonces, ont êté ainsy convenus, ar-

agreed,

agreed, concluded and accorded on both parts between le Tellier, de Lyonne and Colbert in the name of the most Christian King, and the said Van Beuningen and Trevor respectively in the name of the King of Great Britain and the States General: who have promifed to prepare the Ratifications of their Majefties and the faid States, by the last day of the present Month of April inclusive, and sooner if it can be done. In Testimony whereof they have Sign'd the present Treaty with their own Hands, and have thereunto put their Seals with their Arms. Made at St. Germain en laye, the 15th. day of April, 1668.

rêtez & accordez de part & d'autre entre les Sieurs le Tellier, de Lyonne, & Colbert, au nom du Roy tres Chrêtien, & les dits Sieurs Van Beuningen & Trevor respectivement, au nom du Roy de la Grande Bretagne & de Messieurs. les Estats Generaux: lesquels ont promis d'en fournir les Ratifications de leurs Majestés & des dits Sieurs Estats dans le dernier tour du present mois d'Avril inclusivement, & plustôt si faire se peut. En foy de quoy ils ont Signé le present Traité de leur propre main & a icelay fait apposer les cachets de leurs Armes. Fait. a St. Germain en laye, le quinzieme jour d'Avril, l'an mil fix cents soixante huit.

Le Tellier.

Van Beuningen. 7. Trevor:

De Lyonne.

Colberts

Le Tellier.

Van Beuningen. I. Trevor.

De Lyonne.

Colbert.

Y 2

SIR.

Whitehal, April 17. 68.

SIR,

T Have received Yours of the 20th. from Brussels, from whence I hope you are gone towards the dispatch of your Business at Aix, and that it will be dispatched on all hands. Sir John Trevor, in his to me of the 21st. told me, they were going to St. Germains to endeavour to extend the Nature of the Suspension to all Hostilities, not only to prevent the Spoil of the Countreys, but to disappoint any accidents that might discompose the Peace. We take for granted here, that the Marquis will interpose no delays, and that Madrid will speed away the Ratification. From these presumptions we conclude the Peace made, one thing only we lament here, That the Marquis hath not yet fent a Power to the Conde de Molina to indemnisse the States and Us in the Promises we have made to the Count de D'hona. The Spanish Ambassador writes this Night to the Marquis, declaring to him that the Swedish Ambassador hath declared, at the end of Eight Days, he will break off his Treaty with Us, and expect no longer. And the Truth is, confidering how much he hath been amused, at first by Holland, and fince by Spain, I cannot fay he is in the wrong. But I must conclude Spain to be blind to all its own good, if they let him go off to the French so disobliged, which of necessity they must do. I pray employ your credit with the Marquis, in representing to him not only his own Interest herein, but the Honour of Our Master also, which

is in a great measure answerable to the Swede for this disappointment. When the Dutch Ambassador and I this day pressed the Conde de Molina and Baron d' Isola upon this Argument, they told us they feared, without the Holland Money upon the Pawns, which is now at an end, or Don Juan's arrival, the Marquis would not be able to find means to content the Swede, and that, if he could, they should not advise him to apply it so, till we all in common would enter into a Desensive League for the preservation of the Peace: To which the Dutch Ambassador said they could not reply without Directions from their Principals: I faid His Majesty had not yet heard the matter debated, but the Swede seemed frank enough therein. To morrow we shall meet to talk of it, after which the Dutch Ambaffadors promise they will dispatch an Express to know their Masters minds herein.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, April 20, 68.

SIR,

Have received Yours of the 24th. before that of the 21st. came to my hands. In the latter of which was the Marquis his Guaranty to us, which we shall press to have ratisfied in Spain by the first occasion. I suppose you will be at the end of your Work at Aix before this overtakes you, so I need fay nothing to it, and I have this only to give you from hence, That pressing the Conde de Molina to be ready within a few days to indemnisse Us and the Hollan. Hollander, for what we shall promise the Swede and the Holland Ambassadors, doubting the Marquis will not be able to find Money for it. They have desired me this day to press the Conde de Molina to humour in Flanders the Pawning, at least, so much of their Countrey to the Hollander, as may raise this Money, saying, That if Don Juan arrives with any, he may presently disengage it. The Conde promiseth he will write of it, but so coldly, that I have little hopes in it. I only tell you the Story that I may repeat his, as the importance of getting speedy satisfaction to the Count de D'hona, wherein our Master's Honour, and the Interest of Spain is concern'd.

1 am, &c.

Whitehal, April 24.68.

SIR,

Our last Letter told me you were just then going to Aix, so I do not wonder I have none from you since, and we having left all your transactions there to your own discreet usage of your Powers on the one side, and the most Christian King having so regulated the matter on the other, I suppose you will have no cause to complain of want of New Instructions. And, by what Sir John Trevor writes to us of the 28th. S. N. we may reasonably hope whatsoever is resolved there will be easily Avowed and Ratissed at Madrid; Since, as he saith, even Monsieur de Lyonne's Project (so called) was already allowed there: In one word,

By all we hear either from Paris, Bruffels or Madrid, the Peace is made. The only Pain we are in, is, that Sweden, in all this time, should not be engaged otherwise than by their own good will with us.

The Spaniards in the beginning, and with a great deal of appearance of Reason, accused the Dutch of it; and now the Dutch, with as much appearance of Reason, accuse the Spaniards for not either producing the Money that should do it, or accepting the furnishing it upon such a proportion of their Countrey, by the way of Pawn to the Hollander, as would presently procure the laying down of the Moneys. Upon this whole matter we expect, with great impatience, the Marquis's resolution, or Don Juan's arrival. Without which latter, we doubt, nothing but the Peace can be brought to pass, unless you think your credit with the Marquis can give any help in an affair, concerning more the Interest of his Master, than it does our Master's Honour.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, May 1. 68.

SIR,

E were so busie on Monday Night, and so late at it, adjusting the Conde de D' hona's coming into our League with Holland, that I had not time to acknowledge yours of the 28th. and 30th. containing your Two expostulatory Letters to the Marquis for the Baron de Bergeyck's suspending to

Sign

Sign the Treaty with France, according to those Orders you carried him; which we long to hear he hath done; and the Conde de Molina affures us that he will.

Sir John Trevor hath partaken of these apprehensions in France, but we and he seem to be delivered of them, tho we have nothing beyond strong probabilities to justifie us therein. I hope your next will put us quite out of doubt, and give us the same

affurance of your perfect recovery.

From Aix you will naturally come strait to Bruffels, and there follicit, according as our next Letters will more particularly direct you, the effecting the satisfaction in Money which we and the Holland Ambassador have condition'd Spain shall give the Swede; without which the Conde de D'hona would never have confented to affociate himself with Us. We have expected many days, but in vain, that the Marquis would send a Power to the Conde de Molina to indemnifie his Majesty, and the States undertaking for their Money; which not coming, all we could conclude upon was the promising the Conde de D'hona to work effectually with Spain for the faid Money, under the condition of not affording them any further Succours in case they shall refuse it. And to this purpose his Majesty will, by the next, fend you an effectual Letter to the Marquis, whichwhen you have fucceeded in, his intention is to fend you into Holland, with all possible speed, there to follicit what my Lord Keeper tells me he hath recommended to you, and many other things of equal consequence.

Sir John Trevor's

LETTER

To my

Lord ARLINGTON.

St. Germains, May 9. S. N. 68.

My Lord,

Received your Lordships of the 23d. and did hope to have given you by this Post, an account of the conclusion of this Assair. We received News on the 7th instant, That the Signature of the Treaty was passed on the 2d of this Month, and that full Ratifications were come from Spain and in the hands of the Marquis of Castel Rodrigo; upon this News we did hope to have made the exchange here, and to

have Proclaimed the Peace in a few days.

Yesterday the Express, I sent hence on the 16th. of April to Madrid, return'd hither, and brought with him Two Ratifications, One in Blank, the other of the Treaty according to the Project in such Form and Terms as we had desired; only we found they were in Paper Sheets, and with the private Seal of the Queen. However this Court was enough disposed to have pass'd this, without scruple, if the arrival of the Signature from Aix, at the same time, had not brought with it some circumstances that have much retarded, if not disordered the conclusion of this Peace. First, The late arrival of Sir William Temple, with orders to the Baron of Bergeyck,

Bergeyck, had begotten some jealousie, as by the Letters, I sent by my last, did appear: when they were come, the Baron de Bergeyck made many difficulties and objections against the Project, and the manner of Signing; which went so far that, on the 1st. of May, the Assembly was breaking up if Monsieur Beverning had not declared resolutely that, since Monsieur Colbert had signed, if the Baron de Bergeyck did not immediately sign it also, he would depart the next Morning, and give an account to his Masters that they might prepare to make good the Treaty.

which they had lately made at St. Germain.

On the 2d, of May, He agreed to fign, but would act under the Powers of a Subdelegation from the Marquis Castel Rodrigo, and accordingly inferted those Powers in the Treaty which were given in August last, and were known to be imperfect as to the Power of Subdelegating, and were in the Preamble, an invective against France; and therefore always excepted against in this Court. For which reason we had many Weeks fince made our Applications, by several Expresses into Spain, for newer and clearer Powers for the Treating of this Peace, which we obtain'd, and had acquainted this Court that both the Marquis and the Baron had full Powers, without exception, to Treat, and Conclude. Besides, The Ratification, which is now come from Spain, carrieth in it the Infertion of those New Powers, and so leaveth a difference betwixt the Treaty and the Ratification.

These unexpected and unnecessary difficulties have almost put us beyond our Patience, but we are resolved to proceed as we have begun, and do hope yet we shall overcome it within the time.

This Proceeding of the Baron of Bergeyck hath

rais'd a jealousie in this Court, that the design of the Marquis Castel Rodrigo is to make this Treaty as imperfect and as invalid as he can, in order to future Pretentions, which makes them here unwilling to dispense with the omission of any Form, and therefore have deny'd us to make the exchange of the Ratifications till the 25th. of this Month, which may be a distance of time probable to have pass'd between the Signature and the Ratification, and capable of bringing New Ratifications from Spain after the ar-

rival of the Treaty at Madrid.

To make all furer, we are dispatching, at this moment, our Couriers again to Madrid, to give account of these passages, and to desire their Orders to prevent any more of the same Nature, there being now no time left to overcome any new Impertinencies; and also we have defired our Ambassadors there to procure another Ratification without inferting any Powers but in general Terms, and to be dispatch'd in Parchment, and in the same Forms in which the Ratifications of the Pyrenean Treaty pass'd, which we think most reasonable, and will best obviate all scruples.

We hope this may arrive here within our time; however we hope to preferve the dispositions in this Court fair enough to conclude the Peace by the end of this Month, upon the Ratifications which we have already in our hands: But all the Care and Industry, we have us'd to dispatch it earlier, and to free the Countrey of Flanders from the burthen of those great Armies, is frustrated by these unfor-

tunate difficulties.

We fee now the reason why the Marquis sent us only the News that the Ratifications were in his hands, and did not fend the Ratifications themselves. For, to this moment, he hath received none but to the First Articles, for this which my Courier brought is the first which hath been dispatched from Madrid, and were to have pass'd by him to us, and by the liberty we have taken to peruse them here, without staying for a return from Bruxels, we have gained time to make this other dispatch for Spain and preserve the whole affair yet entire.

For the demolishing of the Places in the Franche Comté, I have always judg'd as your Lordship doth, That it hath been dishonourable to this King more than the Profit can recompence; it hath never wan-

ted my complaints from the first attempt.

The last night Monsieur Van Beuningen and I made new Instances to stop any further Progress; to which we were answered, That there had been no new Orders given, fince the first; in which the King pretended he had a right to dispose while it was his, which right did not cease till the conclufion of the Peace: But the reason why we have no remedy is, because they know neither Spain, nor we shall think fit to expend the time limited for this Treaty, in the dispute of that quarrel: And the recrimination they now make is their best Answer, that it was in the Power of the Marquis and the Baron to have put an end to this, and all other Hostilities before this time; We hope this day however to obtain a new Order from the King to extend the Suspension to all kind of Hostilities, further than the bare subsistence of the Troops; which is most reasonable, since from the Court of Spain we have full Ratifications in our hands, at least in the fubstance of it; and that the delays have proceeded only from the ill humour of the Ministers in these parts. It

It is a hard Question to Answer how this King will dispose of his Armies when the Peace is made, which I find from many hands is much consider'd in England, and with very good reason: they avow here, and the Practice hitherto agreeth with it, That the King will retain all the old Officers at half pay, disband the new ones (to their great discontent) and reduce the Companies of all to half numbers. The remainder of his Armies will amount to about 40000. Men, which is not much more than the occasions of this Government do ordinarily require.

Here appears yet no pretence or preparation to the attempt of any new War; some of the German Ministers apprehend the revival of a former Pretence against the Ten Imperial Towns, or some new Engagement in the Affairs of Poland. There is a Rumour that the Bishop of Munster is stir'd up from hence to begin his quarrel against the Hollander, but

Monsieur Van Beuningen believes it not.

My Lord, Notwithstanding this new delay, in our Affair, I desire the continuance of your Favour to procure His Majesties permission for my return, as soon as the Peace shall be concluded and Proclaimed, and that my Presence here shall be no more necessary. If His Majesty shall please to entrust me with this Liberty I will not use it to the neglect of any thing necessary to this Service.

I must always reserve in my own hand the privi-

lege of declaring my felf,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Faithful, Humble Servant,

J. Trevor.

whitehal, May 8. 68.

SIR,

If I had written to you the last Post (which I should have done, if there had been time for it) you would have heard me complain much of the pain I was in, not to hear from you in 15. days, in so delicate a Conjuncture of Affairs, which was oc-

casioned by contrary winds.

Now I can, with Foundation, give you the Parabien of this great Work, which you may, without Vanity, call your own, whatever Padrinos you have had to affift you in it; and with more fatisfaction, confidering what escapes you made betwixt the Marquis his Refolutions, the Baron de Bergeyck's Punctilio's, and Monsieur Colbert's Emportment. God be thanked the great Business and you are so well delivered from these Accidents, after which, I hope this will find you fafely arriv'd at Bruffels, and keeping your felf fill in the fame Figure of Equipage, to wear the better the Character of His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at the Hague; towards which I shall send you, with all speed, his final Refolution and Instructions. In the mean time you will receive, by the inclos'd, his Mind to the Marquis, recommending to his Excellency the making good, with all possible speed, to the Crown of Sweden, what we and the Dutch Ambassadors have promised to the Count de D'hona, as you will see by this inclosed Act, which we gave him at the Exchange of our Treaty, engaging him in the Triple Alliance. The performance of which the Dutch Ambassador and I have already bespoke of the Conde

de Molina within six Weeks time, when we hope the Ratissication will be come from Stockholm. And the said Ambassador, observing already that the Condede Molina calls to the Dutch Ambassadors and Us for a Ratissication, he admonishes Us to delay it till the condition be perform'd with him, This, I say, is offered, but not concluded, by Us, to be observed.

I am, &c.

P. S. You never fent us any Copy of the promise of Guaranty you sign'd to the Marquis, tho you did the Original of that he gave you in exchange of it with relation to the King our Master, when the Conde de Molina hath pressed me, apart from the Dutch Ambassadors, for his Majesty's Ratissication from Madrid to exchange with ours, which will not be amiss for you to take notice of likewise, to the Marquis, when he shall give you occasion for it.

Whitehal, May 11. 68.

SIR,

Have received Yours of the 15th expressing what Sir John Trevor had sent you from Paris, which hath been likewise confirmed to me from him, and I cannot but joyn with your Opinion that the Baron's return to Aix, and signing again, would rather discompose what is already done than effect any thing better. I should rather think the Marquis adding a Signature of his, and the applying the

Ratifications from Madrid to both, or either, would be more effectual; but of this you are much better Judge upon the place. In the mean time I cannot but tell you how much I am aftonished at the Phantaftick proceeding of the Marquis. It would be scandalous if his Strength were superiour to the French; but, being so many degrees, as it is, weaker, I have not Wit enough to imagin what he means by it. I am further heartily forry he proceeds as he doth with Monsieur Beverning; but it is like all the rest, and so we must leave him, and the whole Affair to their several fates. For from hence, or indeed from you, upon the Place, I cannot fee what can be further finish'd. In the last place, how can we possibly reconcile the Marquis's dealing with France, as if he would not have the Peace, and with Sweden, as if he never meant to have the War. It is all fo Enigmatical that it makes me mad to think of it. To supply this latter, there is an effectual Letter preparing for His Majesty to send to the Queen of Spain, whose Councel at Madrid feems to operate, and concur better with all our Sentiments here, at that distance, than the Marquis with the game in his hand.

Whilst this whole matter is in suspence, you will not wonder we send you no Directions to go into Holland. I am glad to observe so fair a likelihood of your being very welcome thither, which we had all reason in the World to be perswaded of before. You know to what degree it imports us to keep still

fair with that State.

I am, &c.

ithitehal, May 15.68.

SIR,

Have Yours of the 18th. inclosing a Copy of a French Letter from Sir John Trevor to you, and your Answer to him. I hope betwixt you, the Business is now done; since, on your side, you must have the Peace, and on France's, Sir John Trevor tells me, the same Councel, which have brought it thus far

ftill fubfifting, will finish it.

Here inclos'd, You receive His Majestý's Letter of Revocation, after the delivery of which, and taking your leave, His Majesty is content, instead of your going strait to Holland, that you make a step over hither for a short time. It will be of much fatisfaction to 11s to instruct you for the next Business with your own Assistance here upon the Place, and your Wife tells me it will ferve your own turn, in your Domestick Affairs, and the adjusting your Accounts, upon the Bishop of Munster's Money, to fpend a few days here. It is left to your own choice whether you will come strait from Flanders hither, or take Holland in your way, to discourse with Monsieur de Witt upon what is past, or may like to be in the future. Continuing to affure him, His Majesty hath so much satisfaction in the late Transactions, we have had together, as to be very glad to have more to do with them, perswading our felves twill ferve both our turns to be very good Friends, whilft the Sufficiencies, and Insufficiencies of our Neighbours are fo notorious.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, May 18. 68.

SIR,

Ours of the 21st. leaves us without all possibility of doubting any longer of the Peace. In the mean time it is a lamentable thing, to hear how the French contradict it by ravaging, and spoiling the Countrey. We are fallen into a strange Age, wherein even the appearance of good Morality is be-

come ridiculous.

I like very well the Marquis's Discourse to you apart from the Dutch Deputies, but I see the Dutch Ambassadors here make no scruple of declaring their Masters will not enter into the Warranty of the Peace, till Spain makes good what we have promised the Swede. For this reason the King hath sent a very pressing Letter to the Queen of Spain, conjuring her to see what we have promised made good. And, amongst other things, I have inserted in my Letter to my Lord Sandwich, what you so prudently advised the Marquis, when he declared himself so frankly in his Resentments against the Dutch. I long very much to see you again here.

I am,&c.

Sir John Trevor

Lord ARLINGTON.

Paris, May 19. S. N. 68.

My Lord,

DY this last Post, I have received your Lordships O of the 30th. of April, and of the 4th.of May. I am very glad to find that any of my Dispatches have given your Lordship any satisfaction in those Points mention'd in your Letters, to which I have little to add, but that I find cause to be still of the same opinion. The Conquest of the Franche Comte had much alarm'd the Cantons of the Swiffes, who have fince made a League among themselves, (both Catholick and Protestant) for the Defence of the Villes Forestiers, and an Alliance with the Emperor in order to it, and upon demand from this King, he was refused to make any Levies of Men in all the Cantons. I have answered your Lordships Instructions concerning the Swedish Minister in this Court, with whom I have had from my first arrival a very friendly and strict Correspondence, and have found him very knowing, and very firm to the Interests of England; and though he would rather have wished a War, I do find the same sirmness to us in Peace, and a Conjunction which this Court cannot shake. He gave me an account that the Count de D'hona had 7 2 fign'd

fign'd the Treaty in England, and upon what Terms, and in all, the same Temper you find in England,

appears in this Minister here.

We have this day received from Brussels an An-Iwer from the States Deputies, (in which I presume Sir William Temple concurs though I hear not from him) to the Proposal we sent at the instance of the Ministers here, for the Baron de Bergeyck's return to Laix, to make a Second Signature, to which they fent us word, that they have not thought fit to propose it, but have answered our Second Demand better, which is to affure us, That the Marquis will fill up his Blank Ratification with the Treaty and Powers in the fame Form and Terms in which the Signature was made at Aix, which will take away the Exception made here against the inconformity in the Treaty and Ratification. This we defire may be fent us so dated, as to appear as fent from Madrid, after the arrival of the Signature there, and then we shall be furnished well enough to anfwer all Objections, and make the Exchange here, if they really intend it. I am still of Opinion that the fame reasons which prevail'd to lead this Court fo far in this Peace do subsist still, and will, I hope, conclude the Peace. I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most

Grateful Obliged,

Humble Servant,

J. Trevor.

Sir John Trevor

To my

Lord ARLINGTON.

Paris, May 23. S. N. 68.

My Lord,

THIS last Post brought me no Commands from your Lordship, and this Post will not carry to you the News I wish to send you, that the Ratifications are Exchanged, and the Peace Proclaim'd, but I hope the next may give some fair approaches to it. We have fixed it in this Court, that they chuse to have the Ratification with the same Powers inferted, and in the same Terms in which the Treaty was Signed at Aix, which they believe will furnish less matter for the invalidity: We have fent advice of this to Brussels, and to prevent mistakes, (to which they are very subject there) and to bring us the necessary Ratifications in the just Form, and to agree the Circumstances of the delivery of them here, and of the other from France, into the hands of the Marquis at Brussels, according to our Treaty; I have thought it necessary to send Mr. du Moulin to Bruffels to inform them Truly, and to prevent the loss of Time, of which we have now very little to spare: He went hence on the 20th, and I expect his return hither on the 26th. and on the 27th. we have agreed with Monsieur de Lyonne that the Exchange \mathbf{Z} 3

Exchange may be made, and the next day after the Peace Proclaim'd.

The Marquis Castel Rodrigo sent us yesterday a long excuse of the Conduct of the Baron de Bergeyck at Aix, wherein he allows that he had sent the Baron thither with no other Powers than those under which he signed, but that having received notice from the Nuncio, that Mr. Colbert was furnished with Powers of both sorts, and was ready to Sign upon the Fair ones, if the Baron would do the same, he had then offered to send his Fair Powers also, if they would give new time for it; but it seems their Choler carried it to Sign under the First Powers,

and France chuseth now to let it so remain.

We receive to our great trouble, dayly complaints of the Sufferings of the Countreys under the French Armies both in the Franche Comté and in Flanders; in which, as France hath not proceeded very Honourably, fo the Ministers of Spain here, have not proceeded Wifely, to furnish matter for their own ruin by so unnecessary disputes; otherwise, we can truly affirm, that by the dispatches and Care we had taken the Peace had been published, and the Troops drawn out of their Countreys on the 10th. of this Month. We have had great difficulty to repair the disorders of the Signature at Aix, and to clear the perplexity of the Ratifications, but, I hope, Mr. du Moulin will bring us a fair Account, of all. The disbanding goes on, and many of the Troops and Regiments of Guard are returned hither, but the manner of the Reducement is such, that the Officers being for the most part retained at half Pay, the Armies can be set on Foot in a very short time. The News of the Swedes entring into our League, is not very pleasing here. The Swiffes are quite lost

to this Crown, and they stick not here to reduce their old Regiment. I am with all Truth and Affection,

My Lord,

Your Lordships most Obedient Humble Servant,

7. Trevor.

Sir John Trevor

To my

Lord ARLINGTON.

Paris, May 27. S. N. 68.

My Lord,

Aving this day received these Packets from Madrid by the return of one of our Couriers, I am glad to find the occasion of this Gentleman's return for England to give them a safe Transport to your Lordships hands, and also to give you the Account of the Conclusion of our Work, by the Exchange of the Ratisscations which we made yesterday at St. Germains; and have agreed that on the 29th, the Peace shall be proclaimed both at Paris and at Brussels: In order to which, We sent away an Express last night to the Marquis, to give him an account of it, and of the Time of the Publication. The Work which is now left in our hands is to see the Orders dispatched from hence for drawing away the Armies, both out of Flanders and Eur-

gundy, and we intend to lie at St. Germains till we fee it done; after this I have nothing to do but to take my leave, if I had received His Majesty's Commands for my return: For the Execution it is agreed, That all shall pass in the same Form as in the Pyrenean Treaty, and Commissioners will be appointed on both parts: But this will not require my stay, and I believe the determining the Limits may spend all this Summer. It will be necessary that His Majesty have an Ambassador established here before the end of this Summer, and I find it is expected here, fince this King prepares so early to fend thither. It were vanity in me to fear my felf in danger of being detained here upon fuch an account, but however I do again implore your Friend-Thip to procure my leave to return, fince the Service is finished for which I came bither.

The States General do recal old *Boorel*, and I begin to think that my Collegue will continue here

though he yet disowns it.

I hope by the Post to send you word that the Peace is actually proclaimed, and the Orders gone for drawing out the Forces; but I look on those but as Forms which must necessarily follow, since the

Peace is perfectly made.

I once more beg your kindness for my leave to return: I have many reasons, Publick and Private, that urge me to it, but none that doth more justly dispose me, than the desires I have to tell you personally, how much you have obliged me to be for ever,

My Lord,

Your Lordships most Grateful, Humble Servant, J. TREVOR. August 28. 68.

Have received yours, of the 28th. 30th. and 31st. The First gave me the good News of your arrival, and retreat at Reswick, with your reflections upon the disadvantages you foresaw, your new character would expose you to, in your treating with Envoys and Residents, and the Proposals of accommodating their Powers, by visiting them at their own Houses, since the King had refused to give you leave to give them the Precedence in yours. Upon the reading of which I brought the matter to a debate again at the Committee for Foreign Affairs, but His Majesty thought fit to transmit it to the Councel, where my Lord Keeper, and my felf were wanted again, and an Order made for your Government of your felf in the case which shall be fent you. Where all the latitude left you is the meeting them in Third Places. The Third, which came to my hand before the Second, acquainted me with your having waited on the Prince of Orange, and your satisfaction in his Person; but, I hope you will take care that his Courtetie do not over-rule your Order in the visits to him. Your Second, gave me a full and fatisfactory account of the Concertation you had with Monsieur de Witt, which we are all very well pleased with, and the temper you observe that Government to be in towards the maintaining a good Correspondence with ours, which I shall never think sufficiently cemented, till I find them easie in those Points, committed to your Care, relating to the Marine Treaty; and that I fee Spain come come roundly off with the Payment of the Money to Sweden. In order to this latter, I long much to hear from you what Monsieur Appleboom saith, who I take to be a Man more trusted at home than any Swedish Resident here, concerning the Baron de Isola's proposed Treaty with the General Wrangle; which, (whatever the success of it be) will certainly furnish Spain with too good an excuse of continuing to answer us doubtfully concerning the Subsidies.

We have several rumours flying here, concerning the Marquis Castel Rodrigo's being vet to be removed, and that the Constable of Castile shall succeed him: I fear that will not much mend the matter. If you have not done it already, I pray take the first occasion to engage Monsieur de Witt upon the discourse of what Plea the States will take in case the King of Spain dies, which would certainly change the face of all the Affairs of Christendom. And, by the report of his weak Constitution, is not unlikely to happen. And be not content with a superficial Answer from him, relating to our League, but press him to fay what were further to be wished by us in common in such a cafe. Here enclosed I send you a Memorial concerning our Packet Boats. I pray reflect severely upon it, and let me have an account of it.

VOT VELLEN BATTLE

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CALLED I .- THE OWN OF THE PARTY

I am, &c.

Whitehal, Septem. 1. 68.

My Lord,

Since my last I have received Yours of the 5th. and 7th. The former is best answered by what I wrote in my last, and the Copy of the Order of Councel, which is to regulate you without any further dispute. I am forry for it, but against this

there is no remedy.

His Majesty hath this day with great attention read over yours of the 7th. and so hath his Grace the Duke of Buckingham; both applauding your Ability and Skill for having so sufficiently, and so seasonably sounded the mind of Monsieur de Witt, which, we cannot but now think, is what we with it should be, and that there will be no difficulty made of giving us satisfaction in our Marine Treaty.

I am just now going to my Lord Keepers to impart your Letter to him, with whom I will advise concerning the informing you more particularly of our Guinea Complaints, and the instructing you speedily in the desires of the East-India Company; upon which nothing occurs to me better than the getting that matter referred (as was resolv'd at Breda) to Commissioners on both sides, because froward People will not leave to be so still, that matter of Cavil be removed, and by that way.

I am, &c.

Goring-House, Septem. 11. 68.

My Lord,

I A M just now come home from a very pleasant Journey, and very good usage at my Lord of Sunderland's, and find in Sir William Godolphin's hands my Letters from you till the 14th. N.S. which he says, have been communicated to my Lord Keeper, and that his Lord hip hath made Answer to them with the help of the East-India Company's Propositions, as they were entertain'd in the Council; which Mr. Williamson hath likewise sent, but having yet seen neither of them, I know not in what manner they have discoursed these matters to you, so that I must of necessity defer till the next, what I am to say, unless it be to tell you how infinitely well I am satisfied in your Negotiation.

The report of which has already gotten Wind, much to your Advantage. Go on therefore and make good these Beginnings, and once more, if it be possible, get the whole matter referr'd to Commissioners. I will discourse with my Lord Keeper, whether it be practicable to get them confin'd to keep within the bounds of the Matter that shall be

agreed upon before-hand.

By the next Post, I will likewise tell you what our Post-Office says to your Letter concerning them. I am afraid they will not be willing to part with the Passengers, and will be farther afraid the Ambassadors Packet-Boat will rob the Office of half its Letters. When I wrote to you about this matter, I should have done the like to the Magistrates of Amsterdam, who are obliged to support Us in these two Points.

If,

If, upon your call, the Postmaster of Amsterdam would come to you, or one Mr. Payne, whom Madamoiselle de Horne can send for, he would be able to instruct you better in this Matter than we can from hence. So you fright them with the likelihood of seeing their Bargain broken, for the defect in these particulars. And, if they were not likely to be very faulty in them, methinks the States should not be at the Cost of Freighting a Boat only to carry their Ambassadors Packets.

My Pen carries me farther in this Matter than it should do, till I have spoken with our Office, therefore I will use it no more at present than to

assure you of the perfect truth wherewith,

1 am, &c.

Whitehal, Septem. 14. 68.

My Lord,

Have this day received your Excellencies of the 21st. confirming again to us the good disposition in which Monsieur de Witt continues towards the giving a satisfaction upon the Marine Treaty; the repetition of which is not unwelcome to us. And reading your Letter this day to my Lord Keeper, and my Lord Duke of Buckingham, we fell into the debate of the Point whether we should insist upon having Commissioners, or no. My Lord Keeper still persists in the Negative, my Lord Duke says it is of Advantage to the Ministry to have the Matter past by Commissioners, but of Prejudice to the Publick Service. I my felf, I confess, do waver

inore in my own opinion than formerly I did. I fee plainly how much it imports me to maintain the Affirmative, and how hard it would be to please the World in declining the way, both the Treaties of Breda, and the Hague have prescribed for their satisfaction. And yet, to bring the Matter, cut and dry d, to Commissioners hands, with a Declaration, on both sides, that they shall not vary from it, will I fear, expose the Matter, and the Way too, to equal obloquy. Which Argument of mine, my Lord Keeper says fortisses him the more in his opinion than all his own. Thus we rose from the Matter, reserving the determination of it for the Committee of Foreign Affairs, of which you shall

have an account by, the first.

Some hours before the arrival of your Packet, of the 21st. the Dutch Ambassador had given His Majesty an account of what the States of Zealand had done for the Prince of Orange, and with much satisfaction, expressing a great deal of that mind, which seems to be so strong in his Countrey Men. His Majesty contained himself very much, not being able to judge what the consequences of this may be in Holland, and fearing least the suspicion of his having had knowledge thereof, might disturb your Negotiation; but he assures himself whatever the Event of the former be, you will take care the States nor Monsieur de Witt receive no Umbrage in the latter.

I long to hear, from you what Judgments are made at the Hague of the New Governour, and his arrival in Flanders, and what plie the Affairs there

are like to take under him.

From Madrid we hear the Councels and Councellors there, are much divided, and that neither

Ours

Ours, nor the Dutch Ambassadors Instances have yet prevail'd to procure Sweden satisfaction in the Point of the Subsidies.

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I am, &c.

Goring-house, Septem. 18. 68.

My Lord,

Aving had none from your Excellency since my last of the 14th. I have little to add by this, more, than that His Majesty, taking into consideration the subject of your last, relating to the amendment of the Marine Treaty, in the Committee of Foreign Assairs, concluded, according to your Instructions, That you should still insist upon obtaining Commissioners to adjust our Differences with the States in the Cuinea Assairs. And that, for what related to the East-India Company's Propositions, you should continue debating and digesting the whole matter of them with Monsieur de Witt, not pressing him in the point of bringing it to Commissioners, unless he be easie in it, and when the matter shall be so prepared, His Majesty will then further declare his Mind, whether he will insist thereupon.

The King and Queen resolve to spend all the next Month at Audly-End, whether, I believe, most of our Ambassadors will sollow them. The Council like-wise goes, but not the Commissioners of the Treasury. I hope before that time, I shall be able to send you word, that Sir John Trevor is my Brother Secretary, which I know you will rejoyce in.

I am, &cl.

P. S. I long to hear how the Prince of Orange's Acquisition in Zealand goes down in Holland; you know already you may with all Truth declare His Majesty's ignorance of it, and you must take care the poor Ambassador here suffers not for it, to whom it was as entire a fecret as to us.

Whitehal, Septem. 22: 68.

My Lord,

CInce my last I have received Two of your Excellencies, of the 24th. and 28th. N.S. In the former was the States Letter to the King of Denmark, and his Answer to it, which is a very dry one; and yet, to do it right, such a Letter could not deserve a better Answer; When I spoke with Monsieur de Meerman upon the Matter, I told him we had two Complaints against that King, but one of them more avowable than the other, to wit, that, Since the Treaty at Breda, he had laid New Impositions upon Our Commerce, which became very burthenfome to it: The other, That we had cause to take it ill, the King of Denmark had not fince the faid Treaty fent a Minister hither, to which we had certainly corresponded by sending another to him. I told Monsieur Meerman, we had complained of the for-mer by a Person not improper to the occasion, to wit, our Conful, and this discourse with him hapning about the time that both France and Holland were jealous, and express'd themselves to be so: That the King our Master was arming himself (after the Peace made) against the King of Denmark, they both offer'd to mediate and compose any Differences that should be betwixt Us. His Majesty to give the States a further Evidence of His Considence in them, chose their Mediation, and accordingly, bad me signific so much from him to Monsseur Meerman. This is the Story of the matter, and if I explain'd it well enough to Monsseur Meerman, methinks you should not disagree with me in the opinion, That the States Letter did not come very home to it; and consequently not doing so, the King of Denmark could not well answer otherwise than he did.

My Lord Keeper having been indispos'd ever since I receiv'd your Letter, I have not been able to get a meeting for your further direction in this Point: But if Monsieur de Witt will make good what your

Letter feems to fay, That if his Majesty

states or to You, the particulars in which Cypher.

he expects Redress, he did not doubt but

they would again employ their Offices towards that King, to induce him to consent to our enjoyment of the same Liberties we had, in our Northern Trade, before the War, and in equality with the Dutch. If, I say, Monsieur de Witt could obtain this point, thus extended, and the fending a Minister hither from Denmark, I am perswaded we should be content for the present, and hope in the future such a good understanding might be establish'd between the two Crowns, as that of Denmark might shake off the the Captivity of France, and joyn themselves cordially and effectually to our Triple Alliance. But if the States either cannot, or will not bring this to pass, Denmark shall still stand off, not only from Our Union, but even to the prejudice of Holland, against A a whom whom they would willingly shelter themselves under the Protection of France. And all this (if I am not mistaken) agrees not only with the Article of your Instructions in this Affair, but even complies with the Marginal Note upon it: But if, (as is said before) conferring with my Lord Keeper, we shall concur in any further advice to you, upon this subject, you

thall receive it by the first occasion.

Till then, I must likewise refer my self to tell you what His Majesty's opinion will be upon the discourse you had with Monsieur de Witt, concerning succouring the Venetians against the Turk. I think you reason very well upon the matter, that the Aids sent from the rest of Christendom will serve the turn this Campaign, if Candia be not already lost. So that the Winter will surnish us with time to consider, whether we shall together joyn our hands to a surther desence, or making the Peace, which latter for all Reasons were the better, and especially for that one of giving a new reputation to our Union.

I have feen what you wrote to my Lord Keeper-in Cypher of the 28th. but will not venture to advise you in either of the Points. Your Instruction, upon one of them, was shortned from what it was first made at Tunbridge, upon a debate, after my return from the Bath, at our Private Committee: The other Point, as you well know, could not be fore-seen; and, because the consequences of it are yet invisible, your own discretion must temper your behaviour to both Parties, as well as to Standers by, who will watch it very narrowly, and make many

Glosses upon it.

Here inclos'd I fend you a Paper that hath been many days in my hand, but was mislaid on the Post Days; It is a Paragraph of the Marquis Castel Rodrigo's

drigo's Letter to the Conde de Molina in some quexas

amorosas.

There is also inclos'd a Letter from Monsieur Joly, belonging to the French Ambassador, to a Bookfeller at Amsterdam, in whose hands there lie all the Copies of an infamous Libel touching the Royal Family. You must send some Person of Trust and Discretion to the said Bookseller, who may be an Eve-witness of the burning the whole Ballote in which the Libels are, and draw an acknowledgment under the faid Bookfeller's hand that it is done, giving one likewise to him for his justification, who must likewife receive the written Copy, and a Printed one feal'd up as the Letter expresses to be sent over hither:

I am, &c.

Whitehal, Septem. 29. 68.

My Lord,

A M to acknowledge Two of Yours of October the 2d. and the 5th. The former contained Monsieur de Witt's replies to the East India Company's Propositions, both which shall be compared together, and you shall be instructed in His Majesties last mind upon them, and this is the first Affair Sir John Trever, my Brother Secretary now, is intrusted with, who stays behind, whilst I follow the King in his Progress. His Majesty goes to Morrow at break of day, but I shall not set out till Friday Morning, and the Queen not till to Morrow Sev'night.

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356 The Earl of Arlington's Letters

Your Second Letter was brought me to Day only, it hath a material question concerning the Guaranty to be given the Crowns of France and Spain; to the latter, we and the Dutch Ambassadors resolved ever to refuse it; till they had made good to the Swede the promised Subsidies: And to the former, being the stronger, we thought it unreasonable to give it, whilst we did not give it to the weaker. But, what I think imports us most, and will conserve best the Peace of Christendom, is a confederation with Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, and what other Princes of the Empire will joyn with us. And of this, as I remember, the beginning of your Instructions does mind you; which, whilst you are thinking of there, I will advise with my Lord Keeper how we shall direct you from hence more particularly to your Question.

We are very impatient here to understand how the Prince of Orange ends his Progress, and how Holland will look upon it at his return. The business of Treves was past retrieving before you wrote of it. I have been above these three Months strugling for them in favour of the Prince's Interest, but could

not prevail.

My Officers of the Post-Office ask me whether you have spoken to Mr. Payne, and whether you have taken a little pains to study their Paper; I need not tell you how much I am concern'd in the good

event of that matter.

I am, &c.

October 11. 68.

My Lord,

Since my leaving London yours of the 9th. and 12th. currant, were fent after me into the Country, after they had been feen, at London, at the Committee of Foreign Affairs; upon which His Majefty hath fent his mind to the faid Committee, directing them to instruct you accordingly, which will be done by Mr. Secretary Trevor. So that I have nothing to tell you from my felf, but that I have receiv'd your advice concerning the Packet-Boats, which I will communicate to my Officers, and likewise the execution of the Order given you, concerning the Libel, the Copy, and all the Manuscripts of which His Majesty wisheth you would fend hither by the first conveyance.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, October 23.68.

My Lord,

Y absence from hence, and attending His Majesty into Suffolk is the reason I am in arrear to you for your many Letters, and the knowing the cause will, I assure my self, pardon the effect without the help of any further Apologies.

His Majesty was acquainted at Audley end with the Proposition of drawing Spain to give satisfaction to S. veden, in the point of the Subsidies, by war-

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ranting to Spain the Pyrenean Treaty. And accordingly gave his direction that you should be authoriz'd, instead of agreeing to the said Proposition, to make an offer of His Majesty's paying a Third part of the Subfidies; Spain and the States paying the other Two Thirds. This was fignified to you by Mr. Secretary Trever, of which you complaining, in your last, of the 26th. the matter hath been brought to a new debate at the Committee; but without any variation in the conclusion from those directions formerly fent you.

We remembred how unwillingly the Dutch This in Ambassadors here consented to promise to warrant the Peace of Aix: How averse they Cypher.

were to the performance of it, after the Peace was made, until Spain should pay the Subsidies. It was further observed that Monsieur de Witt is notoriously mistaken, in affirming that the Treaty of Aix Ratifies the Pyrenean Treaty, which will be clear to them in reading the 8th. Article, which is industriously Pen'd to avoid the suspicion of it: And lastly, How frankly soever you suppose Monsieur de Witt speaks in those his Offers, we observe out of your own Letters, that he answers for his own Opinion only therein, and doubts whether the States will concur with him, which makes us suspect they are made rather to sound us to the bottom, than believe the States can be yet ready to embark themselves, and all their Commerce so without retreat with Spain. And this being His Majesty's conclusion as to this Point, you must improve it as skilfully as you can, and at the same time take from Monsieur de Witt, and the rest of your Commissioners, all suspicion of Tergiversation in Us, in our Union and Triple Alliance, or hanging towards France; wherein, I can affure you with all confidence, there

is not the least step made since you left us.

God be thanked we have the Winter before us to take our measures very sufficiently, and upon the grounds you carried with you; and if we must come to the point of warranting Spain from all accidents from France, I am sure, in the condition His Majest's affairs are, it will behove him to be secure of Spain's supporting the expence of it; which will be a good reason to your self, tho an improper one to alledge to Monseur de Witt.

As to the point of the Prince of Orange, His Majesty approves entirely of your good Counsel you give his Highness, the Prosecution of which alone can help him to attain his ends. By the first you shall have a distinct answer to what you wrote in

Cypher, upon this subject; but it is

concluded it could be much more sufficiently made if it were known to His Ma-Cypher.

jesty, whether your Proposition rose from

your own conjecture, and from the condition of the Prince's Affairs, or from any grounds given you by

the Ministers there.

We have had the Answers to our Marine Treaty at the debate, and receiv'd some help therein from the East India Company, without whom we dare not charge our selves to judge of their Assairs, and of this you shall have a good account by the next.

I am infinitely forry for the trouble you have by the detention of the Skipper. I was told many days ago that he was at liberty, if he be not, I have now ordered it so positively, as I do not now doubt of being obeyed, and having his Bail restor'd to him.

I had almost forgot to tell you that His Majesty, being press'd very hard by the Venetian Ambassador, to afford some Succour to Candia, hath answered

him that he will direct his Ambassador in Holland to concert with the States, in what manner we thall jointly do it, that neither may take advantage of the others generolity therein: Accordingly His Majesty commands you to sound the mind of the States herein, professing His readiness to do something in fo common a Cause; wherein our own, as well as the Interest of Christendom is so much concern'd.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, October 27. 68.

My Lord.

Y last was of the 23d. instant, wherein I promised you some resolution of His Majesties to your former Paper in Cypher, concerning the Prince of Orange; which, being read over again distinctly before him, he declared, you must first an-

fwer the Question in my last, up-What is in the on that subject, before he could Italick Character, give a steddy opinion thereupon; was in Cypher. but inclining much to the Prince's contenting . himself with a little,

and such a little, if it be so, as you have specified, rather than run the hazard of losing the whole. As to the Ship Royal Charles, His Majesty fays he was lately affured by one, who saw her, that her back is broke, lies at present all covered with mud, and will never be of use; but would have you inform your self what is the true condition of her, and whether the be worth accepting.

When

When I have added to this that Monsieur Van Beuningen will be a very welcome Ambassador here, in case Boreel be called away, I do not remember I have left any thing in your many Letters unanswer'd.

You must make it your business to be inform'd very particularly of Three Merchant Ships, fitting now at Amsterdam, for the Barbadoes, with several manufactures for her lading; and if you have an opportunity there, to advertise the Governour thereof, that he may seize them, beause it is a great breach of the Act of Navigation, and yet so acceptable to the People, upon that Island, that it may contribute much to the debauching of them, at least from their dependance upon England. If you can add to your information into the Barbadoes, or hither, the Names, Force, and descriptions of the Ships, &c. it will much help the finding them out, making your enquiry as private as you can. We have not been able possibly since my last to dispatch the business of the Marine Treaty.

I.am, &c.

Whitehal, October 30. 68.

My Lord,

Have now received Yours of the 30th. N.S. wherein I perceive Monsieur de Witt yet holds off from the Proposition of dividing equally our fatisfaction to Sweden, and yet that you perlift in the resolution of trying him again upon it.

I am forry our Letters from Swedeland speak to doubtfully of the Congress betwixt Comte Wrangel

and the Spanish Ministers. I have ever hoped that, That meeting taking effect, Spain might be easily inclined to give Sweden that Money from their own

hands, which they refuse to our intercession.

I should have told you, in my last, of my Lord Carlifle's being named to go Extraordinary Ambasfador into Swedeland. We had once a thought of fending him by Hamburgh likewise, to be at the Congress according to an invitation intimated to us by Mr. Thinne. But, on the one side, the meeting feeming uncertain, and, on the other, we not thinking it fit to do any thing of that kind, wherein the States did not concur with us, from whom we never heard any thing to that purpose, we have now laid that thought quite aside, and mean to send him strait to Gottenburgh with all the speed possible we can. Where amongst other things, he shall be authorised to propose the effect of the first Article of your Instructions, which, we suppose, falls in very feasonably now into your Negotiation, and will naturally, and much more fufficiently, lead us to the Conclusion Monsieur de Witt insists upon, than as he proposed it. We having agreed to warrant the Peace, which can better put us into a State of doing it, than a new Confederation, specifying the ways we will do it by. And, fuch a one being framed, the weaker of the Two Crowns will certainly reap the fruit of it, and no offence be given to the stronger.

The News you fend me in your 2d. Letter, looks at least like Truth, if it be not so, I pray God the warning you give us will prevent the mischief of it. I make no doubt of the Truth of what you fay in the latter part, and, I promise you, I will endeavour to give you ease in it, with all the efficacy and

credit

credit I have, and in the mean time remember the Consolatory French Proverb applyed to such Cases. Un bon mariage payera tout:

Yet we cannot fend you our Answers upon the East India affairs; but without further delay, they

shall be finished to Morrow.

To the Inquiry I defired of you in my last, I must defire you to add, the informing your felf whether any of the Ships have His Majesty's Passes; or, to speak more properly, his Warrants for Naturalization, which they will make to serve for Passes. And, if it be possible, to get me a Copy of one of them; that, if there be any abuse, or surprise, we may think of a way to rectifie it.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, Novem. 3. 68.

My Lord,

Have now received Yours of November the 2d. and read what you wrote to my Lord Keeper of the same date; which shews us you were then far from the Opinion we had fent you. His Majesty would have you, by all means, concur with Monsieur de Witt in framing such a Project as he proposes. and transmit it hither, that we may see fully his mind in this matter; which, we observe, is still accompanied with a referve of what the States may think of it: which is no ill rule for you to follow. I find by what he fays to you, he hath also written to Monsieur Boreel, both in relation to the Swedish Sub-

Subfidies, and the warranting the Peace. In the first, he says, That the Money ought to come from Spain, and that if we are to give any, it will be more feafonably applied in time of action; but he cannot tell me what will become of our Triple Alliance, if Sweden, for want of what was promised them, and upon which single condition they entred into it, shall separate themselves from us. In the latter he maintains confidently that we have always told you, we cannot agree, in that warranting the Treaty at Aix, warrants the Pyrenean also; whereas this latter maintains the renuntiation of the Queen of France to be valid, and the King her Husband obliged to the observation of it, whatever is said to the contrary. The former supposes it void, as Sir John Trevor hath already told you, who, besides what the Letter of the Treaty Pys, was, as you know, present at the framing the Project of the Treaty. This we have thought fit to mind you of again, because we perceive, by Monsieur Boreel's discourse, Monsieur de Witt stands still in his former Opinion; for which reason perhaps you may think it necessary not to disturb him, in the framing his Project by these resections, that you may better perceive what the bottom of his mind is upon the whole matter.

We shall be very forry to find his Highness, the Prince of Orange, call to His Majesty for the Payment of his Debt, when it is impossible for His Majesty to do it. He hath solemnly acknowledged it by the Form of a Privy Seal, and means, whenever the Parliament is in a disposition to pay his other Debts, to add to them this to the Prince.

His Majesty would have you make no manner of fcruple of giving his confent to the admitting the

Princes

Princes of Lunenburgh into the Triple Alliance, as also the Elector of Brandenburgh, or, as you say well, any other Protestant Prince, and joyning with

the States in inviting them into it.

I am glad, my Lady, your Wife, is fafely arrived there, and that she hath carried you your Bills, for your Three Months. The Commissioners of the Treasury tell me, they will deal very punctually with you, and, I promise you, whenever I can fee the occasion fit for it, I will endeavour, all I can, to procure you fatisfaction for that time your Equipage lay upon your cost, while you were here, and to have it reckoned into your other allowances.

I have complain'd very fensibly to Monsieur Boreel of the notice given in the Harlem Gazette. of two Passage Boats that are to pass every Week for England from thence; which are certainly intended for the swallowing up of our Letters. If Holland do this, why shall not France and Flanders, do the like? Or why have we taken fuch pains, to gratifie the defires of the States, in restoring to them the going of our Packet Boats, strait into Holland with their Letters as they did before the War? When, I can affure you, they forbad the going of any of their own Boats, remembring that, till the times of Usurpation, no Letters ever went for Holland but by the way of Flanders; whereas now we do not only give them the satisfaction of the going of their own Letters, strait to them; but even of ours to many parts of Germany. If there had been established, amongst the States; a general Letter-Office, we had treated with them; but fince there was none, we treated with their Principal Town, (viz.) Amsterdam, in the same Terms, and very near the same Conditions the Post-Master General did at

His

His Majesties Happy Restauration, which was then punctually made good, and their Passage Boats forbidden to interrupt, or vie with our Packet Boats. And if we cannot obtain to be us'd as they were, we must return to the old way of sending by Flanders, and leave the Law here to molest their Boats, if they bring any Letters; which, Say and Swear, what they will, their Boats will do it. I enter more largely into this matter, because you mislike Mr. Ellis's opening of it, who took the matter too deep, if he went to support our right by the Dominion of the Seas. And I hope if he shall hereafter urge any fuch Arguments, you will do us the

favour to conceal them.

Here inclos'd you receive the Replies, we have prepar'd, and fo long promifed you to Monsieur de Witt's Glosses, upon the East India Company's Propositions. My Lord Keeper and Mr. Secretary Trevor, and my felf have examin'd them with all possible fairness, and modelled them our felves. And, without any particularity, perswade our selves Monsieur de witt will admit of them, and give us that fatisfaction we desire upon them, if the States be content to establish such an Equality in Trade, as he hath always professed to you they were willing to do. And, in one word, we are all perswaded our East India Company cannot profecute their Trade, without these Concessions, to their Satisfaction or Advantage.

I am, &cc.

Whitehal, Novem. 10. 68.

My Lord,

Have received all yours to the 16th. The former will be sufficiently answered by the inclosed Paper, which we have prepared in requital of Monsieur de witt's, after very serious Resections upon the Pyrenean Treaty, the Treaty of Aix, and the Promise of a Guaranty, given by you, and the States Deputies, to the Marquis Castel Rodrigo, when you prevail'd with him to send his Orders for the signing the suspension of Arms, and the Treaty of Aix. And, if you will give your self the pains, and perswade Monsieur de Witt to do the like, viz. To read over the abovementioned Pieces, we assure our selves you will intirely both of you, be of our Mind; and he, by the inclosed Paper, surther convinc'd that we are seeking no subterfuges from the Triple Alliance, or what you have profess'd on our behalf.

The latter, notwithstanding it may perhaps be sit to be answer'd, I mean your Three Questions in it. To the First, you know we are bound by the abovesaid Promise to give Spain an effective Guaranty of the Peace, whenever they shall demand it: But, because Monsieur de Witt is of opinion that, for the execution of this our Promise, Spain will be content to gratise us, with the paying the Swedes their Money, it is lest to you and him to make it so valuable to the Spanish Ministers there, as to get that Payment. As for the Conde de Molina here we have never spoken to him of it, because he never did so to us.

To the Second, We cannot think it fit Sweden should be ask'd to come into the Guaranty with us, till their Money be paid them, for fear it should make them sly off from the whole, or give them a new occasion of severe expostulations with us. Besides you find, by the form of our Promise of the Guaranty, they were not then united with us in the Triple Alliance, and were only conditioned to be invited into it, as the Emperour, and any other Prince, whose interest it should be to have the Peace made and kept.

To the Third, When the Guaranty shall be agreed on, as is expressed in our Paper, then it will be time enough to consider by what Proportions we shall support it towards Spain, and towards one an-

other.

As to your Paper in Cypher receiv'd this day, His Majesty finds that matter is far from being ready for his determination, he wishes it well; but is perswaded it will thrive the better the less you meddle with it.

I have also received your Letter to Mr. Ellis, but have not had time to read it. The Sally of Don Juan is a strange one; if no trick of France be in it, it will either end in the driving away the Confessor, or Don Juan's undoing himself. If France be in it, it will certainly open the War again. It therefore behoves us to lose no time in making our Concerts for our own securities, and it it be possible for the conservation of the Peace of Christendom.

I am, &c.

ivhitehal, Novem. 27. 68.

My Lord,

Took my Bed that night I receiv'd Five of your I Excellency's together, Two of the 20th. One of the 23d. One of the 27th. and another of the 30th. S. N. with the enclos'd Queen of Spain's Letter, the Spanish Ambassadors Memorial upon it passes for New York, &c. All which I put into Mr. Secretary Trevor's hands to advise with my Lord Keeper upon them, and to attend His Majesty to have His Resolutions thereupon. Accordingly he wrote to you by the last Post, and this Post fends your Credential for the Constable, in that matter, as it was thought fit here to fend you. And I am perswaded, having such a Comrade as Monsieur Van Beuningen, you cannot but succeed well, and I hope conclude fomething with his Excellency, if what the Spanish Ambassador, and Monsieur d'Ognati assure me be true, that he hath full Powers fent him from Madrid for fuch purposes. And certainly a greater there cannot be for the fecurity of Flanders, than what you propose; and we conceive that you will need no other instruction for it, than that Paper lately fent you, which we are glad to hear was fo much to Monsieur de Witt's satisfaction. Which, fetting down the Rules, and bound of our Guaranty, I imagine you have nothing more to do, but the making it so valuable to the Constable, as to obtain of him an immediate and effective fatisfaction to the Crown of Sweden in what we have promised them. Which being over, I suppose our next work will be amongst our selves, to concert the manner and

and means to support the Guaranty. The noise is now as strong as ever, that France will break the Peace the next Spring. Taking notice of which Monsieur Colbert hath by express command, from his Master, attended His Majesty, and assured him he hath no such intention; and his going so roundly to work as he does with the Protestants of France, makes it somewhat more probable that he will keep his word. If our business were done in Spain, and our succeeding Confederation secured, methinks our united Offices might mitigate some of those rigours threatned them.

We make what haste we can to dispatch my Lord Carlisse, but I fear His Majesty will not be of opinion that he should touch in Denmark; for that were to give them the point they have hitherto contended for, which is, That His Majesty should send first to them. But, as soon as I am upon my Legs, I will send you His Majesty's more positive resolution herein.

The way directed him now, is going to Gottenburgh, and from thence strait to Stockholm, leaving his Equipage to follow him at the opening of the Frosts. You speak of a new Minister coming into the Low-Countreys from that Court, but say nothing

of Monsieur Appleboom's removal.

You must not suffer the States to be so delicate as to except against Monsieur Sylvius his passage through their Countrey, because it is his only way by Land, and you may considently answer Monsieur de witt, whom he shall have order to attend, that he will do no unbecoming thing either in the Prince's, or any other business else. Cuncus has been as troublesome here, during the War, and much more than Monsieur Sylvius there, and yet we took no offence

to fee him here with the Ambassadors at their first arrival. If you let them be thus tender with you,

you will have a troublesome life of it there.

Monsieur Boreel tells us, with seeming fatisfaction enough, that he is now to stay here; so I fear Monsieur Van Beuningen will not come, which I am forry for. I fee Don Estevan hangs heavier upon their hands there, I know no remedy for it, unless you can find it with the Constable, or Sir William Godolphin, when he is in Madrid. And, tho it were infinitely to be wish'd also, that His Majesty and the States Interposition could quiet the disorders in the Court of Spain, yet it is hard, at this distance; to know where to take the matter, so as to meddle properly with it; when we know it better perhaps we may find an entrance easier into it.

I am very glad to find you fo well perswaded of the fuccels you are like to have in the East-India Propositions: Conversing, as we do now, more than formerly we did, by the benefit of the Councel of Trade. With the Merchants, we find it is not poffible to have them pleas'd without these Concessions; and by them we understand that the passing under the Dutch Forts in the Indies, is a point of as great importance as any of the rest. If we were to pass there with Troops, their jealousie would be justifiable; but that private Merchants, with their Goods, only should pass before their doors, can give them no other fright or apprehension, but that we should profit as well as they.

Mr. Secretary Trevor shewed me your Letter concerning Banister. You cannot believe what a jea-lousie it gives here upon the Exchange that he should be so long detained; they will not fansie less than that all their Countrey Men are kept in Chains in

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Surinam.

Surinam, and that he is not fuffered to come hither to tell the Story of it.

There will be a Copy of the Order of Council fent you with this, recalling all the Passes but One, that were given for New-York, and That to serve but for this Year. If you fend to Amsterdam, I am affured here they are prepared to declare to you, which is the Ship they will have go, and already you may be fure it will be the biggeft; therefore you must notifie to the others not to proceed with their Lading.

The fuccess you have had in burning the Libels hath begotten in France, as well as here, a desire, that you, joyning your felf with any Minister of theirs, should desire the States severely to forbid all Printing of Libels for the future, so derogatory to the Honour of Princes, and the quiet of their People. I am affured, if you fend to speak with Monsieur Elsivire, he will put you into the way of doing this effectually.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, Decem. 4. 68.

My Lord,

CInce my last, I have received Two of your Excellencies, of the 4th. and 7th. currant, together with a Copy of the Constable's Powers, which, with the benefit of His Majesty's late Credential, will, I hope, enable you to make fome good conclufion with him, viz. The Payment of the whole Money to Sweden. I fee the States have no mind to

bear any share of it; and on our part, tho our Will is good, our Performance, I fear, will not be so; which, it will be sit, the Constable should know. As I said in my last, if you persist in the opinion of going to his Excellency, you must frame your Instructions out of all those Minds and Papers which have been sent you from hence. And, if the Spaniard makes no other Provision, for the engaging Us and the Neighbour Princes, but what he supposes is naturally surnished from our Interest to preserve them, I dare answer to you, before hand, we shall be wanting to him.

We are still to seek what will become of the Sally of Don Juan, all the Letters from those parts seem to direct Us to believe the Assair will be kept within the bounds of Spain, and end either in the retreat of the Inquisidor, or the loss of Don Juan; unless they fall into the Medio Termino of sending his Highness into Flanders, and that France will have much a-do to have any part of the Game on

one side or the other.

I know not how to answer your Question of Dolman, who hath not only ever had the reputation of a Rank Republican, with relation to England, but was actually engaged on the Dutch side, in the Dutch War, and hath his name in the Proclamation, summoning him to render himself within such a term; for which I know not how he can deserve his Pardon, but by the Services he shall render to His Majesty thro your Person and Character; which we must make it our Business to render as valuable as they can deserve to be. In the mean time your Prudence will direct you, not to let him despair of your good Offices, so he will surnish the Matter for them. And I take this to be a better Door for him to enter

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by into His Majesty's Pardon, than that Colonel Sidney hath taken, of making acquaintance with my

Lord Clarendon.

I cannot but wonder at' Monsieur de witt's Memory speaking for him, or young Honywood's Widow, and forgetting His Majesty's repeated Intercessions for Monfieur Kievet in his own Royal Hand, to all which there hath not yet been made fo much as a

Civil Reply.

When you shall give more particularly to me the condition of the English Company at Dort, I shall endeavour to serve it here; but you will be better instructed therein, from some of the Factory there, than you can be from hence. Since you left us; there is a Councel of Trade fitting, to whom all Confiderations of that kind will be naturally referred; and it will be worth your inquiry there, what opinion they have of it; and whether they be inquisitive after their Transactions.

I supposed our Office had furnished you with the Evidences we have against Captain Brackel's insolencies in the Mediterranean; of which here inclosed there are new Copies sent you. When we doubt of the Truth of them, we must give off believing what is done so far off. The States will judge of the Crime, and proportion the Satisfaction,

which ought to arise from themselves.

You have likewise herewith a Copy of an Order of Council for the detaining a ship of War, belonging to the States, come into the Isle of Wight, which has on board him an English Man brought from Surinam, whom the Council would have the Captain give up into our hands. The indignation that is raised here against the usage of our Countrey men, in that Colony, hath begotten this hot Resolution,

which

which you must alledge for the excuse of it, if need be: But, if it so falls out, that the *Dutch* Captain be gone away, then you shall do well to speak little of this matter, and content your self only with a positive demand of the Prisoner Jones; complaining, as you did in *Banister*'s case, of the violence done to him. Mr. Secretary Trevor will send you a Copy of the Answer prepared for the *Dutch* Ambassador's complaining of the detention of the Ship.

I am,&c.

London, Decem. 11. 68.

My Lord,

Majesty to the Constable of Castile, to complement his Excellency upon his arrival in Flanders: where, because 'tis possible you may either meet him, the said Sir Edward, according to your late Credential, or send to him in order to something in His Majesty's Service, I thought I could not do less, than in a sew lines let you know that he is a brave Man, and hath long serv'd His Majesty saithfully, (particularly with much gallantry in the last Dutch War) that you may, in all occasions, put that value upon him, which is his due, and which shall be always acknowledg'd by

Yours, &c.

whitehal, Decem. 22. 68.

My Lord,

Y Brother Secretary being now fetled in his Province, whereof your Negotiation is a part, I hold my felf excusable in my less frequent writing to you. Upon this Foundation, I come to be in arrear to your Excellency for Yours of the 14th. 18th. 21st. and 25th. to which I am to add, that I receiv'd this day by the hands of Major Banister, whom we have not had yet time to question, as we ought to do, before we form such a Complaint, as 'tis supposed,

ought to be made concerning his usage.

Long before this arrives, you will have receiv'd all the East-India Company, and our Committee of Foreign Affairs can furnish in defence of what we infift upon in the amendment of the Marine Treaty; where we conclude they do not deal ingenuously with you, who resemble their Forts (which are indeed no other than strong Ware-houses built in Countreys of other Princes) to those in the Spanish West, or Portugal East-Indies; wherein they are both Sovereign Masters of the Territories, wherein they forbid others to Trade. And, I am fure, when you have made this Reflection upon the difficulty you meet with there in this Point, you will not think it to be founded in so much reason, or fansie how we can Trade thither without this liberty we infift upon. On the other fide, you are not at. all miltaken in your Observation and complaint of a tharp humour amongst Us towards that Nation, which cannot be corrected but by giving them fair and equal dealing in Trade; with which I am perfwaded

swaded we shall be eyer Friends, but without it never, how inconvenient foever a breach would be to us.

I find, by your last, your Journey into Flanders is delayed for the want of a Companion from Holland, and the expectation of the Baron d' Hola's coming thither; with whom 'tis very likely you will prepare, at least, the matter of what shall be treated with the Constable, and consequently, be better enabled how to instruct Us to instruct You. For I fuppose you mean no further in your advice of this kind, than to be warranted by His Majesty in what you shall do. And then, with these Instructions, Powers shall be likewise sent you to put them into execution; towards which, I mean, as to the Form of it, we shall have need of your directions also.

We are all perswaded the Information, you have of the Humor and Disposition of the Swiffe towards His Majesty, from the Baron of Bonsteten, is much more sufficient, than any we have from the Person, mentioned in his Letter; tho he hath produced us one, or two from Monsieur Balthasar much to the fame effect. Methinks you may eafily enough reason your Correspondent out of the impropriety of his Demand, that the King should now, after above Eight Years, answer Letters then written to him upon his happy Restauration; which, after the change of Secretaries, are hard to be retrieved; and by letting him know, that if this omission were a fault, it hath been sufficiently reveng'd by sheltring the Regicides, fo many years fince, in their Countrey, who we do not hear are yet fent away. After I have faid all this, if our Confederation with Sweden and Holland goes on, I think the addition of the Swiffes will be so valuable to it, as I should not be afhamed

ashamed to advise His Majesty to strain a point of Ceremony in gaining them. And therefore, by advance, advise you to continue cajolling this Gentleman (as you know how to do very well) and with

fuch Letters as he may properly show there.

Here inclos'd, I fend you the Copy of the Prince of Portugal's late Letter to His Majesty, by which you will see the mind of that Court in the Affair they have with the Hollander. Of which perhaps it will not be fit for you to make use, till Don Francisco de Melos's arrival there; but when he does, it will be certainly proper for you to effect the accommodation of those matters, in His Majesty's name, and to outdo the officious diligences of France therein; by which they pretend to tye the dependance on both fides itronger to themselves. And, because they may be, perhaps, mislayed, I herewith send you Copies of the Instrument we gave the Count de D'hona, promising the Crown of Sweden their Subfidies, and the method by which we should obtain them.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, Decem. 29. 68.

My Lord,

Have before me Yours of the 28th. S. N. de-I manding Powers and Instructions, and a following one, of Jan. the 4th. minding us again of them, which have been suspended hitherto for the reasons expressed in mine of the 22d. But since you call so earnestly for them, I will advise to morrow with my Lord Keeper and my brother Secretary, what we can frame for your fatisfaction in that kind; especially understanding that the Baron d' Isola is detained by Sickness in Brussels, and not like to be fo fuddenly with you. And, the truth is, it were high time that our Triple Alliance were under some Regulation. The knowledge of that might perhaps discourage France from opening the War again this Spring; how inviting foever the diforders, and ill conduct, under which Flanders is at present, may be to them.

Since I wrote thus far, Mr Secretary Trevor hath been with me, to whom I have imparted Yours of the 4th. receiv'd this day, and we have both agreed together to inform our felves very particularly, whether the Forts, which we would pass by in the Indies, are very modern ones, and of their names, if it be possible, that you may be instructed to anfwer that part of Monsieur de Witt's discourse with fufficiency. As for the rest, it seems to me to be very Sophistical, especially where he calls those Forts finall Colonies, and asks us whether we will permit the Dutch to pass through our Territories of Virginia to trade with our Indian Neighbours.

I forgot in my last to mind you again of speaking with Monsieur de Witt of their intentions towards the Succour of Candia. We having promised the Venetian Ambassador to procure the knowledge thereof, that His Majesty may thereby regulate his own defires to be affistant to so Publick and

Christian a Cause.

His Majesty hath likewise commanded me to inquire of you, whom the States wish for King of Poland. He is follicited much, by the Duke of Nieubourgh, to recommend his Pretensions, and His

Majest, s

Majesty's personal kindness to that Prince, inclines him much to favour him; but he would not contribute willingly to any, but such as may be agreeable to our Union, and the publick ends in Christendom, which we are pursuing upon it.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, January 1. 69.

My Lord,

Have none from You fince yours of the 4th.S.N. acknowledged in my last, wherein I promised you, there should be Powers and Instructions sent you by this. But Mr. Secretary Trevor hath been so taken up in making my Lord of Carlisle's dispatch (who is to go away with this fair Weather and clear Moon) that they could not possibly be made ready. He is to land at Gottenburgh, and from thence to pass on by land to Stockholm; where his principal Business is, to keep that Court steddy to our Tripple Alliance, and to excuse the ill success hitherto of our endeavours to procure the Money from Spain, but promising them the continuance of the same till they have satisfaction; he is therein directed to correspond with you.

Since my last I have communicated to some of the East-India Company Monsieur de Witt's Objections to your Propositions, and particularly enquired of them, where they have been interrupted in their Trade by reason of Forts: They answer me, That the occasion of this Complaint did principally arise

from

from the Practice of the Duth, about Six Years fince, when, becoming Masters of Cochine, they would pretend to hinder Trade in the adjacent parts, and accordingly interrupted the English trading at Porcat; altho upon the Coast, as Cochine is (tho far distant from it.) And altho Places in that vast and large Countrey cannot be enumerated, where (on fuch pretences) Trade may be obstructed; yet if it be begun to be practifed in one, they may proceed in like manner in others: And therefore the Proposal, as it is equal and just, so it is the way and means to prevent misunderstanding, in like kind, for the future. And if it be (as the Dutch alledge) That there are but few places from whence such Complaints can arise, then there is the less Cause for their scrupling to agree to the reason of it; So that there is not any claim of Commerce with them, in their own Cities, Towns, Forts, or Colonies. The thing only proposed is, (as hath been in the First Article of the former Papers expressed and clearly stated.) That, upon their having a Pass, upon any River, or pretence of Soveraignty, the English may not thereby be hindred from Trading to those Places, where they have setled Factories, Commerce, and Trade, no more than all Nations are hindred from Trading to Hamburgh, by reason of the Towns of Gluckstadt. When they urge for an instance the Practice of the English in their Plantations, we fay it is a thing not at all defired

from the Dutch, that they should grant within any of their Cities, Towns, Castles or Plantations (under their * Occupancy) any more liberty, than is permitted to them in

* This is the word they think signifies their sence better than Soveraignty, which may be usurped where they have no Occupancy.

the English Plantations. And, as to their instance of a Ship that is cast upon Barbado's by a Storm, we know of no Law that doth confiscate any such Ship, which doth not make that a pretence to come in for Trade. And the Query that is made, whether the English would permit them to Trade to Nations beyond Virginia, the Dutch know it to be altogether frivolous. For that the passage into Virginia between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, with the Bay and Rivers leading up into the Countrey; they are all so entirely possest by the English on all sides, that there are no other Nations besides, with whom they can suppose to have any Commerce or Trade. Or, if there were any fuch Nations, they have not Factories, nor fetled Commerce with them. neither can the Dutch land there, but upon English ground; which liberty the English claim not in India from the Dutch. But as for passing by Forts, or. Rivers, leading to Trade, the English having Fortifications at the mouth of de la Ware, Connecticut, and Kinnebeck Rivers, where the Dutch and other Nations had Trade many miles by fuch Rivers, the English did permit them free Trade to such Places. until the late War put them out of possession, and that by the Articles of Peace, all right to those Places was quitted by them. They further fay, That the Objection, touching the English Act for Navigation, doth not at all reach the Case; there being no restraint thereby laid on the Dutch, or any other Nation from passing by the English Forts Eastward, or Westward, or between England and Ireland, thro St. George's Channel; but for the regulating of Trade and Commerce on shoar in His Majesty's Dominions, which each Nation may do within themselves, and the Dutch within their Colonies in India as they shall fee Cause. This

This is what those of the East-India Company have discours'd with me upon your Letter, the effect of all which they assure me is sent in their Papers to you. But, for fear they should not be sufficient to answer these last scruples of Monsieur de witt, I thought it not amiss to add them, and to mind you once more, how well you will ferve the Publick, strengthen our Alliance, and justifie your own Reputation, if you can happily end this business, as I see you are fairly enough advanc'd to-wards it: In which I wish you success with all my heart, and according to the Compliment of this day many happy years.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, January 8. 69.

My Lord,

I N my last was all, I think, I shall be able to say to your Excellency upon the East-India Company's Propositions, till those of Holland furnish us new Matter, which I hope they will not do, but facilitate your agreement with them, in which I am glad to understand Monsieur Van Beuningen, for Publick Reasons, is likely to be so helpful to You, as your last Letter of the 11th seems to promise Us.

As for the Negotiation you are entring upon for satisfaction to the Crown of Sweden, Mr. Secretary Trevor fending you to full Instructions and Powers upon that Subject, I hope you will likewise have the good luck to conclude that matter well.

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I had a Letter of the 8th. from the Baron d' Isola; who faid he was then going into Holland. He exalts much the probabilities of France's opening the War again this Spring; and much lessens the Power of Spain to refift it, even to a degree as to fay, they will not be able to pay all the Money themselves promised the Swedes. When you shall come to talk with him, I pray ask him what kind of encouragement this Language is like to give to the Confederates that are like to bear the burthen of their Cause. Sweden they know will not pay their own Troops, whilst they are in their Service, and the Baron cannot but remember, what I have so often said to him, and you to the Marquis Castel Rodrigo, by His Majesty's command, of our Abilities to support our part; and methinks, it is not amifs you should, now and then, mind him and the Spanish Ministers what a Temptation Men have to desert their Interest, where there is neither Profit nor Honour in maintaining it, I might add, where there is a total disability to do it.

I have now received your Answer to the importunity of the Venetian Ambassador, and I hear he hath gotten the wind of the effect of it. If Holland should insensibly lead us into a breach with the Grand Seignior, we should lose a vast Stock, and the most beneficial Trade we have. If we send and keep in pay 2000 Men, as the States propose to do, the Consequence of it must be the seising all our Merchants Effects in the Turkish Empire, because we have a formal Peace with the Grand Seignior, which, I suppose, the Dutch have not; and this will oblige Us, to manage and continue our Succour with Secresie, and if it be possible, out of private Purses, that the Publick may not be exposed to reproach.

reproach or damage by it, and because it is very posfible what Monsieur de Witt says may be but a Copy of his Countenance in this matter, you shall do well to sound him farther in it, and ask him particularly, how he hopes their Trade, which is not a small one in those parts, can be secured, if they so avowedly succour Candia.

We are expecting, every hour, an Exposulatory Memorial from the Dutch Ambassador, concerning our behaviour towards our Countrey-men, and as he calls it, their Subjects in Surinam; he told me the other day, he had understood that Jones was left a shoar at the Isle of Wight, which we cannot upon any inquiry hear of: This faying of the Ambassadors, and your having no News of him from Zealand, makes suspicious Men apt to think he is made away. The Letters of the last Post, told you of the change of the Resolution to send my Lord Carlisle by Sea, the hard Weather that then began, made the Seamen conclude it impossible he should go that way; therefore now His Majesty will have him go by Land, and make his first step through Holland, where you will fee him, and instruct him the best you can; we shall know before he goes, whether His Majesty will fuffer him to fee any body in Demnark. It is refolv'd he shall carry some Body in his Company, that shall go away to Muscowy, to try to accommodate that Court with the Swede.

Whitehal, January 22. 69.

My Lord,

R. Secretary Trevor and I, have communicated to the East-India Company, the effect of your former Letter, and the Proposals of the States General, in answer to yours upon the whole Matter, which is at prefent in dispute amongst them; and that I have lodged the faid Propofals in our Companies hands to judge of the wording of them in Articles, since they seem to be agreed in the Sub-stance. Since which time, Mr. Secretary Trevor and I, have had another meeting with them, and they are agreed the framing our Mind into Articles, of which a Copy is herewith fent you, if they be agreed to, there is an end of this matter: and without a perfect difingenuity on the part of the Dutch East-India Company, we cannot see how they can be rejected: The remaining question therefore will only be, in what Form they shall pass, and be made Authentick. You cannot forget, that at your first arrival there, many Letters passed betwixt You and Us, relating to this question, and, if I do not misremember, the result of them was, That the treating this Matter by declared Commissioners of both Nations, would open a door to troublefome demands on both fides, that might discompose the happy Union betwixt us; according to this, Mr. Secretary Trevor's opinion and mine is, that your Excellency should obtain the passing their Articles, under the Title of Explanatory and Additional Articles, upon, and to the late Marine Treaty; but before you can be ready for it, we will know His Majesty's distinct resolution herein,

herein, and fend it to you. And if you still infift thereupon, we will fend you from hence, these Articles transcribed into Latin.

With the Articles goes also a Paper, instructing you to support them, which joyn'd to the former Discourses made you upon this Subject, will (we prefume) make you firong enough to combat any of their Exceptions, and particularly, Montieur Van Beuningen's Letter, a Translation of which you fent

me, in your last of the 25th.

The Letters from France affure us, Monsieur de Lorrain has submitted and will difarm, but the French King's Declaration at the same time, That the Marshal de Bellefond shall make a Levy of 2000 Foot, and more if need be, to fuccour the Venetians, gives a. jealousie, that they have some delign upon some of their Neighbours; we would be glad to know Monsieur de Witt's opinion in this point.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, January 26. 69.

My Lord,

His Gentleman, Sir Gabriel Sylvius, was long ago design'd by His Majesty, to go in quality of His Envoy to the Elector of Brandenburgh, to Congratulate his Marriage; and because His Majesty infinitely desires, That his Electoral Highness should concur with him, the Crown of Sweden and the States General in the Refolutions they have taken to support the Peace, His Majesty thinks this not Cc 2

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an improper occasion of exposing to him his desires therein: But because the Place you are in, is able to furnish better, and more personal Arguments to the faid Prince, than possibly will occur to Us from thence; His Majesty hath commanded me to recommend him to your Excellency to furnish him what you can in that kind, and leaves it to your own discretion to judge, whether it will not be fit you acquaint Monsieur de Witt therewith, which he cannot but take kindly of the King, and perhaps, this may introduce a good occasion of this Gentleman's visiting Monsieur de Witt upon the fame Subject, and remove from him any Umbrages he may have contracted formerly in the business of poor Monfieur Buat, who paid dear for his faults if he had any.

His Majesty would have you likewise instruct him, in what manner he shall speak to the Elector, in the concerns of the Prince of Orange, and for this reason, he carries a Letter from the King to the Prince, that his Highness may see, he is not out of His Majesty's Care. And in this point you shall do well likewise to instruct him, how he shall first speak with

the Princeis, and after with the Elector.

Having faid thus much, I need not add any more upon this occasion, than to desire your Excellency, to use this Gentleman very kindly for my sake, being my particular Friend. In requital of which, you will have the satisfaction of discoursing with one that will be able very intelligently, to give you an account of all our Assairs here.

Whitehal, January 26. 69.

My Lord,

Aving fent your Excellency in my last, the utmost of what we can say or think, upon the
Marine Treaty; it is not necessary to give you any
Repetitions, and I hope, those you deal with there,
will now Categorically say yea or no, whether they
will gratise our Merchants importunity upon Us
in this Point; if it be in the Negative, it were good
we knew it betimes, to make them digest it.

I fee by both yours of January the 29th. and Feb. the 1st. S. N. You have brought the Business of the Swedish Subsidies to such an issue, as the Constable must either give or refuse them, having prepared in Writing, the Form of the Guaranty, by which

he may fee what he has for his Money.

I hope the Swedish Ministers, as they will undoubtedly have Powers to receive it, will likewise have those which must qualifie them to joyn in the Guaranty with Us, and that Mr. Silvercrown will desist from the Imaginations, that his Allies will pay for the keeping their Army in Bremen.

I am glad Jones is come away, he will certainly be useful here, for the Confutation of the Dutch Ambassador's long complaints against Us, concerning

Surinam.

Whitehal, February 5. 69.

My Lord,

Received yesterday together your Excellencies of the 5th and 8th. with the inclosed draught for the payment of the Subfidies to Sweden, the Project for the Guaranty, and the Concert with what Forces we shall support it. I have not had time yet to produce these Pieces to His Majesty, and the Foreign Committee, so I cannot give you any warrantable opinion upon them, only by Anticipation from my felf, I will venture to fay, That if the Draught, and the Terms of Payment be acceptable to Sweden, I make no doubt but it will be fo to Us. The Project of the Guaranty, will, I fear, appear to be too extensive in Words and not Warran ed by the Article of the Treaty at Aix: The Concert is well put in a Paper a-part, and I hope will not be proceeded upon, till His Majesty shall have more than the Baron d' Isola's word for being effectively re-imburfed the Charge he must be at in supporting his Quota. Upon all, I suppose, you will be content to stay some days to expect His Majesty's opinion and directions, fince, I presume, the Mind of Sweden, and their full concurrence in the Guaranty, must be known to you at the Hague, before any thing can be finally concluded.

Whitehal, February 12. 69.

My Lord,

TLeft Mr. Secretary Trevor to acknowledge to your Excellency by the last Post yours of the 12th. Since when there is a Letter come from your Family, speaking of your indisposition, from which, I hope, this will find you recovered. To morrow we shall finally debate, and conclude, I hope, the Form of the Guaranty to be given Spain; upon which you shall then know His Majesty's pleasure by the next. In the mean time, we are not a little troubled to hear rumours out of France, That the Swedes are gained by them, and will fall from the Triple Alliance. The Resident here, desired me to let him read the Instrument of the Guaranty, and Concert for the Payment of the Money, upon the fight of which he concluded positively, the Swedes would neither enter into such a Guaranty, nor admit fuch a delay in the Payment of the Moneys. I am perswaded you will know their Minds better at the Hague, than we can know here, and this is but an ill confirmation of the rumours from France. Monfieur Colbert feem'd to be much alarm'd at the News of your Transaction with the Spanish Minister, but feem'd as quickly appeas'd, when he was affured they went no further than the Warranty of the Peace at Aix.

Whitehal, February 16.69.

My Lord,

Y last to you was of the 12th. wherein I promised your Excellency with all speed, His Majesty's resolution concerning the Projects sent hither, upon your Conferences with the Spanish Ministers, which by reason of my Lord Keeper's Indisposition, I could not do till now, nor perhaps now so effectually as I ought, Mr. Williamson being out of the way, who hath in his hands the Notes of what was resolved at our Foreign Committee, but if my Memory sail me in any particular, I will supply it in my next.

His Majesty will willingly agree to the Project for the Payment of the Swedish Subsidies, so it be acceptable to them, only wishes, the Terms for what will be remaining after the first Payment, might be shortned, fearing they may not be so pleasing

to them.

His Majesty entirely concurs in the Project for the Guaranty, in the words you sent it hither, but dislikes the inserting into it, the Specification of the Succours, because it ought to be a Point a-part amongst Our selves, and ought not to be given to either of the Parties, whom we understand we must gratishe with the same Form of Guaranty: Besides, it seems to carry some contradiction in it, to say we must warrant the Peace totis viribus, and in the same Instrument to specific particular ones. These are the reasons you may use to them for your own, further satisfaction, I may add, That Sweden and Holland will probably reckon that strength to be kept

kept up for the Guaranty, which they would entertain without it, which according to our standing methods we cannot do. Belides, according to what the Baron d' Isola hath suggested to you, we would be glad to have some assurance from Spain, that they will pay us for the Charge we shall be at to serve their turns; and if credit may be given to a Letter we have now in our hands, from the French King to the Pope, wherein he promifes not to move the War this year, for what pretence foever. We have time enough after we have taken our Cautions. as abovefaid, to frame a Concert of Succours, according to the obligation of our Guaranty.

And this, I hope, will give time likewise for the fecuring to Sweden the 30 000 Dollars per menfem, which I remember was in debate the last Year with the Comte de D'hona, but ever understood to be made good by Spain, tho promis'd by His Majesty

and the States.

Since my last, I have received Yours of the 19th. giving an account of my Lord Carlifle's and Sir Gabriel Sylvius's arrival there. Mr. Montague is just going away also, and he goes instructed to concur intirely with the Dutch Minister (whatsoever. he be) in all matters relating to the Triple Alliance, and the Guaranty of it, as likewife the difpoling that Court to a friendly composure of all differences between them and Spain, or, remitting them to an Arbitration.

· My Lord Keeper writes amply to you (as he tells me) upon the butiness of Surinam, and Mr. Secretary Trevor will fend you a Copy of Mr. Boreel's complaint in those Affairs, as likewise our Answer

to them as foon as 'tis framed.

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In the mean time, my Lord Keeper's Letter will instruct you to talk of them if there be occasion, and tell you his Majesty's opinion of his willingness to deal for that place, which can be worth little to Zealand, when our Countrey-men are taken off it, as certainly they may be, by the capitulations made there.

I have shew'd the Queen, what part you have had in serving Don Francisco de Mello, which both their Majesty's are glad to see, and the Queen bids

· me give you her particular thanks for it.

I am, &c.

whitehal, February 26. 69.

My Lord,

Letter to acknowledge Four of your Excellencies, as of the 22d. 26th. instant, and March the 1st. and the 5th. S. N. The Two last of which I receiv'd this Afternoon, and have communicated them already to my Lord Keeper, and in them we see how hard a task you have to bring the States to a good Conclusion in the Marine Treaty; but we hope their Commissioners having charged themselves with finding out some Temperament and Expedient in that Assair, it will be such a one, as our East-India Company will be content to admit of, and till that appears, and that you have promised my Lord Keeper upon this whole matter, we have concluded it sit to forbear trying our last strength

with our East-India Company, who always affirm to us, That we have got nothing if we do not get

this point, of passing the Forts.

I hope mine of the 16th. fending you His Majesty's approbation of the Terms of the Guaranty, is long before this time with you, and that you are not many days from receiving the like from Sweden; tho in the mean time, my mind is at quiet, in the belief that those Ministers of Sweden there, know the mind of their Court much better than Monsieur de Lyenbergh.

The Spanish Ambassador hath surprised us here, with his declaring to His Majesty, that he would leave this Court in a few days: We cannot but allow he has reason to be much troubled at the News brought every day, of the frequent and new Hostilities committed by his Majesty's Subjects in Ja-

maica, upon those of his Catholick Majesty.

What we can say in excuse of them, you will see in the inclosed Copy of a Paper given him the other day, which I thought fit to fend you, that you may be enabled to argue the matter as we do, with the Spanish Ministers, if there be cause for it. And we are dispatching away Sir William Godolphin within a day or two, to bring this matter to a good conclufion at Madrid, if it be possible, by clearing it with some new and express Articles, since those of Jamaica, will never think themselves secure in the Ambiguity of the former ones; which being but the same in Terms with the precedent Treaties, the War in effect hath been ever kept on foot on both fides, and in Cromwel's time, was made a ground for his attempt upon Hispaniola.

whitehal, March 5. 69.

My Lord,

Did not know at the writing of my last, that my Lady Temple was come to Town, tho she had done us the Honour to spend many hours, that day at Goring-house, and since many more in the solicitation of your concernment; I hope we shall send her back again to you well pleased therein, tho

not so well I am sure, as I desire.

I have your Excellency's of the 8th. and expect from it and your former, very impatiently, the fair Expedient Monsieur de Witt hath charged the Directors of the East-India Company with there, for the satisfaction of ours, because, I cannot understand, that these have any disposition to lessen their demands, neither can they produce any other instances of Places than what their former Papers have mentioned.

I long likewise with the same impatience, to hear what the Swedes say to the Projects of the Payment and Guaranty. On the First of this Month I dispatched away by a Ketch to Hamburgh a Letter from His Majesty to the King of Denmark, in answer to a very obliging one that King had written to His Majesty. I hope the Packet may overtake my Lord Carlisle before he be embarked for Swedeland, and in that belief, I send this second Letter, which I beg of you to dispatch after him with all possible speed.

Here inclos'd I fend you an Instruction from Sir Peter Pett, desiring some diligences to be done at Amsterdam about a Prize Ship, called the Sacrifice of Abraham, of a very considerable value, you must

apply

apply all your Care and Diligence to prevent the taking it from us, under pretence of its belonging to the Genoueses; for if it should prove so, His Majesty would be obliged to refund a great Sum of Money to them. There is likewise inclosed a Paper of complaint from Major Bannister, exposing all his hard usage from the Dutch in Surinam, but particularly directed to the fecuring some quantities of Sugar, kept from him in Zealand. I have given the like Paper to the Dutch Ambassador this day, and Mr. Secretary Trevor hath likewife delivered into his hands, our Answer to all their Complaints, Letters and Memorials, upon the subject of Surinam, with which he will likewife furnish you. The Ambassador took his leave of His Majesty yesterday, and resolves to part from hence Monday next, on which day, His Majesty likewise goes to New Market to spend 15. days there, if His liking of the Sport there lasts so long. I shall follow him six days after, and endeavour to return before him.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, March 26. 69.

My Lord,

T Find my felf in arrear to you for Three Letters of the 12. 15. and 12. The First sends a Project of a Muscovia Trade, of which I cannot yet give you my opinion. The Second mentions your expectation of a New Envoy from Sweden, and your opinion That that Crown will support the Triple Alliance. The Third desires Sir Peter Pett's cross Interrogatories, which are sent you herewith, and at the end of them, an account of the Commission. From hence we have little to say to you else, more, than that we expect the conclusion of the Guaranty, and your success upon the Marine Treaty, upon both which matters you have all we have to say, till you give us new occasion.

Our Court hath been filled these many days past with the changes of that of Madrid, but seems not in the last Letters to have taken any certain plie, for tho Don Juan had driven away the Consessor, yet he had not gotten himself into Madrid. The disfunion of the Councils there, gives us but a melancholly prospect of the Assairs of that Monarchy.

The Prince of Tuscany is at last landed at Plimouth, after having lain a shoar in Ireland and Scilly. I leave

all other News to the Gazettes, and

am, &c.

whitehal, April 13. 69.

My Lord,

Have Two of your Excellencies before me unanswered, of the 2d. and 9th. S. N. and have feen what you wrote last to Mr. Secretary Trevor, of the Swedish Agreement, with the form of the Guaranty, and their joint Inclinations with the Dutch, to have us presently agree upon the concert of Forces for support of the Triple Alliance under the said Guaranty. I have told you in former Letters, the reasons we had to delay it, but cannot tell you how we shall now determine the point, till it hath been under a debate.

The Spanish Ambassador hath surnished us with Alarms, under which they are in Flanders upon the motion of the French Troops, all we could reply to it was, That we could not believe his most Christian Majesty would break his word, so solemnly given for this year; and that we would write of his Complaints to you at the Hague, and to Mr. Montague at Paris, that you might do your several Offices upon them. I find Mr. Montague much troubled, that there is not a Dutch Minister of equal Character with himself, to assist him in those Exposulations which he is like to have cause to make.

I suppose you have heard from my Lord Carlisle, what his success hath been at Copenhagen, and how the King hath sent Orders for the restoring the English to the entire benefit of all those Privileges and Immunities they had in Trade, in the year 1660. And that they would fend immediately an Ambassador hither, by which our Master is like to fall into a better Intelligence with that King than could be obtain'd by any Mediation of our Neigh-

bours.

The Conde de Molina hath unfurnish'd his House, and put off his Coach Horses, so that he is ready

in a few days to make his journey hence.

The last Letters from the Hague tell us, the refolution is chang'd, of sending Monsieur Van Beuningen hither, and that Monsieur Boreel will return to his Post. We know not what to foretel by this, either of our success in the Marine Treaty, or business at Surinam.

Whitehal, April 23. 69.

My Lord,

T Have seen what your Excellency has written this day to Mr. Secretary Trever, concerning the concert of Assistance upon the Guaranty, whereupon we resolve to know the King's final Pleasure before he goes to Newmarket, which will be on Mon-

day next.

I shewed His Majesty yours to me of the 23d. Which serv'd only to bring again to His remembrance, His Debt to his Highness the Prince of orange, and to affure me that he will have it principally in his care to fatisfie it when he can; but that for the present it is impossible for him to make any one step in it. The Queen Mother is (God be thanked) well recovered, and if she should miscarry, Two Years of the Profits of her Joynture after her Death, were long ago given her to pay her Debts; after which Two Years her Joynture will be resetled upon the Queen Confort.

This day I received yours of the 30th. with a compleat List of the French Fleet, of which I think they do industriously disperse Copies, for I have had a Dozen of them fent me within this Month past, from feveral parts. If their Greatness improves every year, to the proportion it hath done of late, they will be troublesome Neighbours, and I do not see a Spirit in Christendom to contradict it, otherwise than by every ones endeavouring to fave its own stake. I would I could say so with Spain, who will requite us ill for our endeavours to ferve them this last year, if they put upon us the advancing to Swede-

land

land their last Payments, which you must take heed

of consenting to.

I am forry to read in your late Letter to my Lord Keeper, your despair of doing any good for our East-India Company, in that important point they pretend to. This has made me advise with the Governour a-part, and in considence to know whether the Company may not be brought to moderate their Demands. He is a sober prudent Man, and seems to value, as we do, our Alliance and Conjunction with Holland, but he tells me, what is insisted upon must be either granted or deny'd. The Proposition is capable of no Temperament; which I assure you, was very ill news to me.

The King hath commanded me to fignific His Pleasure to you, to use your utmost endeavour to procure for Madam de Buat, a Licence to go to the Hague. That you may see how earnestly she desires us, I send you here inclosed Monsieur de Moulin's Letter, written I suppose from her own mouth; but I think, you shall not do well to make use of it, surther than for your own Instruction, lest the Blots in it should make it suspected, there were warmer

Words in it than are to be read.

His Royal Highness says, that by his Patent, the drowned Goods belong to him. By my next I will be able to tell you, what share he will allot the Fishermen; and I will be glad, if I can incline him likewise, to give you a Profit in it, for having produced them. By this you see my Stars have not inclin'd me to be rich, since they will not let me take those things that are given me.

whitehal, May 14. 69.

My Lord,

Think I have omitted to congratulate with your Excellency, your good success in the figning the Guaranty. We are preparing His Majesty's ratification upon it, which shall be sent you with all speed. Mr. Secretary Trevor shewed me yours of the last Post, and the East-India Company hath been with us both this day, supporting their old Demand by a very pregnant, and formidable Example, of the usage of the English, in the King of Macaflar's Countrey.

I will not enter into the detail of it, because you will have it at large from Mr. Secretary Trevor, I will only say thus much, upon the whole, That I am forry to see that satisfaction, we have so long hoped for, is so little advanced. I can assure you, those that mislike that Alliance, make great use of it.

I have enquired after the condition of the drowned Tinn, and find the Treasury hath yet a sharp Eye upon it, as deep as it lies in the Sea; so that I dare not meddle with demanding it. His Royal Highness expects to hear what conditions the Fisherman of the other sunk Goods will demand of him; into which, if you please, you and I will endeavour to add one for our selves, if at least we may be admitted into it.

whitehal, June 1. 69.

My Lord,

T His acknowledges your Excellencies of the 31st.

past, since the receipt of which I have seen what you wrote to Mr. Secretary Trevor upon our East-India Company's complaints, wherein we always concluded your Prudence will ever conceal what cannot be justify'd, and content your felf with arguing and infifting upon what can be fo, if they have complained of any wrongs that the late Treaty hath extinguish'd, that overlight or indifcretion of theirs must not lessen our desire to procure and afcertain to them those freedoms of Trade in the future, which common Justice, and the common Interest of our remaining always good Friends will require; and of this, I fay, your Prudence must always distinguish and separate from the Papers they present to us. I content my felf with making this general Reflection to you, leaving it to Mr. Secretary Trevor to be more particular, when he shallhave spoken again with our East-India Company, and to answer what this days Post may have brought him from you, not having feen him fince the Letters arrived.

I come just now from my own Dinner, where I found my Lady Temple, who for want of a convenience hath not been able to get away, nor consequently to possess you with His Majesty's Ratification of the Guaranty. I should be very glad I could be consident that at its arrival there, the Spanish Money would be ready to be put into the hands of the Swedish Ministers, and that the Consable, or some body

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from Madrid, had power to content the Swede fo in the future expectations of War or Peace, that they might not refort any more to us, to grant or deny them any thing therein; for this kind of fowing will put us at last, I fear, a-funder, when we shall be forc'd to declare positively we cannot grant, and they become impatient of a denial. But a better complexion of Affairs at Madrid, might eafily prevent all this. I would to God there were any better appearance of it, than the last Letters brought us from thence. The Spanish Ambassador lies now at Portsmouth expecting the arrival of his Ship there that is gone about out of the River. He is gone with hopes, and very ardent defires, to be able to perswade the Ministers at his Court, to take better Measures than they have yet done towards their Affairs del Norte.

This day the Prince of Tuscany began his Journey to Harwich, leaving His Majesty and the Court, (I might fay, the whole Kingdom) entirely pleas'd with his behaviour here; and really, 'tis scarce to be believed, at this distance, to what degree his behaviour hath won upon all forts of People. It is therefore His Majesty's Pleasure that you express so much towards him, and confirm in him all the belief he carries away of His Majesty's Kindness and Value for him, that is confiftent with your Character of Ambassador, for which reason you cannot visit him in his House, where he will not give you the hand, but in all Third Places where you shall meet casually or designedly with him, the giving or taking it will be easily avoided, and yet those personal respects paid to him which are due to his Birth, and the esteem. His Majesty hath of him: And this the Spanish and Venetian Ambassadors here, found it case to satisfie him in, but not the French Ambassador, with whose behaviour he expresses himself as much displeas'd, as his Prudence will give him leave. It was an omission in me not to send you the Story as it was delivered to me, of what passed in that affair. But I have ordered the Writer to make a Transcript of what I wrote upon it to my Lord Ambassador Montague, and to send it you with this.

I cannot end this Letter without telling you that the Queen is very well, and gives us every day cause to rejoyce more and more in the hopes of her being with Child. God grant it have its effect according-

ly to make us all happy.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, June 18.69.

My Lord,

Have Two of your Excellencies to acknowledge of the 18 and 11. The former fays the Swedish Money is not yet arrived, your latter fays not so much in that point; which makes us fear 'tis still farther off, and what is more grievous in those matters, the Council of Spain (from whence the redress of this and all other matters relating to our League should come) seems by the last News from thence to be more divided than ever.

I am glad to hear your Complement passes so well with the Prince of *Tuscany*, and forry that the great Duke his Father should believe that the Prince had not suffered enough here, but would order him to

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carry the story of it to the French Ambassador at the Hague, upon which occasion, what you said to Mr. Castiglione, is all that the matter will afford, or at least, that will be fit for him to be faid upon it by us.

By the next Post, without further delay, His Majesties Letter shall be sent you, to the Constable of Castile, in favour of the Prince of Orange's Law Suit in Flanders, which will give me a good occasion of shewing His Majesty, what you write to me in your

own juttification, concerning the Prince.

I need not tell you again, how Sophistical and difingenuous the Answer given you to the Surinam Bufiness appears to us. Mr. Secretary Trevor hath Orders to do it at large, to whom I must refer you, for that, and for our Thoughts upon the last Overture you fent us upon the Marine Treaty.

I am,&c.

Whitehal, Tune 29. 69.

My Lord,

AM to acknowledge your Excellencies of July the 2d. S. N. giving an account of what had past betwixt you and the Two Gentlemen of the Prince of Tulcany, fent to complement you after his return from North-Holland, of which I have given a distinct account to His Majesty, who notwithstanding his great Partiality for the Prince, approves intirely of your proceeding towards him. And the Truth is, after what his Highness hath done to the French Ambassador, I fear he must renounce all Commerce with Ambassadors as long as he is out of his own Countrey. I find in his Letter to Sir Bernard Gascoyne, that he expects much from me to help him out of this distress. Tho I have all the desire in the World to do it, yet I cannot tell how to apply that desire to his satisfaction. His Majesty seems very much troubled in his behalf, but knows not how to give him ease, neither can I so much as direct you how to write upon this subject to him, tho I have spoke my mind pretty freely to Sir Bernard Gascoyne upon it, and concluded, that either abroad in the Future, as I faid, he must sly the Concertation of Ambassadors, or go home and expect his Father's Death in requital of the good Office he hath done him.

The Swedish Resident hath been with me this Afternoon, and tells me, he is full of hopes, That the Money for his Master, is now effectually coming from Spain; and minds me again of recommending to you, the procuring him a speedy, effectual and intire Payment of the whole Summ, which I need not spend many words to perswade you to.

I am, &c.

. Whitehal, July 9. 69.

My Lord,

Have Two of your Excellencies, of the 9th. and 12th. In the former was a compleat Project of what the States are willing to grant for the ratifying the Marine Treaty, which according to our Customs, I communicated to the Governour of the East-India Company, to which he hath fent ma their Dd4

their Answer; this Evening Mr Secretary Trevor. put it into my hands, but I have not had vet time to read it, neither indeed have I any great appetite to do so, because Mr. Secretary tells me, it is not at all pleasing to the Company. As soon as they are at leifure, their time being these Two Days last, taken up with the arrival of the new East-India Ship, we will have a new Conference upon the whole matter, and then if it be possible, come to a final re-solution one way or other; for I am heartily weary of the length this matter hath had, and cannot give my felf any hopes of feeing it well concluded, the Company professing they had better be left as they are, with their Pretensions fair and intire, than have them biasted for ever with a bad conclusion.

In the mean time, I have some satisfaction in seeing your Letters revive our hopes of the arrival of the Spanish Money, for the satisfaction of the Smedes: Spain hath fairly ventur'd the loss of the fruit of our Triple Alliance, and they seem thereby to think (if at least they do think at all) that we are more concern'd in the support of it than they, and they are not much in the wrong therein, for which reason, as soon as Sweden is ready for it, by having touched their Present Money, and declared themselves secure of their future Payments, you will find us as ready as we have ever professed to be, to enter into the Concert of Forces to support our Common Alliance, of the Materials for which, I suppose, you have thought, though yet you fay nothing of them.

Your last Letter of the 12th entertains us with Monsieur Pompone's discourse upon the taking and Execution of Roux de Merfilly. I will not answer, but his indifcreet discourse here, of which he was very lavish, may have exposed him to this misfortune. But I am confident it came not abroad by any such Stratagem as Monsieur de Ruvigny standing behind a Hanging: all he was trusted with from hence was, his own undertaking and unaskt offers, of getting the Regicides fent out of Switzerland; he affirming he had credit to effect it, tho the Event shewed the contrary. But this Colour they are willing to put upon it in France, rather than declare their suspicion of other Transactions of his under the direction of the Baron d' Isola, of which yet, I suppose, they knew very little, since he obstinately refused to the last Moment, to confess any thing: And, I am perswaded might have been yet alive, if he had not hastned his Death with his own hands. Which, however done by himself, would have reflected more upon the Government in France, than the executing him as they did. In a word, The Man was a compleat Mad-man, and fo I affure you ever handled by me, whatever opinion others had of him.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, August 10. 69.

My Lord,

Have Two of your Excellencies to acknowledge of July 16, and a fresher in August, which I have not by me to acknowledge the Date of. In it was the good News of my Brother Lalecks having obtained the Government of Sluys, and the good Offices you render'd him therein, to Monsieur de Witt, for which I render you my humble Thanks, and have here

here inclosed the like to Monsieur de Witt, in a Letter which you may please to give him, if my Brother be of opinion you should, if not, you may make such a Complement in the matter, as you and

he shall advise together.

In the same Letter was likewise Don Estevan de Gamarra's last Letter, which I read upon Thread, with those others Mr. Secretary Trevor shew'd me, fent him by you, by the same Post. In the last methinks was much more Fierte than ought to be apply'd to you on the occasion. I suppose His Majesty will make no scruple of entring into the Concert for Forces to Support the Guaranty, towards which, the Guarantees ought to call upon one another, and not the Spanish Ambassador, unless he hath a mind to add to all the unsufferable delays, in the coming of the Swedish Money, a querelle d' Allemand, not to pay it at last. I remember, I long ago told you, all the difficulties that would be on our fide, upon entring into the aforesaid Concert, but, I think, I told you then, many of them would be probably removed, if we could fee upon what Terms, the Instrument would be framed. If Don Estevan de Gamarra will find fault with the Language of your Letter to him, and conclude you a worse Spaniard from it, he requites you and us very ill, for what we have done in that Cause; if what hath hapned fince on their part could have been forefeen in the beginning, I am afraid it would have had fewer Abettors.

Mr. Secretary Trevor will tell you His Majesties mind concerning Surinam, and that when we have met once more with the East-India Company, we shall be able to send you the like concerning that

matter.

Monsieur Boreel is arrived, but not yet in his Harness; his Character being chang'd from Extraordinary to Ordinary, he is in doubt whether he be not under the Obligation of making a new Entry. The Danish Ambassador hath not yet made his for want of his Fine Coach. I would be glad to hear from you what Figure the Danish Minister at the Hague takes. The Ambassador here professes great dispositions in his Master to restore the two Crowns to the intire correspondence they have ever been in. But when I ask'd him what opinion his Majesty had of coming into the Triple Alliance, he answered me, he thought it was not long liv'd, and that Swedeland would go near to fall from it, as soon as they had receiv'd this Money.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, August 13. 69.

My Lord,

THE inclosed is a Letter from His Majesty to his Excellency the Constable of Castile, intreating him to restore Mr. Taasse, my Lord Carlingsord's Secretary, to the Command of a Troop of Horse, which he lost in the Marquis Castel Rodrigo's time, for serving the Count de Grimbergh as Second in a Duel, or to give him some equivalent Employment, and the said Mr. Taasse, owning himself to be much obliged to your Excellency, and His Majesty having no Minister at Brussels, intreating me to put the Letter into your Hands, and to prevail

vail with you, to procure a favourable answer to it, I could not deny it him, for his Relation sake, and for the opinion which every Body must have, that he hath sufficiently suffered for his Fault. Wherefore, I desire you very earnestly to afford him what good Offices you can in this occasion, which I will take as done to my self, and requite in any the like occasion as

Yours, &c.

whitehal, August 24. 69.

My Lord,

Have received your Excellencies of the 27th. A.S. with a Copy of a pretended Concert of Forces, supposed to be made heretofore at London, from whence it might be inferred, we make a difficulty to execute now, what we have heretofore stipulated, after having told you, that there were many Papers framed about that time, by Monsieur Meerman fometimes, and at other times by the Baron d' Isola, which never took effect, nor were figned, and confequently are now improperly alledged; I may fecurely affure you again, His Majesty will make no difficulty of entring into a Concert, when required by the confederate Allies, or obliged by the motives and grounds of the Guaranty, tho you know as well as any Man living, that His Majesty always declared to the Spanish Ambassador here, and by you to the Marquis Castel Rodrigo, that he would never be at Charge by reason of the League. But so far as he should

be indemnified by the Money of Spain, which despairing hitherto to be secured in, you cannot forget, that the last year I warned you thereof, and that before you accepted of any Project of a Concert you would endeavour to fend us word, whether it would be likely to oblige His Majesty to any present Expence, which you know he is not in a State of supporting; whereas the other Confederates have always their Forces, subfisting, and must keep them on Foot whether this occasion were or were not: and this only exception therefore I have to your Expedient you offer in Mr. Secretary Trevor's Letter, That His Majesty cannot properly promise in a Letter to the Constable, the entring into a present Concert of Affairs without asking him at the same time security for the Money it will cost His Majesty (the Promises of Spain by experience being become worth so little) which is all, he the Constable, can give us for the present. And if this be our Condition (as you will eafily suppose it is) how shall we bring our felves to answer again to the Swede, the Payment of any more Money from Spain, as is likewise proposed to you, to speak freely to you in this matter, I fear much, tho the Moneys be now actually there, the Spaniards will find twenty Excuses for keeping it in their own Hand till they have some effectual Service for it; and because they fee how dear the League is like to cost them, trying what the effect of their present Negotiation with the Marquis de Villars at Madrid, upon a Treaty de Convenience, (which I know they are actually in) will produce, before they will part with their Money. Upon the whole matter, it is a hard case that the Question being upon the defence of the Frontiers of Halland, They, the States, do not only lean 10

fo hard upon His Majesty, as to make him either consent to put himself into a present extraordinary Expence by this Concert, or to deny it; and by that means both weaken and discredit the League. but also deny him fatisfaction in things we think so reasonably insisted on by us: As that Point of the East-India Company, and that other of Surinam. In the former, 'tis certain Mr. Secretary Trevor and I, have carried the Company as far as possibly we can, as you will fee by the Project of the Article lately fent you; and in the latter, my Lord Keeper and my Lord Privy Seal joyned with us, framed together the substance of the Letter lately written to the States General, after we had carefully examined the Capitulation of Surinam. The Treaty of Breda directing the Restitution of it into the fame state it was held the 10 of May that year. And in a word, all other Papers concerning that Affair, wherein none of us found the least ground to doubt of a Power left to the English to come away with their Effects, whenever they should demand leave for it; which being now denyed them, upon their own instance, we conceiv'd His Majesty was in posfession of a right to demand it for them, His Subjects Obedience in Surinam being but conditional, and not to be likened to that of the Inhabitants of the conquered Towns in Flanders, or that of the Dutch in the New Netherlands: It is a hard thing to find any new Arguments in either of these Cases, therefore I will not trouble you with a repetition of any more of the old ones, only one thing now, I will (prefuming upon the Friendship betwixt us) fay to you, Nothing is more ordinary in the mouth's of Men here, than that your Partiality and mine for the League, or in plainer Language, for Holland, makesmakes us easily follow all Monsieur de Witt's Dictaments, not only in that particular, but in the aforementioned, and all others; and that the World will never believe otherwise, till they hear you have been at Cuss with Monsieur de Witt there, and I with Monsieur Boreel here. In a word, till you have made this point of the Concert easie to the King's present condition, and procured his Subjects some tolerable satisfaction, in those two Principal Points of Surinam and the East-Indies, both our Reputations will be in some danger, not only with the Court, but with the Exchange too. Therefore I pray bestir your self in our vindication.

I-am, &c.

Whitehal, August 27. 69.

- My Lord, At a same of muise y

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- William September 2: Con.

I Sent your Excellency by the last Post a long Letter in Cypher, in Answer to the Effect of most of your late ones to Mr. Secretary Trevor and my self. Amongst other things, I made some exception to the Expedient you offered of a Letter to be written by His Majesty to the Constable, to incline him to pay the Money to the Swedes, whereof it seems he is now posses, but that Point having been since debated before His Majesty, He concluded it sit to write, tho not in those Terms you suggested, and to which my exception was made, yet in such general ones, as you see are expressed in the inclosed Letter, whereof here goes a Copy for you. Having

faid this, I have nothing more to add upon this

Subject.

One thing I am earnestly desired by Sir John Worftenholm, and some of the Farmers of our Customs, who are deeply concern'd in the satisfaction pretended by Courtine's Heirs from the East-India Company of Holland. One Cary, who values himself upon a Power to indemnise and discharge the said Company, is gone into Holland to offer a final conclusion upon it, for an inconsiderable Sum of Money. Sir John Worstenholm and the Farmers desire you by your Credit with Monsieur de Witt, to put a stop to the said Composition till they may have time to be heard upon the Subject of it.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, Septem. 24. 69.

My Lord;

Tmy return to Hampton-Court from the Countrey, I met your Excellency's with the inclos'd one from the Constable to His Majesty, and that which he sent you upon the same Subject; which, together with the many Papers you have lately sent Mr. Secretary Trevor and my self, are attending a serious debate before His Majesty, the Resolution upon which, shall be sent you with all possible speed: The truth is, the Constable's positive denyal of paying any part of the promised Subsidies to the Crown of Sweden, and the Security they demand for the suture Payments, perplex us very much. We know how much it behoves His Majesty to make good and support the Triple Alliance, and with it

defend the Spanish Netherlands from a new Incursion from France, but the weak concurrence from Spain it self thereunto, the ill method in which their Affairs are in Flanders, and their having forgotten all this while to propose ways of indemnifying us, in the Expence we must necessarily be at, for their defence, makes it very hard to know what to advise His Majesty. In the mean time, neither in that preceding Letter, nor the former you wrote to me in Answer to my long one in Cypher, you have not yet anfwered my Question concerning the Nature of the Concert of Forces, which is like to be offered us, fuch a one it may be, as we might easily consent to and yet the Spanish Ministers can give us no better Security for their Payment of the Money, than they did when we Signed and Ratified the Guaranty. This Matter is perplexing enough in many other Circumstances. I give you these short touches of my scruples, that you may judge how heavily this Matter lies upon my Stomach. God direct us well in the digestion of it.

Yesterday I received Yours of the 27th. S. N. Wherein your Excellency tells me of your resolution to put your self and Family into Mourning for the Queen Mother's Death, in which you have done very well, and care will be taken to see you allowed for it. I have advised Mr. Montague at Paris, to make a State of his years Extraordinaries, including his Mourning in it, which I will Sign and transsinit to the Lords Commissioners, and I think this is the best rule you can follow, to have yours also paid you. Transsinitting it to Mr. Secre-

tary Trever in whose district you are.

Iam, &c.

Whitehal, October 22. 69.

My Lord,

T Hope this will find your Excellency free from the Indisposition in which a late Letter to Mr. Secretary Trevor left you, and that you have had time to try what effect the directions fent you by Mr. Werden will have had, for the Payment of the Swedish Moneys; till the knowledge of which I find His Majesty unwilling to come to any Resolution upon the last offer you made to Mr. Secretary Trevor. Upon which I had likewise a long one from the Baron d' Isola, and, for the same reason, forbear the answering it yet. In the mean time, I beg of you, to return him his Packet for Spain, which he may with the same security fend by Monsieur Pompone's hands, as by mine. I have acquainted his Royal Highness with what you wrote me concerning the Fishing of Wrecks, and Mr. wren, by his appointment, is to meet me to morrow Morning upon that Subject; which I hope will beget some Conclusion, to be fent you by the next.

I am full of shame, to have lying before me Two Letters from his Highness the Prince of Orange unacknowledged. I beg of you to make all fitting excuses for my having hitherto delayed the doing it, which I shall in a few days be able to do with more sufficiency, when I know what Plie is taken in France upon the disposal of the Queen Mothers Goods: Where, if his Royal Highness and Monsieur, are allowed to come in for their shares, the Prince will likewise have the same Right to claim his.

And,

And, as to the Jewels, his Royal Highness, who was the Princess Royal's Executor, is preparing a report to the King, upon that Matter. Being ready, as I faid, in these two Points, I will give his Highness the best account I can of them, and humbly beg his excuse that I forbear Writing till then.

The Parliament was opened by a Speech from His Majesty, and my Lord Keeper on Thursday last : fince which time the House of Commons have been employed in debating the great Question, which arose betwixt the Lords and them at the end of the last Session, and are come to a Resolution of endeavouring to regulate the Controversie by a Bill, which is preparing: Which, how acceptable it will be to the Lords, time only can tell.

I am, &c.

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Whitehal, October 29. 69.

My Lord,

Was very forry to hear, this Week, that Mr. Wera den was put back again into Harwich, after having endured fix or feven Days foul weather at Sea. I have hopes, before this, he is with your Excellency, and that he hath found you well recovered, and in a condition to attempt what effect his Errand will have.

His Royal Highness hath referred me to Mr. wren, his Secretary, to make you some final anfiver upon the Point of Fishery. We have agreed Ee 2

that

that Powers be fent you, to make the Bargain, and Instructions upon what Terms you shall do it; which Mr. Wren promifes shall be all ready to go with the next Post.

Here inclosed I fend you an Authentick Copy of Monsieur de I yone's Answer to our Ambassador's Memorial, complaining of feveral Infractions of the Peace by the French upon the Spaniard. One Article was left out by Mr. Montague, at the Recommendation of the Dutch Secretary, who is at Paris; the rest appeared to us fairly answered, and with great Complement to His Majesty, which He commands you to make valuable to the Spanish Ministers, affuring them he shall proceed with the fame willingness, and, he hopes, with the same good Offices that may preferve the Peace.

My Brother Overkirke arrived here two Days fince, but brought me no Letters from you. I fear your want of Health was the cause of it, which I wish you may enjoy heartily, with all other Hap-

piness.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, January 7. 1670.

My Lord,

Am asham'd, on this day of the New Year, (which I wish with many following ones may be very happy to you) to acknowledge an old one of yours of the 24th. past S. N. which I think yet is the freshest of any we have from you, before us. It came to me the night before I began my Journey into

into Suffolk, but being now become an old one, requires little or no answer, unless I should repeat again to you the perfect Friendship I have, without any Interruption, continued hitherto; and I dare fay, shall continue all the days of my Life. The best present effect of which I can give you is, to advice you not to be troubled at the Cenfures (as you feem to be) of your Behaviour in that Negotiation: the diforder, befallen it by the irregular Proceeding (not to call it worse) of the Spaniards, and the uneafiness, in which that hath left us, may be the occasion of distemper'd, and unjust Cenfures (of which I have not been without my share) which cannot be long liv'd, and are therefore the easier to be supported.

You will not wonder if I tell you how impatient we are to know what effect His Majesty's offer, to enter into the Concert of Forces, hath had upon the Constable. In the freshest Letter, I have from Sir William Godolphin, he tells me, in answer to a very complaining one, I wrote upon that Subject, That he is confident the Constable hath new Orders to comply with our desires thereupon. But, he fays withal, the Ministers will have us know it from the Constable only, who may have told it you, if he pleases, by the time this arrives in Holland. I pray God he does it time enough to prevent a

only be done by France's feeing the Triple League vet in Vigour.

I told you, long ago, of the attempts His Majesty resolv'd to make, upon the King of France, to defer the Arbitriment of the Disputes, upon the Dependencies, upon the conquered Places to some amicable and fair Decision, as a means of barring

Breach in the Spring, which, I am perfwaded, can

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the Door, through which the War can only enter. He hath had some discourse with the French Ambassador here upon that Subject; and our Ambasfador hath had the like with the Ministers at Paris. Upon both which fair Answers have been made; but not fuch as are yet worth the fending you. If we can fucceed herein, it is the best and the cheapest way we have of discharging our selves of our Obligations to the Triple Alliance; but I doubt not so pleasing to Spain, as arming of Ships and Men, and transporting them at a vast Expence would be: unless they have some private Negotiation of their own on foot at the same time. The opinion of which fill continues; but each Party will, and ought to play their game as it fuits best with the Constitution of their own Affairs, and this I am fure agrees best with Ours. I would it were otherwise.

The Gazette will tell you of the loss we have had of my Lord General, and the resentment His Majesty hath of it; I pray God we may not need the

withing him a-live again.

I am, &c.

whitehal, January 18. 70.

My Lord,

FI had had time for it, I should have accompanied His Majesty's Letter to the Constable, fent you the last Post, with one of my own, tho it was sufficient going single as it did, that your Councel was followed, and that His Majesty would not willingly omit any thing in His Power that might probably

probably put life again into the Triple League, which hath lain languishing so long for want of the Swedish

Payments.

I have feen your Excellency's Letter, arriv'd this day to Mr. Secretary Trevor, wherein you feem to have better hopes of the Constable's compliance, in case a time be put for the readiness of the Troops to be promised by His Majesty, to which Letter you will certainly have a positive Answer, as soon as a meeting can be had before His Majesty for the reading of it. Tho I hope you remember, by way of Anticipation, that we have no standing Army, out of which to take readily form'd Troops: no Places of strength, or security, yet assign'd us abroad, for the refreshing our Men, when they shall be landed; and I may add to you, in your Ear, not so much as any Symptomes, from Spain, that they will help us to bear the Expence of them; tho you and the Baron d'Isola, both know, how often, and how confidently these things were promised us. These sew Reflections I offer only to your felf, you must expect the next Post what Mr. Secretary Trevor will fay to you from His Majesty.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, January 28. 70.

My Lord,

Am to acknowledge Two of Yours, of the 18. and 21. In the latter was the Constable's Letter to you, in Terms of Congratulation, and Satisfaction, as if the Money for the Swedes was then telling out; but in Mr. Secretary Trevor's Letter of the Ee4 fame Same date there seems yet to be an infisting upon a Specification of the Time, in which our Quota of the Concert was to be ready, and Monsieur Ognati doth much press me upon this point; but, upon the discourse I have had with him, he professes himself fo much fatisfied, and convinced by what is faid, that he hath charged himself to write, and prevail with the Constable, that you shall be no further mo-

lested upon this point.

Whilst I was in this discourse with him the Letters of France arrived, and brought me this inclos'd Paper in answer to one our Ambassador hath given in to that Court, which gives us most compleatly the Peace for one year longer, and in such Terms as we could not have found a fault in it, if the States had been joyned with our Master and the Crown of Swedeland, in the Arbitriment and Decisign of the Disputes. For this reason, I fear, it will not be well liked where you are; however you must impart it, in His Majesty's name to Monsieur de Witt, that we may know what his Sentiment is of it. I cannot diffemble with you, I wish it had been delayed till the Swedish Money had been receiv'd; which Payment I cannot but believe was a little helped by the approach of the Campaign, and the defigned Voyage of the King of France to the Frontiers. And yet, after all this is faid, it would be a great ease to my mind, if you could help me to guess upon what grounds the Spaniards have ipun on this matter so long.

I am, &co

Whitehal, February 4. 70.

My Lord,

Have receiv'd your Excellency's of the 7th. S.N. full of fair hopes that the Swedish Money will be quickly paid, and have one reason more amongst many others to quarrel with this bad weather, that, I fear, the Ice will hinder us yet fome days longer from hearing it is actually done. And, till it be fo, I confess my Mind can never be at quiet for the Triple League. The year of Peace, promifed us, may perhaps keep us in quiet; but I cannot believe the Court of Swedeland will endure any longer amusements, upon these Payments, and I am forry you oblige me to a Repetition of it again; that you must, by all means take from them, the Spanish, and Dutch Ministers, an Opinion that His Majesty will be for any Considerations induced to answer to the Swedes for 15000. Crowns a Month, his own Quota, in the Condition we are, and the filence of Spain, upon their old Promises, are like to be so burthensome, that any Proposition of Augmentation will never go down here: And this is the true Reason why we ought to be fonder of any Truce, or Peace, rather than never so strong a Party of Confederates towards the War. And, upon this Foundation, you may easily infer what our Opinion is like to be concerning the Baron d' Isola's Project of bringing the Emperour into the Triple Alliance, with his favour, till I fee more, and better Evidences of it than I have yet, I will not believe the Emperor very fond of imbracing the Proposition, so as to give offence to France. And, if he be thus

shie with all his Concernments, and dependencies upon Spain; what ought our Master to be with his Necessities, and little security of being reliev'd in them by the Parliament? If that goes over happily. you may perhaps hear us speak more boldly; but, till then, it must be a great part of your Prudence to keep His Majesty from being ask'd Questions, which are hard to grant, and as unfit to deny. From what I say, you may easily infer my Mind, without alledging to the Ministers there, my Reasons for it; and to take heed of fuffering His Majesty, or your felf to be praifed into Measures, which his Strength will not support. It is visible the Interest of Spain, of Holland, and of Swedeland, not only to put themfelves into a state of supporting the War against France, but even to provoke it; and perhaps it would be our Master's Honour to do so too: But, without Vigour to support that Honour, it would have a contrary Effect upon us, not only abroad, but at Home too.

I must not end this Letter without telling you, how well I am pleas'd with the discourse you say Monsieur de Witt made to you, upon the fight of the King of France's Paper to Us. 'Tis according to his accustomed Prudence not to spoil a good Thing, because it is not so good as we might wish it. Faisons meieux, hath been the ruin of more good Businesses than any other two Words in the World, and therefore I cannot but thank you for your caution, to warn Sir William Godolphin, to prevent the Baron d' Isola's Commentaries into Spain, to extend the Arbitrage upon other Contraventions of the Peace, and the ill usage of his own Countrey; which were very proper Subjects for a Quarrel if that were our Business, which we do not conceive it to be.

And

And therefore, besides the use I shall make of it in Spain, it will not be amiss, if he give you occasion for it, to warn the Baron d' Isola to take heed of provoking His Majesty by such practices. The success of his great Wit renders him too fertile in such Inventions; and, for ought I can see yet, has served him to little other purpose than to expose him, and to imbroyl him in all the places where he hath been. You will not have cause to say I do not deal freely with you in this Letter. I pray make your use of it, and let me know from you, how you understand it. I cannot tell what to fay to you, upon your other Letter of the 7th. till I speak with Mr. Wren, and then you shall hear from me, with the same freedom, upon that subject also.

Iam, &c.

Whitehal, March 4. 70.

My Lord,

Am indebted to your Excellency for Two Letters of February 18 and 11 which were preparatory to what Mr. Secretary Trevor receiv'd from you this Week, giving an account of your having happily concluded this long expected Matter of the Swedith Payments; the Ratification whereof, and all thereunto belonging he hath order to prepare with all speed, and transmit them to you, of which I give you the Parabien with all my heart, tho I will not diffemble with you, I was forry to fee the Inffruments run so near the two Points that were positively

positively forbidden, to wit, the ascertaining a time for the preparation, and furnishing of the King's Quota, in case a War break out: and the answering for a part of the Swedish future Subsidies. I am further to complain to you of your self, that, notwithstanding what I wrote to you upon the receipt of Baron d' Isola's Project, you have not prevail'd with him to forbear writing, and offering the same to me, whereas I, in my own opinion, furnish'd you with some Reasons both publick and private against the said Project, and told you, as I remember, this would be one of those embarassing Questions, which are equally hard to deny, or grant. But my way to be reveng'd of you for this shall be to fend him to you, therefore provide your felf to answer his Questions, as skilfully as you can, from what my Letter suggests to you, and from what may better occur to your felf upon the Argument. For, in a word, tho His Majesty's condition, as to his Debts, is much amended fince I wrote, yet is he not enabled thereby, or willing, as Affairs of Christendom stand, to enter into great Schemes which may have prejudicial Consequences, how Honourable soever they are in the noise of the World. I must not end this without telling you that His Majesty allows the leave, you desire, of going incognito to Antwerp for your private occa-fions, where he supposes your stay will be very short,

I am, &c.

Whitehal, March 22. 70.

My Lord,

E have been obliged to fuch attendance, all this Parliament time, that I hope your Excellency will give your felf my excuse from it, if you find me less punctual in answering your Letters than I was in the Vacation, and help me to prevail with the Baton d' Isola to accept of the same reason that I have delayed fo long to answer his long, and Elegant Letter, proposing a farther Progress and Liaifon amongst the Confederates of the Triple League in conjunction with the Emperour. Against which (I mean in the manner he proposes it) as I remember, I gave you many publick, and private Reasons, and therefore wonder much to find you calling in a late Letter to Mr. Secretary Trevor for an Answer to his Proposition: The effect of which having been debated before His Majesty, Mr. Secretary is now fufficiently instructed to answer it; (viz.) That His Majesty, in pursuance of an Article, in our Confederate Treaty, admits not only with much joy and fatisfaction his Imperial Majesty into it, but is ready to joyn in any Entreaties or Solicitations that shall be thought fit to apply to him, for the same end. On the other fide, His Majesty is as unwilling, as indeed unready, as can be imagin'd, to enter into any fuch defensive Union, as the Baron d' Isola proposes; which may, for ought we know, oblige our Armies to march against the Turk, if he should invade the Empire. I am fure it must against the King of France, if he should attack Brisack, or the remotest part of it from us. And so in like manner against

any Princes of the Empire, who coming into the Confederation, should be after that molested by any of his Neighbours. Besides this, there is something to be given to the time, in which this is proposed to us. How ill a Grace it will have to France to make such a League in effect against them, when they have offered to refer themselves to his Majesty's Arbitration, upon all the Points in dispute, relating to the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle. The Conservation of which must be the Foundation of such a Union if it be made. But when all this is faid, I will confidently believe, till I fee fomething to the contrary more than the Baron d' Isola's Letter, that he will hardly be avowed in this Proposition at Vienna. This, I hope, will be enough to justifie my fending the Baron d'Isola to you, when I answer his Letter, which shall be within a few days. Though in the mean time, I suppose, Mr. Secretary Trevor will instruct you more largely upon the Point.

The King this night writes to the Prince of orange, renewing His desire to him, to see him here this Spring. If his Highness accepts of the Invitation, my Lord of Offery will be sent to condust

him hither.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, April 12. 70.

My Lord,

T Have not by me your last, containing a Project I for the receiving the Emperour into the Guaranty of Peace, to acknowledge the date of it. Neither have I time left me this Evening to dilate upon the Contents of Sir William Godolphin's last Letter, a Copy of which Mr. Secretary Trevor fends to you, together with His Majesties Sentiments upon the Queen of Spain's Letter; which I would fain hope, fhe would mend upon fecond Thoughts. In the mean time His Majesty puts all his Credit at stake with the most Christian King, to prevail with him not to take advantage upon fuch an answer to his Overture, which feems to release him from his offer of keeping the Peace yet a year longer. I confess to you, I cannot but tremble, when I consider, that the knowledge of this comes to his hands, when his Foot is in the Stirrup going to the Frontiers: And, what Temptations he may meet with there to invite him to change his Mind. In a word, This last feat of Spain's, passes all they have made already; God deliver us well from the Events that may attend it.

I am, Sic.

Whitehal, April 29. 70.

My Lord,

HE hurry, in which we were upon the rifing of the Parliament, and our following the King to Newmarket, was the cause why my Letter was then fo short to your Excellency, tho I assured my felf Mr. Secretary Trevor would be large enough upon the King's Mind, concerning the answer from Spain; which, having suspended all Considerations upon the Subject you fent me; I think it likewise fit I should do my opinion, concerning the Project you fent. Since that I have receiv'd one of the 29th. S. N. wherein I perceive Monsieur de Witt's Judgment of the Answer from Spain is the same with ours; at least he thinks fit to fay so. For both in France, and here, there are many that believe the Letter from Madrid was dictated at the Hagues And a fresher, I have from Sir William Godolphin, infinuates a belief that they may yet answer better than they have done, so they may be a little humour'd in their accustomed quality of delay. In the mean time His Majesty hath imployed all his Credit in France, that no advantage may be taken of the First Answer, to which, they have not yet reply'd. But the countenance of the Court feems to justifie the Opinion that they will innovate nothing. And yet their silence makes us think they will not put it out of their power to do otherwise, if they see cause. I hope your Excellencies Letters that are upon the way, will help us to guess at Monsieur Van Beuningen's Errand. And fince you cannot be ignorant of what we aim at from time to time, as you become more

more informed help to direct our behaviour to him.

The King hath put off St. George's Feast, that we may be more at leifure to attend Madam's arrival at Dover. I am forry the Prince of Orange is not like to make a Figure in that Interview. But, fo he carries his Point at Home, we will easily pardon his absence.

The inclosed Letters are to Monsieur St. Euremond, to invite him into England, where his Friends will be glad to fee him. I pray help us to encourage his Journey all you can'.

I am, &c.

whitehal, May 16. 70.

My Lord;

MY Indisposition the last Week was the reason why I did not then acknowledge your Excellencies of the 6th. as I must now likewise a later of the 20th. In your former you justifie much those Ministers for having had no share in advising the ill Answer sent us, lately from Spain. The Truth is, I never thought them guilty of it, when I faid it came from the Hague, I meant it from the Baron d' Isola there, and I had ground enough for what I faid, since I deriv'd it from a Letter of your own, acquainting me with his discourses upon the offer of the Arbitrage when it was first made us. But the Truth is, and to give them their due, Spain needs no help in fuch cases, their own methods, and want of knowledge in these parts of the World, makes them naturally fall so into them.

I thank you for the light you have given me into Monsieur Van Beuningen's Errand. I am perswaded he will not go unfatisfied from hence, if he comes with a resolution only to ask and take Reason. But if he comes to out-wit Us, I mean, to lead us out of our own Measures, into some of his, he may be deceiv'd. After this is faid, all I have heard of him makes me have a great esteem and value for his Parts, and accordingly I will endeavour to ferve him. And he will certainly be the welcomer here for the good disposition his Town of Amsterdam expresses to favour the Interest of the Prince of Orange, who will not have the good luck to meet Madam here, fince she is already landed, comes no further than Dover, and returns again the latter end of the Week, whither I am making all the hast I can. If any thing offers it felf there worth your knowledge you shall hear from me from thence.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, June 7. 70.

My Lord,

Received your Excellencies of June the 3d. S.N. when I was at Dover, wherein you describe something of Monsieur Van Beuningen's Temper, as well as Errand. I have not yet had opportunity to enter into a distinct knowledge of either, having seen him but once, and then not discoursing very frankly, either what his Errand is hither, or under what Character he will manage it. When I learn more I shall call to you for help, if it be too obscure for me to understand.

A long Letter I received this Week from the Baron d' Isola, speaks more plainly, and, a little out of season, seems to justifie Spain's insisting upon the

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Nomination of two other Arbiters; fince on the fame day I receiv'd a Letter, from Sir William Godolphin, wherein he feems to believe they will content themselves with those two already named by France. And besides, talks of many things too Mercurial for our plain Heads here. In conclusion, he infinuates a resolution to be quickly here, with which, acquainting His Majesty, he exprest a diffatisfaction towards him, and bad me write to you, to divert him from this Journey. But this, as skilfully as you can, because of the ungratefulness of it, and that His Majesty hath no Minister at Vienna by whom to express his dislike of it.

I have likewise acquainted His Majesty with your Proposition for the making of Salt, and it seems so fair to him that he cannot at first sight but encourage it. As foon as I have communicated that Pattern you sent me to his Chymists, and taken their opinion of it, if it be good, I suppose I shall have His Majesty's directions to bid you send us the Pro-

posal.

I leave it to the Gazettes and the common Newsmongers, to tell you how we past our time at Dover; where the refort of fo much Company, and fo many Nations cannot but furnish the World with

relations of what passed.

Here inclos'd I trouble you with a Letter to his Highness the Prince of Orange, which enquires after the time of his coming. I pray fail not to fend me in the next all you know of it, and what is the true refult and value of what hath been lately done for him, which the Letters hither, and discourses upon them do variously interpreta

I am, &c.

Whitehal, Tune 28. 70.

My Lord,

Am to acknowledge Two of Your Excellencies of I the 17th. June, and 24th. S.N. and am much obliged to you for the discourses of both, which have opened my Eyes to many things that I faw but very imperfectly before, especially the Progress in the

Prince of Orange's affairs.

We here now fpeak fomewhat more coldly of his Journey hither; in the mean time Monsieur Boreel tells me, he is immediately leaving us, he fays but for Three Weeks, or a Month; but the Town imagines it is for good and all. I tell him, leaving so good a Second as Monsieur Van Beuningen, he need not fear his affairs will decay, or be prejudiced in his absence.

Monsieur Van Beuningen tells me, that Orders for Surinam are changed again, and into Terms to our

entire liking.

I asked him whether we are like to fucceed as well in the Business of the Indies; he speaks like a brave Man, and fays he will charge himself with the Task of convincing the East-India Company, that what they ask is not at all to their advantage.

He charges himself likewise with convincing Spain, as well as us, That the Measures we either of us take in our Affairs are not good ones, and that he will give us better. These are brave undertakings, we shall fee how he will acquit himself of them.

And in this I fend you all the News I can of him, or this place, except that unhappy one of the loss of Madam; which hath infinitely afflicted the King, and particularly all those that had the honour to

know

know her at Dover. The embroilments that were in her Domesticks, and the suddenness of her Death, made the opinion eafily take place with us that she was Poison'd. But the knowledge we have had since of the care taken to examine her Body, and the perswasion we understand his most Christian Majesty is in, (whom it behoves to know this matter to the bottom) That she did not die of a violent Death, hath taken off the greatest part of our suspicions. And Monfieur le Mareschal de Bellefonds, who I hear is arriv'd this Evening, and is charged with giving the King a more particular account of this unhappy accident, and brings a compleat Narrative, underwritten by the ablest Physicians, and Chirurgeons of Paris, of her Death, and of the diffection of her Body, will, as we suppose, entirely convince us, that we have nothing to lament herein, but the loss of this admirable Princess, without any odious Circumstances, to make our Grief more insupportable.

With your last I received a new Box of your Salt; the Examination that hath yet been made upon it, amounts to this only, That it is the same we commonly make, and use in England; whereas we hoped it would have supplied the occasions of the Foreign Bay Salt; if it does not, it can only render our home Salt more cheap, which you know is not very dear, and yet those that have tryed it say, they are not fure it is so good for all purposes. Notwithstanding all this prejudice, do not, I pray, discourage

the Proposer till you have heard again from me.

I am, &c.

P. S. This Day Sey'nnight I wrote a Letter to the Baron d Isola, with such an Answer as I could think F f.3

fit to make to his long and fine Letter. I am forry he has not here a better Gladiator to try his Skill with. Mine I'm fure will do him no credit in his Mastery of it, and I fear, afford him as little satisfaction.

These Five following

LETTERS

From a Person of Quality being actually upon the spot, give a particular Relation of the Death of Madam.

Paris, June 30. 1670. Four in the Morning.

· My Lord,

Am forry to be obliged, by my Employment, to give you an Account of the faddest Story in the World, and which I have hardly the courage to write. Madam, on Sunday the 29th of this instant, being at St. Clou, with a great deal of Company, about Five a Clock in the Afternoon, called for a Glass of Cichory water, that was prescribed her to drink, she having, for two or three Days after Bathing, found her felf indisposed, she had no sooner drunk this, but she cryed out the was Dead, and fell into Madam Mascbourgh's Arms, and defired to be put to Bed, and have a Confessor. She continued in the greatest Tortures imaginable till Three a Clock in the Morning; when she dyed: The King, the Queen, and all the Court being there till about an hour before.

God fend the King our Master Patience and Constancy to bear so great an Affliction. Madam, declared she had no reluctancy to die, but out of the Grief, she thought, it would be to the King her Brother; and when the was in any ease, from the Torture she was in, which the Physicians called Cohick Bilense, she asked for me, and it was to charge me to fay all the kind things from her to her Brothers, the King and Duke. I did not leave her till she expired, and hapned to come to St. Clou an Hour after the fell ill. Never any Body died with that Piety and Resolution, and kept her Senfes to the last. Excuse this imperfect Relation for the Grief I am in. I am fure all, that had the Honour to know her, will have their thare for so great and general a loss. I am, my Lord,

Yours, &c.

Paris, July 6. 70.

My Lord,

His acknowledgeth Two of your Lordships, the one of June, the 17th. by Sir Henry Jones, the other of the 23d. by the Post. I suppose, by this time, you may have with you the Marshal de Bellefonds, who, besides his Condoleance, will endeavour, I believe, to disabuse our Court of what the Court and People here will never be disabused of, which is Madam's being Poisoned. Which having so good an Authority, as her own saying it several times in her great Pains, makes the report much more credited. But to me in particular, when I asked her several times, whether she thought her self Poisoned,

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she would answer nothing: I believe being willing to spare the addition of so great a trouble to the King our Master; which was the reason why, in my first Letter, I made no mention of it: Neither am I Physician good enough to say she was Poisoned, or she was not. They are willing, in this Countrey, to make me the Author of the Report, I mean Monsieur, and says, I do it to break the good Intel-

ligence between the Two Crowns.

The King and Ministers here seem extremely affected with the loss of Madam, and I do not doubt but they are, for they hoped upon her Consideration to bring the King our Master to condescend to Things, and enter into a Friendship with this Crown, stricter perhaps, than they think he will now she is no more. What was begun, or what was intended I will not prefume to fearch into, fince your Lordship did not think fit to communicate the least part of it to me; but I cannot help knowing the Town Talk, and I dare answer that all that the King our Master can propose, will be granted here to have his Friendship, and there is nothing, on the other side, the Dutch will not do to hinder our joyning with the French. All I define to know, my Lord, is that, whilst I am here, I may know what Language to hold in Conversation with the other Ministers, that I may not be ridiculous with the Character I have upon me. Whilst Madam was alive, she did me the H nour to trust me enough to hinder me from being experfed to that misfortune.

I am fure for the little time you knew her in England, you could not but know her enough to regret her as long as you live; as I am fure you have reason. For I never knew any Body kinder, nor have a better opinion of another, in all kinds, than

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the had of you. And I believe the loved the King her Brother too well, if she had not been perswaded how well and faithfully you ferved him, to have been so really concerned for you, as I have observed her to be, upon all occasions, since there has been a good understanding between you. As for my own particular, I have had fo great a lofs, that I have no Toy in this Countrey, nor hopes of any in another. Madam, after several discourses with me, in her illness, which was all nothing but kind expressions of the King our Master; at last told me the was extremely forry the had done nothing for me, before the died, in return of all the Zeal and Affection with which I had ferved her, fince my being here. She told me that there were Six Thoufand Pistoles of hers in several places: she bid me take them for her sake. I told her she had many poor Servants that wanted more than I, that I never ferved her out of Interest, and that absolutely I would not take it; but, if she pleased to tell me which of them I thould give it to, I would dispose of it according to her Pleasure: She had so much prefence of Mind as to name them to me by their Names; but the Breath was no fooner out of her Body, but Monsieur seized all her Keys and Cabinets. I enquired next day, where the Money was ; one of her Women faid it was in fuch a place, which hapned to be the first Six Thousand Pistoles the King our Master sent her. For just as that Money came it was designed to unpawn some Jewels, upon which the had already taken up the Money; but two days before the King of France gave her Money, with which she unpawn'd them, and so the Money came clear in to her.

I demanded the Money upon this from Monsieur, as Money of mine, that was borrowed for Madam, it having been delivered by my Servant to Two of her Women, who affured him, as they could not do otherways, That, that Money came from me, for they never knew that the King our Master had fent it her. Monsieur had in this time got away above half of the Money, the rest I had delivered me; which I did, to the uttermost Farthing, in the presence of my Lord Abbot Montague, and two other Witnesses, dispose of to Madams Servants equally, as she directed. Monsieur, has promised me the rest, which they are to have in the same manner, but if they are not wife enough to keep their Councel, he will certainly take it from them. I could not have got it for the poor People any other way, and I believe the King will be gladder they fliould have it, than Monsieur. I desire you will let the King know this for my discharge, and let it go no farther. Sir George Hamilton was a witness of the thing, with my Lord Abbot Montague. I thought fit to trouble your Lordship with this Account, which is all at present from, my Lord,

Yours, &c.

P.S.

Since the writing of this I am told, from very good hands, and one that Monsieur trusts, that he, being desired by the King to deliver up all Madams Papers, before he would do it, he first sent for my Lord Abbot Montague to read them, and interpret them to him; but not trusting enough to him, he imployed other Persons, that understood the Language,

Language, to do it, amongst which Madam de Fienne was one, so that most of the private things, between the King and Madam, are and will be very publick, there were fome things in Cyphers, which trouble him extreamly; but yet he pretends to guess at it. And complains extreamly of the King our Master for having a confidence with Madam, and treating things with her, without his knowledge. My Lord Abbot Montague will, I hope, give you a larger account of this matter than I can; for, tho Monsieur enjoined him secrecy to all the World, it cannot extend to you, if there be any thing that concerns the King our Master's affairs.

To the KING.

Paris, July 15. 1670.

- SIR,

Ought to begin with begging your Majesty's Pardon for faying any thing to you upon fo and a Subject, and where I had the misfortune to be a Witness of the cruellest, and most generous End any Person in the World ever made. I had the Honour, on the Saturday, which was the day before Madam dy'd, to entertain her a great while; the most of her discourse being concerning Monfieur, and how impossible she saw it was for her to live happily with him, for he was fallen out with her worse than ever, because that, two days before she had been at Versailles, and there he found her talking

talking privately with the King, about affairs which were not fit to be communicated to him. She told me your Majesty and the King here were both refolved upon a War with Holland, as foon as you could be agreed on the manner of it: These were the last Words I had the Honour to have from her till she fell ill, for Monsieur came in and interrupted her, and I returned to Paris the next day. When the fell ill, the called for me two or three times; Madam de Mechelburgh sent for me; as soon as I came in, she told me, you see the sad condition I am in; I am going to die, how I pity the King my Brother! For, I am fure, he loses the Person in the World that loves him best. A little while after she called me again, bidding me be fure to fay all the kind things in the World from her to the King her Brother, and thank him for all his Kindness, and Care of me. Then the asked me if I remembred what the had faid to me, the night before, of your Majesty's Intentions to joyn with France against Holland; I told her yes; pray then, faid she, tell my Brother I never perswaded him to it, out of my own Interest, or to be more considered in this Countrey; but because I thought it for his Honour and Advantage. For I always lov'd him above all things in the World, and have no regret to leave it, but because I leave him. She called to me feveral times to be fure to fay this to you, and spoke to me in English. I ask'd her then, if the believ'd her felf Poison'd: Her Confessor that was by, understood that Word, and told her, Madam, you must accuse no Body, but offer up your Death to God as a Sacrifice; so she would never answer me to that Question, tho I asked her feveral times, but would only shrink up her Shoulders. I asked her for her Casket, where

all her Letters were, to fend them to your Majesty; she bid me take it from Madam de Borde; but she was swounding and dying to see her Mistress in that Condition, and, before the came to her felf, Monfieur had feized on them. She recommended to you to help, as much as you could, all her poor Servants: She bid me write to my Lord Arlington, to put you in mind of it (and tell the King my Brother) I hope he will for my fake, do for him what he promifed; Car c'est un home qui l' ayme, & qui le sert bien, For he is a person that both loves him, and serves him faithfully. She spoke afterwards a great deal in French aloud, bemoaning and lamenting the condition she knew your Majesty would be in when You heard the News of her Death. I humbly again beg your Majesty's pardon for having been the un-fortunate teller of so sad News; there being none of your Servants, that wishes your Content and Happiness with more Zeal and Truth, than Sir,

Your Majesties, &ca

Paris, July 15. 70.

My Lord,

Have, according to your Lordship's directions, fent you here inclosed, the Ring, which Madam had on her Finger when she dyed; which your Lordship will be pleased to present to His Majesty. I have taken the liberty my felf, to give him' an account of some things, that Madam gave me in charge, presuming your Lordship would out of modesty,

modesty, be glad to be spared the telling His Majesty them your felf; there being some things that concern you. There has been, ever fince Madams Death, as you may imagine, upon these occasions. various reports; that of her being Poison'd prevailing above all the rest, which has disordered the Ministers here, as well as the King, to the greatest degree that can be. For my own particular, I have been fo ftruck with it, that I have hardly had the heart to stir out since; which joyn'd with the reports of the Town, how much the King our Master resented so horrid a Fact, that he would not receive Monsieur's Letter, and that he had commanded me home, made them conclude that the King our Master was distatisfied with this Court, to the degree it was reported. So that to day, when I was at St. Germains, from whence I am newly returned, to make those Compliments you ordered me to do, I am not able to express the fatisfaction that the King, and every Body had to know that the King our Master was a little appeas'd, and that these Reports had made no impression in his Mind to the disadvantage of the French. I give you this account, my Lord, that you may judge how much, in this conjuncture, they value the Friendship of England, and how necessary our Master's kindness is to all their defigns. I do not doubt but there will be that use made of it, as may be most for the Honour of the King, and the Good of the Nation; which is the chief desire of him, who is with all Truth and Sincerity

Yours, &c.

My Lord,

Am not well able to write to you in my own Hand, being so Lame, with a fall I had in coming, that, I can very hardly stir either Hand or Arm; however, I hope in a day or two to go to St. Germains.

This is only to give your Lordship an account, of what I believe you know already, of the Chevalier de Lorain's Cypher.
being permitted to come to Court, and

to serve in the Army, as a Marshal de Camp to

the King.

If Madam were Poisoned, as few People doubt, he is look'd upon, by all France, to have done it; and it is wonder'd at, by all France, That that King should have so little regard to the King of England our Master, considering how insolently he always carried himself to her when she was alive, as to permit his return. It is my Duty to let you know this, to tell His Majesty; and, if he thinks sit to speak to the French Ambassador of it, to do it vigorously; for I assure you it ressents here much upon him to suffer it.

Whitehal, July 5. 70.

My Lord,

T Promised you, in my last, I would fend you the Answer to the Proposition, concerning making of Salt. Here inclosed it goes to you, sufficiently instructing you what discourse you shall hold to the Proposer.

My fresh Letters from Spain tell me the Court hath at last accepted of the Arbitration, joyning to the Crowns of England and Swedeland, the States General. In my Judgment most properly, since they

are joyntly the Guarantees of the Peace.

It will be His Majesty's endeavour now to render this acceptable to France, and I could be glad Monfieur de Witt were as well perswaded of it as I am. I am confident his humouring it well with the French Ministers will make it take Effect, and render it a better expedient, for the keeping the Peace of Flanders, than entring into new Ties, and Armings upon them. I have only had casual discourses with Monsieur Van Beuningen of late, and nothing upon this Subject, nor indeed with the French Ambassadors. So I am not able to tell you what their opinions are of it.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, July 16. 70.

My Lord,

Have Three of your Excellencies to acknowledge of the 4th. 14th. and 15th. In the first was your success in your attempt to divert the Baron d' Isola from coming to us, which I hope will succeed from my heart. I had a Letter from him this Week from Brussels, wherein he seems, for the present, of a mind to forbear it.

The second was to introduce the *Dutch* Man, who is disposed of as he was design'd, and I hope he will have no cause to be discontented therewith: Mr. Secretary *Trevor* is particularly charged with him.

The Third contains but such as, for the present, require no answer, excepting that particular which relates to your self, desiring His Majesty's leave that you may make a journey into Flanders, which he consents to. But cannot think it proper to employ you, in the manner you suggest, to the Count de Montery; he not having yet sent hither. And when he has done so, the inequality, that Function will have to the Character you are now under, cannot suffer you to appear out of that Countrey, but as Incognito.

We have little News here, but the promotion of the Lady Castlemain to the Title of a Dutchess; and the Duke of Buckingham to return the King our Master's Complements to his most Christian Majesty in requital of Monsieur de Bell fonds; both which are surprising enough, till men are a little acquain-

ted with them.

The

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The King lately added my Lord Ashly, and Mr. Treasurer to the Two Secretaries of State, to treat with Monsieur Van Beuningen, qui ne fait encore que battre le pais, without coming to any firm Proposition with us. Which perhaps he may think fit to sufpend till he sees the issue of Monsieur Bellesonds coming hither; or the success of the Treaty of Commerce. The former will be quickly at a Period, for he goes away as he says on Monday next; the latter (God knows) is a longer work, and will endure a great deal of tugging in it.

I am, &c.

Whitehal, August 19. 70.

My Lord,

Feverish distemper, that hath hung upon me ever since my return out of the Countrey, hath hindered me hitherto from giving your Excellency an account of my return hither, and acknowledging Two of Yours, which I find before me unanswered, of July the 25th. and Aug. 17. S. N. neither of which contain d points requiring a positive answer.

I have fent the Salt-makers to Sir Robert Murray, who was the Pen-man of the Paper I fent you, and passes amongst us for a very understanding Chymical Man.

I thank you for the transcript of your Letter, concerning Cornet Joyce. But I cannot but suspect pare was foul Play, as well as difficulty of Form

in

in the hindering of you to take him. And this I told Monsieur Van Beuningen, according to the delicacy of Friendship, he would have betwixt us, was, in my Judgment, as much a breach of it, as our denying him the knowledge of the Duke of Buckingham's Errand.

I am, &c.

Windsor Castle, September 1. 70.

My Lord,

Have your Excellency's of the 2d. N.S. wherein you give me a particular account of the manner of the States Commissioners coming to you, and the substance of Monsieur de Witt's Discourse at the Head of them; both marking the furprise, and trouble they were in upon the French King's Invafion, and possession of Lorrain. Which I do not wonder at, confidering how valuable, and advan-tageous a Nation that is, towards their possessing the remainder of the Spanish Netherlands: The dividing them from the fuccour of one another; and the frighting the Neighbour Princes from entring into any Confederation for their succour. And, this is truly, the reflection His Majesty makes upon this action.

But on the other fide he knows not well what to fay, or how to exposulate upon it, till he hears what his most Christian Majesty will say to the World upon it: What the Duke of Lorrain will fay for himself; and, in a word, how the Emperour, the King Gg 2

King of Spain, and the Neighbour Princes will refent it. Which was the effect of my Discourse to Messieurs Boreel, and Van Beuningen, who came hither to speak with me upon it, but staid not to ask an Audience of the King; foreseeing, as they said well, that His Majesty would not think sit to speak hastily, or without much thought, and advice

upon a matter of fuch importance.

Now because, at the same time with yours, there came another Letter to me from the Baron d' Isola, wherein he fays he has receiv'd Letters from the Emperour; declaring his purpose to enter into the Guaranty of the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, in the pure Terms of the faid Peace, as a new --------- whereas we were told long ago he had Powers to this effect (tho others, who ought to have known it, said as confidently he had not) for this reason; for the delay of Spain's accommodating it self to the Arbitrage in the Terms it can only take effect, for this new Affair of Lorrain, and for many confiderations arifing to His Majesty out of the whole Contexture of your Negotiation in that Countrey, His Majesty commands me to let you know His Pleasure, that, without delay, upon receipt of this, you come privately into England, leaving your House standing there in the Form it is, acquainting Monsieur de Witt therewith, as alfo of His Majesty's purpose to send you speedily back again.

And to this purpose, I am commanded to write to the Baron d' Isola, to give him the opportunity of opening to you what he hath truly, and with sufficient Authority to say to you upon this Subject

he mentions, or any other.

Whatever the fuccess of your Journey be, I shall be very glad to embrace you, and confirm to you the unfeigned profession I have ever made of in the state of th being

> Yours, &c.

Here inclosed I wrote, by His Majesty's Command, to his Highness the Prince of Orange, to know when he would have the Yachts go for him to bring him into England. This Evening my Lord of Essex came to us.

Whitehal, Septem. 13. 70.

heading the County of the business.

My Lord,

A Report running here that a Packet-boat was lately cast away going for Holland, I here enclose a Copy of my Letter to you by that Packet-boat, according to which your Excellency will direct your self to make what convenient hast you can hither, for the reasons mentioned in the inclosed.

By the same Nights Post I wrote likewise, and by His Majesty's Command to his Highness the Prince of Orange, to desire him he would be pleas'd to assign a time when my Lord Offory might attend him with His Majesty's Yachts, to bring him over into England, the King desiring to have him here,

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in this latter Season, to take his share of the Sport at Newmarket. For his going thither he hath not yet named a time, but it will certainly be about the latter end of this Month. Now if the Packet-boat be not cast away this Letter is needless, if it be, I hope it will suffice not only to your self but to his Highness also, whom I am unwilling to trouble with a repetition of my Question, since you may make it as well; and, if you please, my most humble excuse for the omission.

Í am,&ci

FINIS.











